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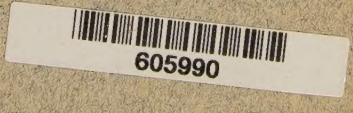
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—(33.)—

COMMERCIAL REPORTS:

CHINA; CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM; COAL; MEAT CURING (SOUTH AMERICA).

Session

1 *February* —— 10 *August* 1866.

VOL. LXXI.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1866.

THIRTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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China:

[3587.] Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in *China*, 1864 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1

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in folio portion

1866.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

CHINA.

1864.

REFORM CLUB

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
February 1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1866.

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Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in China.

No. 1.

Mr. Wade to Earl Russell.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord, *Peking, July* 8, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship Mr. Consul Mongan's Report on the trade of Tien-tsin in 1864, together with a printed copy of the Customs Trade Returns for the same year.

I have &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Report on the Trade of the Consular District of Tien-tsin for the Year 1864.

THE Returns which accompany this Report have just been published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs; they form the most reliable data for estimating the commercial progress or retrogression of the port, but their value would be much enhanced if they were printed in the course of the first, instead of towards the close of the second, quarter of the year.

In my present Report I cannot give the results of my own observations of commercial matters within this district during the past year, as I was absent all that time in Europe on leave, and did not resume my duties as Consul here until the 1st of April, 1865. This premised, I shall now give such information as I have been able to obtain, and state some inferences drawn from the Returns, under the following heads:—

1. *Shipping and Navigation.*

The following Table, compiled from the Customs Trade Returns for the last four years, shows a steady yearly increase in the number and tonnage of British vessels at Tien-tsin since the port was first opened to foreign commerce.

(No. 1).—Table showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels engaged in the Tien-tsin Trade from 1861 to 1864 inclusive.

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	39	10,671	45	11,451	69	19,108	78	22,627
American	18	4,436	17	5,458	20	6,558	11	3,170
Sundry	54	12,054	25	5,012	45	10,610	96	45,171
Total	111	27,161	87	21,921	134	36,276	185	70,968

It will be observed that the number of British vessels in 1864 is exactly double, and that the amount of their tonnage is more than double what each was in 1861. The American shipping has fallen off in 1864, whilst

that of Continental Europe, classed as sundry, shows a large increase on the Returns of preceding years.

Though opened to trade at the end of 1860, foreign commerce at this port may be said to have begun in the spring of 1861, and the experience of that year proved that the vessels most suitable for the Tien-tsin trade were steamers of light draught, such as could easily cross the bar outside Taku, and convey their cargoes up the river to Tien-tsin. At first, however, owing to the want of such steamers, small continental vessels were extensively employed. In 1862 that want was, to some extent, supplied, and the continental vessels, in consequence, did not make up one-half of the number that entered the port in the previous year. There is a great increase of shipping, both as to number and tonnage, in 1863, and a still greater increase in both these respects last year.

Most of the continental bottoms engaged in the trade for 1864 were taken up to carry raw cotton, and a glance at the following Table will show the position which that article has assumed as an export since the opening of the port.

(No. 2).—Table showing the Quantity of Raw Cotton exported from Tien-tsin during the years 1861 to 1864, inclusive.

In 1861	Nil.	
In 1862	9,866·66	lbs. Avoirdupois
In 1863	315,477·33	,,
In 1864	8,970,958·66	,,

With the probable cessation, however, of the civil war in America this export is likely to fall off, and a proportionate diminution to take place in the number and tonnage of the shipping employed during the present year.

Meanwhile the trade is now being carried on, for the most part, by steamers, seven of this class of vessels running more or less regularly every month between Tien-tsin and the other ports upon the coast of China.

The following was the general average rate of freight during 1864 :—

To Shanghae.—For steamers, 37*s.* per ton, for sailing-vessels, 18*s.* per ton.

To Hong Kong.—For steamers, 61*s.* 8*d.* per ton; for sailing-vessels, 49*s.* 4*d.* per ton.

During the past year there was no direct trade from Europe or America with Tien-tsin.

2. *Trade and Commerce.*

Imports.—The following Table exhibits the value of the import trade, as shown by the Custom-house Returns, since the opening of the port.

(No. 3.)

		Taels.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Value of Imports, 1861 ..		5,014,071	=	1,587,789	3	0
,, ,, 1862 ..		7,095,811	=	2,247,006	16	4
,, ,, 1863 ..		6,275,225	=	1,987,154	11	8
,, ,, 1864 ..		7,645,422	=	2,421,050	6	0

In the above Table the tael is calculated throughout as the equivalent of 6*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

The Returns for 1864 exhibit a general increase in the quantity and value of imports; out of eight kinds of cotton piece-goods which are enumerated, seven show an aggregate increase of 175,999 pieces over the importation of the previous year, and one, "T.R. cambrics," shows a decrease of 12,160 pieces.

Metals and woollens also show an increase, and opium a decrease, on the Returns of 1863.

There is a large importation of lucifer matches and needles into Tien-tsin, nearly all the matches and the greater part of the needles being of German manufacture. The importation of the former in 1864, as compared with 1863, shows a decrease of 90,291 gross, and that of the latter an increase of 121,018,000 needles.

A reference to the Table at page 27 of the Returns will show the comparative increase and decrease of the other principal articles of the import trade during the years 1863 and 1864.

Exports.—The subjoined Table, compiled in the same manner as Table No. 3, and at the same rate of exchange, viz., 6*s.* 4*d.* per tael, exhibits the value of the export trade from 1861 to 1864, inclusive :—

(No. 4.)

	Taels.		£	s.	d.
Value of Exports, 1861 ..	461,573	=	146,164	15	8
,, ,, 1862 ..	407,591	=	129,038	16	4
,, ,, 1863 ..	913,217	=	289,185	7	8
,, ,, 1864 ..	1,730,786	=	548,082	4	8

It will be seen from this Table how very favourably the Export Returns of 1864 contrast with those of 1863, a circumstance due chiefly (*vide* Table No. 2 in this Report) to the position taken last year by cotton as an export; but it is very doubtful whether this position can be maintained, and the balance of trade is likely to continue steadily against Tien-tsin until some important exportable article in general demand can be obtained.

This want may yet be supplied by a product, the demand for which seems to keep pace with the progress of civilization itself,—I allude to coal, extensive mines of which exist in the mountains to the north and west of Peking.

It costs about 16*s.* per ton at the pit's mouth, and more than double this amount per ton is paid for transport to the coast; but the mines are worked in the rudest way, and the little coal that finds its way from the western range to Tien-tsin is conveyed on mules or camels from the mountains to Tung-chow, on the Peiho, and thence down the river in boats to this port.

From the mines in the northern range there is water communication of an indifferent kind to Tien-tsin, but the quality of their coal is much inferior to that which comes from the western mountains.

Here, however, is a great source of wealth, only waiting the application of European skill and capital to enrich those who undertake its development.

The export of sheep's wool has steadily decreased within the last four years, the quantity exported in 1864 being only a little over one-fourth of that exported in 1863. That of camels' wool, or camels' hair, as it is called in the Tariff, has, on the other hand, increased each year since 1861. The Tariff duty on this article was lowered by the Chinese at the close of last season, and fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, a change which will probably give a considerable impetus to the export of this product during the present year. Camels' wool comes principally from Mongolia, and foreign merchants must send their agents there to purchase it, the trade not having yet reached that stage in which the article would be brought down by the Mongolians themselves to Tien-tsin for sale.

General Remarks.

Though the Customs Returns show an increase in the total value of the trade of 1864 over that of 1861, amounting to 1,235,178*l.* 12*s.*, still the foreign merchants complain of the great falling-off that has taken place; they look back with regret to the seasons of 1861-62, when large

sums of money were made by many of the firms: and, statistics notwithstanding, there is no doubt that more business was done by foreigners in 1861-62 than in 1864.

The explanation will be found in the fact that, for the last two years, the Chinese trader has been driving the foreigner out of the market. He has found that, by going down direct to Shanghae himself, he can purchase goods there and bring them back to Tien-tsin for less money than he would have to pay if he were to buy the same articles here from the Tien-tsin agents of Shanghae firms.

The consequence is that steamers now constantly come up the river laden with cargo, not destined to pass through foreign hands, but either purchased at Shanghae and brought here by a native dealer, or else consigned direct from a Chinese agent there to a Chinese merchant at Tien-tsin.

Thus, whilst the business done by foreign steamers and native dealers has largely increased, that done by foreign merchants resident at the port has decreased; but, doubtless, some efforts will be made by the latter to recover the vantage ground which they occupied in 1861-62.

To facilitate the understanding of the Returns, I append an explanation of the terms "pecul" and "tael."

The "pecul" or "picul" is a Chinese weight which, by Rule 4 of the Tariff of 1858, is held to be, in the calculations of that Tariff, equal to 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois; and its subdivisions, with their English equivalents, are as follows:—

1 picul	=	100 catties	=	133⅓	lbs. avoirdupois
1 catty	=	16 taels	=	1⅓	,, ,,
1 tael	=	10 mace	=	1⅓	oz.
1 mace	=	10 candareens	=	2 4/15	drams.

The candareen is again divided into 10 cash, but there is no English avoirdupois equivalent in which the value of such small weights can be expressed.

2. The "tael" is the highest weight applied to the precious metals, and the common medium of exchange in China in all mercantile transactions, is the tael of pure silver, or sycee with its decimal subdivisions of mace, candareens, and cash; these four terms, however, in the language of commerce, designate weights of current bullion and not coins of the realm. Apparently, then, in commercial operations and accounts, the tael occupies the same position in China as the sovereign does in England, the franc in France, or the thaler in Prussia; but in reality this is not so; for whilst each of these coins represents a single value the tael represents various values.

For example, the Haikwan (or Customs) taels, in which duties are paid and the indemnity is calculated, are more valuable than Tien-tsin taels, and Tien-tsin taels again are worth more than Shanghae taels, so that the merchants, when paying duties here in local currency, have to add 5 per cent. to the amount to bring it up to the Haikwan standard, whilst at Shanghae they have to add, I believe, 11½ per cent. With the exception of the Special Table at page 38, the taels in Returns for 1864 are Tien-tsin taels, and are converted into sterling at the rate of 6*s.* 4*d.* per tael.

What I have said of the local variations of the tael applies also to the picul, the Tien-tsin picul being different from the Shanghae, and so on.

Thus elements of confusion are introduced into commercial operations, and, unhappily, they seem to have acquired, by the usage of centuries, such prescriptive rights to the positions which they now occupy as to bid defiance to reform.

(Signed) J. MONGAN, *Consul.*

(No. 1.)—TABLE showing the Goods imported from Foreign Countries.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Japan.		Hong Kong.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agar agar	Piculs	...	...	1 75	7	1 75	7
Alum	,,	...	...	1,194	2,985	1,194	2,985
Aniseed, star	,,	...	...	767 72	11,516	767 72	11,516
,, broken	,,	...	...	987 90	5,927	987 90	5,927
Arsenic	,,	...	...	134 72	1,078	134 72	1,078
Bamboo ware	,,	...	...	2 91	61	2 91	61
Betel nuts	,,	...	...	2,034 6	10,170	2,034 6	10,170
Birds' nests, 1st quality ...	,,	...	...	0 12½	150	12½	150
,, 2nd ,, ...	,,	...	...	1 30	1,040	1 30	1,040
,, 3rd ,, ...	,,	...	...	1 33	665	1 33	665
Bicho de Mar, black ...	,,	57 11	1,599	...	...	57 11	1,599
,, white ...	,,	119	2,380	...	...	119	2,380
Brass buttons	,,	...	...	208 14	14,570	208 14	14,570
,, foil	,,	...	...	1 34	44	1 34	44
,, ware...	,,	...	...	122 11	2,930	122 11	2,930
Camphor	,,	881 60	9,540	73	1,095	454 60	10,635
Cardamoms, superior ...	,,	...	...	14 83	742	14 83	742
,, inferior ...	,,	...	...	213 79	4,276	213 79	4,276
Cassia lignea	,,	...	...	15 5	181	15 5	181
,, twigs	,,	...	...	253 63	1,015	253 63	1,015
Chalk, prepared	,,	...	...	24 66	265	24 66	265
Charcoal	,,	87	87	...	...	87	87
China root	,,	19	57	...	...	19	57
China ware, fine	,,	...	...	82 37	1,812	82 37	1,812
,, coarse ...	,,	12	180	...	...	12	180
Cinnamon	,,	...	...	13 9	655	13 9	655
Citron	,,	...	...	2 32	21	2 32	21
Clocks	Pieces	...	...	24	240	24	240
Cloves	Piculs	...	...	306 51	2,452	306 51	2,452
Coals	Tons	29½	236	...	...	29½	236
Coir...	Piculs	40 95	364	...	...	40 95	364
Concertinas	Dozs.	...	...	10	73	10	73
Copper	Piculs	48	816	...	...	48	816
Cottons, shirtings, white...	Pieces	...	...	300	1,200	300	1,200
,, ,, spotted	,,	...	...	450	1,575	450	1,575
,, chintzes	,,	...	...	920	1,656	920	1,656
,, velvets	,,	...	...	271	1,155	271	1,155
,, velveteens ...	,,	...	...	200	900	200	900
,, T. R. cambrics ...	,,	...	...	1,020	3,570	1,020	3,570
,, *T*-cloths, 24 yds.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, 36 ,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	...	350	193	350	193
Crackers	Piculs	...	...	2 81	51	2 81	51
Druggets	Pieces	...	...	50	40	50	40
Earthenware	Piculs	...	...	1 23	18	1 23	18
Fancy goods	Value	...	...	...	3,385	...	3,385
Fans, palm leaf, trimmed	Pieces	...	...	126,520	8,325	126,520	8,325
,, paper	,,	...	...	49,871	1,992	49,871	1,992
,, feather	,,	...	...	90	18	90	18
,, gauze	,,	...	...	400	120	400	120
Feathers, dusters	,,	...	...	3,018	295	3,018	295
,, fowls'	Piculs	...	...	3 15	25	3 15	25
,, kingfishers' ...	Pieces	...	...	49,307	4,931	49,307	4,931
,, peacocks' ...	,,	...	...	26,967	4,045	26,967	4,045
Fish, dried	Piculs	6 97	70	...	...	6 97	70
,, maws...	,,	...	...	3 11	100	3 11	100
Flowers, dried	,,	...	...	98 18	424	98 18	424
Flower, plants	Pieces	...	...	6,560	1,314	6,560	1,314
,, seeds	Piculs	...	...	9	162	9	162
Fungus	,,	...	...	7 60	190	7 60	190
Galangal	,,	...	...	203 14	609	203 14	609
Gallnuts	,,	...	...	94 18	847	94 18	847
Ginger	,,	165	330	23	92	188	422
Ginseng, American reclarified	,,	...	...	1 20	360	1 20	360
Glass beads	,,	...	...	6 80	204	6 80	204
,, ware...	,,	...	...	4 62	55	4 62	55
,, window	Boxes	680	2,040	8,955	26,865	9,635	28,905
Gold stone	Piculs	...	...	0 26	182	0 26	182
,, thread	,,	...	...	0 44	1,540	0 44	1,540
Grass cloth, coarse ...	,,	...	...	2 44	146	2 44	146
Gum copal ornaments ...	,,	...	...	0 2	26	0 2	26
,, dragons' blood ...	,,	...	...	11 28	361	11 28	361
,, olibanum	,,	...	...	105 9	2,627	105 9	2,627
Gunny bags	Pieces	...	...	2,400	140	2,400	140
Hemp bags...	,,	...	...	6,655	332	6,650	332
Horn ware	Piculs	...	...	0 50	20	0 50	20
Indigo, dried	,,	...	...	23 90	598	23 90	598
Iron ware	,,	...	...	2 80	27	2 68	27

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Japan.		Hong Kong.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Ivory ware...	Piculs	...	...	0 7	28	0 7	28
Lacquered ware	,,	1 61	40	1 60	40	3 21	80
Lead, red	,,	...	...	97 41	877	97 41	877
,, white	,,	...	...	1,918 60	13,430	1,918 60	13,430
,, yellow	,,	...	...	191 70	1,821	191 70	1,821
Leather, prepared... ...	,,	...	...	0 51	6	0 51	6
,, ware	,,	...	...	2 90	87	2 90	87
Lucraban seeds	,,	...	...	22 63	113	22 63	113
Lychees, dried	,,	...	...	99	594	99 0	594
Matches	Gross	...	...	23,458	19,140	23,458	19,140
Mats, straw	Pieces	...	...	6,678	467	6,678	467
Medicine	Piculs	11 52	35	979 48	6,423	991	6,458
Metals, lead in pigs ...	,,	...	...	1,267 43	8,238	1,267 43	8,238
,, quicksilver ...	,,	...	...	82 50	4,538	82 50	4,538
,, steel	,,	...	...	1,875 32	13,127	1,875 32	13,127
,, tin...	,,	...	...	157 50	3,623	157 50	3,623
Myrrh	,,	...	...	5 49	93	5 49	93
Needles	Pieces	...	...	43,200,000	15,376	43,200,000	15,376
Nutmegs	Piculs	...	...	93 70	6,559	93 70	6,559
Opium, Malwa	,,	...	...	149 33	83,625	149 33	83,625
,, Patna	,,	...	...	6	2,640	6	2,640
,, Benares	,,	...	...	9 60	4,128	9 60	4,128
,, Persian	,,	...	...	3	1,350	3	1,350
,, prepared	,,	...	...	1 75	1,400	1 75	1,400
Organs	Pieces	...	...	3	90	3	90
Paint, green	Piculs	...	...	1 98	24	1 98	24
Paper, 1st quality... ...	,,	...	...	384 8	3,273	384 8	3,273
Pearl, false...	,,	...	...	3 5	153	3 5	153
Peel, orange	,,	99 36	497	90 69	1,088	190 5	1,585
,, pumelo	,,	...	...	0 23	4	0 23	4
Pepper, black	,,	...	...	2,371 62	16,601	2,371 62	16,601
,, white	,,	...	...	17 29	154	17 29	154
Peppermint leaf	,,	12	96	...	...	12	96
Planks, softwood	Sq. ft.	64,028	1,153	...	...	64,028	1,153
Plums, black	Piculs	42 24	496	221 9	1,105	263 33	1,401
Putchuck	,,	...	...	347 23	4,167	347 23	4,167
Rattans	,,	...	...	221 0	1,105	221	1,105
Resin	,,	...	...	17	85	17	85
Rhinoceros horns	,,	...	...	1 91	1,146	1 91	1,146
Rouge	,,	...	...	15 27	534	15 27	534
Safflower	,,	...	...	18	270	18	270
Samshoo	,,	...	...	4 3	18	4 3	18
Seaweed	,,	4,077 79	14,272	...	...	4,077 79	14,272
Sharks' fins, black ...	,,	...	...	17 96	216	17 96	216
,, white ...	,,	...	...	21 55	862	21 55	862
Silk piece-goods	,,	...	...	0 60	360	0 60	360
,, ribbons	,,	...	...	4 23	1,904	4 23	1,904
Silver thread	,,	...	...	0 19	494	0 19	494
Smalts	,,	...	...	144 63	5,062	144 63	5,062
Snuff	,,	...	...	0 19	38	0 19	38
Stereoscopic slides ...	Dozs.	...	...	24	240	24	240
Sugar, brown	Piculs	...	...	16,681 51	66,726	16,681 61	66,726
,, white	,,	...	...	7,804 62	39,023	7,804 62	39,023
Tea, black	,,	2,393 6	9,611	650 20	19,506	3,043 26	29,117
,, dust	,,	582 86	1,984	135	315	717 82	2,299
,, seeds	,,	2 53	13	...	...	2 53	13
Ti,, stalks...	,,	43 11	197	...	...	43 11	197
Tinfoil	,,	...	...	42 80	1,070	42 80	1,070
n plates	,,	...	...	572 9	2,860	572 9	2,860
,, ware	,,	...	...	2 92	73	2 92	73
Tobacco	,,	...	...	1,810 88	46,022	1,840 88	46,022
Tortoise shell	,,	...	...	0 71	213	0 71	213
Toys	,,	...	...	...	205	...	205
Ultramarine	,,	...	...	103 17	3,095	103 17	3,095
Vermilion	,,	...	...	47 56	2,616	47 56	2,616
Watches	Pieces	...	...	213	2,130	213	2,130
Wood, fragrant	Piculs	...	...	5 23	58	5 23	58
,, sandal	,,	...	...	97	485	97	485
,, sapan	,,	...	...	3,543 52	10,631	3,543 52	10,631
,, ware	,,	...	...	13 46	337	13 46	337
Woollens, Spanish stripes	Pieces	...	...	441	6,174	441	6,174
,, long ells ...	,,	...	...	100	680	100	680
,, camlets... ...	,,	...	...	600	11,100	600	11,100
,, lastings... ...	,,	...	...	40	520	40	520
,, ,, imitation	,,	...	...	180	1,080	180	1,080
Total	...	...	45,893	...	576,320	...	62,221

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing the Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Japan.		Hong Kong.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Blankets	Pieces	...	...	50	150	50	150
Cotton handkerchiefs ...	Dozs.	...	...	250	138	250	138
Fancy goods	Value	...	...	...	400	...	400
Linen, coarse	Pieces	...	...	96	480	96	480
Needles	,,	...	...	500,000	100	500,000	100
Safflower	Piculs	...	...	18	270	18	270
Seaweed	,,	...	...	1 10	4	1 10	4
Sharks' skins, broken ...	,,	8 50	34	...	...	8 50	34
Total	Taels	...	34	...	1,542	...	1,576

(No. 3.)—SHOWING the Native Produce exported to Foreign Countries,

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Japan.		Hong Kong.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds	Piculs	...	...	926	10,186	926	10,186
Bricks	Pieces	3,500	10	114,400	343	117,900	353
Cabbage, salt	Piculs	...	...	14	28	14	28
Caps, felt	Pieces	...	...	31,600	1,264	31,900	1,264
,, straw...	,,	...	...	19,800	1,980	19,800	1,980
Cotton	Piculs	...	...	27,457 19	384,400	27,457 19	384,400
Dates, red	,,	...	...	1,000	2,500	1,000	2,500
Deer horns, old	,,	...	...	5 35	150	5 35	150
Felt cuttings	,,	...	...	70	350	70	350
Fish bones	,,	...	...	2	80	2	80
Flints, steel	,,	...	...	165	495	165	495
Fox, tails	Pieces	...	...	1,241	74	1,241	74
Fruit, dried	Piculs	...	...	948 3	5,688	948 3	5,688
Fungus	,,	...	...	0 54	15	0 54	15
Ginseng, 2nd quality ...	,,	...	...	0 35	175	0 35	175
Grain	,,	...	...	2,880	7,200	2,880	7,200
Hair, goats'	,,	...	...	63	378	63	378
,, horse	,,	...	...	1 80	9	1 80	9
Hams	,,	...	...	128 80	1,545	128 80	1,545
Lily flowers, dried ...	,,	...	...	1,026 29	6,158	1,026 29	6,158
Liquorice	,,	...	...	1,529 99	7,650	1,529 99	7,655
Medicine	,,	1,292 69	3,668	42,439 44	38,215	43,732 13	41,883
Mushrooms	,,	...	...	26 82	1,207	26 82	1,207
Native cloth	Pieces	...	...	0 64	19	64	19
,, woollens	,,	...	...	120	70	120	70
Pears and apples	Piculs	9	14	333 80	682	342 80	696
Peas	,,	...	...	19,820 57	39,641	19,820 57	39,641
Preserves	,,	...	...	14 60	175	14 60	175
Rhubarb	,,	...	...	237 29	11,152	237 29	11,152
Samshoo	,,	...	...	538 71	2,424	528 71	2,424
Sandstone	,,	...	...	564 99	2,577	564 99	2,577
Seeds, date...	,,	...	...	133	1,064	133	1,064
,, flower	,,	...	...	1	12	1	12
Sinews, cow and deer ...	,,	...	...	15 12	212	15 12	212
Skins, sheep	Pieces	...	...	6,313	10,263	6,313	10,263
,, lamb	,,	...	...	1,478	1,760	1,478	1,760
,, rat	,,	...	...	602	119	602	119
,, cat	,,	...	...	2,080	141	2,080	141
,, rabbit	,,	...	...	4,543	908	4,543	908
,, ,, coats ...	,,	...	...	51	102	51	102
,, squirrels, and coats	,,	...	...	1,258	6,690	1,258	6,690
,, fox, small	,,	...	...	250	25	250	25
,, ,, coats	,,	...	...	1,273	4,878	1,273	4,878
,, goats'	,,	...	...	109	54	109	54
,, marten	,,	...	...	2	22	2	22
,, wolf...	,,	...	...	2	6	2	6
,, sundry small pieces	,,	...	...	3,653	183	3,653	183
Tobacco	Piculs	...	...	274 32	6,858	274 32	6,858
Turnips, salted	,,	...	...	16 30	29	16 30	29
Vermicelli	,,	...	...	90 90	450	90 90	450
Walnuts	,,	...	...	302 62	578	302 62	578
Wax, white	,,	...	...	159 40	7,970	159 40	7,970
Wool, sheep's	,,	...	...	256	4,352	256	4,352
Woollen stockings ...	Pairs	...	...	467	131	467	131
Total	Taels	...	3,692	...	573,637	...	577,329

(No. 4.)—SUMMARY of the Foreign Trade.

	Taels.		£	s.	d.
Total value of goods imported from foreign countries	632,213	=	197,034	2	4
Total value of goods re-exported to foreign countries	1 576		499	1	4
Total value of goods after deducting re-exports	620,637		196,535	1	0
Total value of native produce exported to foreign countries ...	577,329		182,820	17	0

Inclosure 2 in No. 16.

Returns of Trade at the Port of Tien-tsin, for the Year 1864.

(No. 1.)—Table showing the Native Produce Imported from Chinese Ports.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foo-chow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Ningpo.		Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Alum	Piculs	..	..	554 80	1,387	..	..	..	..	98 71	247
Amber	,,	..	..	0 6	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aniseed, broken	,,	..	..	131 18	787	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, star	,,	32	480	865 48	12,982	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arsenic	,,	..	..	742 32	5,939	..	..	..	..	..	..
Artificial flowers	,,	..	..	8 31	374	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bamboo fan-handles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, shoots	Piculs	766 5	4,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, split	,,	1,727 91	6,912	..	..	840 9	3,360	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	18 88	397	26 7	547	1 35	28	..	..	104 72	2,199
Bangles	Pieces	..	..	60	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beads, glass	Piculs	..	..	11 63	349	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, scented	Strings	..	..	1,586	317	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bean, curd	Piculs	78 42	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belts, cotton	Dozens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bone fan-handles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes, satin	Pairs	..	..	7,613	7,613	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borax	Piculs	..	..	0 90	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass cap buttons	Pieces	..	..	9,590	767	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, foil	Piculs	..	..	5 53	182	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	..	..	216 28	5,191	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buttons, brass	,,	..	..	1,082 90	75,803	..	..	..	..	1 58	111

Camphor	Piculs ..	5	2	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, refined	,, ..	..		..	14	44	578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canes, bamboo	Pieces ..	18,000		360	809		16	300		6	..	..	..	..	..	700		114	
Capoor cutchery	Piculs ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,467	0	773	
Caps, velvet	Pieces ..	..		..	1,810		452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Cassia lignea	Piculs ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	38	2,668	
,, twigs	,, ..	..		..	179	50	718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Chalk, prepared	,, ..	..		..	153	68	1,648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Chestnuts, water	,, ..	13	68	41	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
China-root	,, ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	30	37	
China ware, coarse	,, ..	12		180	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	43	5,211	
,, fine	,, ..	..		..	9	80	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Chow chow	,, ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Cloth, native	Pieces ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28		14	
Collars, velvet	,, ..	..		..	1,667		250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Compasses	,, ..	..		..	1,416		175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Copper ware	Piculs ..	..		..	3	41	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Coral ware	,, ..	..		..	0	21	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Cornelian ware	,, ..	..		..	3	94	2,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Curios	Value ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Cutlery	Pieces ..	1,350		41	1,083		32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Drums	,, ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Dye stuff	Piculs ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Earthenware, fine	,, ..	..		..	37	53	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Fancy goods	Value ..	..		..	..		7,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Fans, feather	Pieces ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000		200	
,, gauze	,, ..	..		..	6,144		921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
,, palm-leaf, trimmed ..	,, ..	..		..	41,420		2,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
,, ,, untrimmed ..	,, ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000		50	
,, paper	,, ..	..		..	201,305		6,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,319		849	
Feather dusters	,, ..	..		..	25,110		1,256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
,, fowls	Piculs ..	..		..	1	0	8	3	51	28	..	..	..	..	..	102	68	821	
Fish, dried	,, ..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Flower plants	Pieces ..	36,313		10,586	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
,, roots	,, ..	..		..	..		..	1,400		84	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Flowers, dried	Piculs ..	270	35	2,703	443	30	4,433	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foo-chow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Ningpo.		Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Fruit, dried	Piculs	9 60	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 33	21
Fustians, native	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galangal	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gall nuts	,,	..	..	121 68	1,095	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garlic	,,	..	..	..	..	25 20	76	..	..	..	..
Gem ornaments	Pieces	..	..	208	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ginger	Piculs	219 56	878	406 15	1,625	9 12	36	..	..	163 16	653
Ginseng, reclarified	,,	..	..	0 82	246	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass ware	,,	..	..	108 85	1,306	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glue	,,	3 82	46	..	..	20 0	240	..	..	..	..
Gold, leaf	,,	..	..	36 0	864,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, stone, imitation	,,	..	..	0 40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, thread	,,	..	..	0 43	172	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grass cloth, coarse	,,	..	..	93 72	5,623	..	..	..	..	29 19	1,751
,, fine	,,	..	..	39 92	11,177	..	..	..	..	6 27	1,756
Hair, human	,,	..	..	..	..	0 63	63	..	..	..	..
Hartall	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hats, bamboo	Pieces	..	..	300	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, rattan	,,	..	..	327	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, straw	,,	..	..	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 8	190
,, bags	Pieces	..	..	..	..	41,500 0	2,075	..	..	..	..
,, cloth	Piculs	..	..	16 53	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, twine	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horns, buffalo	,,	..	..	18 52	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horn ware	,,	..	..	4 27	171	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo, dried	,,	..	..	323 71	8,093	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink, Chinese	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ware, fine	,,	..	..	42 52	2,885	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wire	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory ware	,,	..	..	0 39	117	..	..	..	..	..	..

Jade stone ornaments	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	158		357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joss ornaments	..	..	,,	..	..	..	205		147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquered ware	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead, red	..	..	,,	..	..	..	747	30	6,725	19	16	172	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	..	..	,,	..	..	..	5,616	78	39,317	..		..	..	..	56	48	395
,, yellow	..	..	,,	..	..	..	1,459	57	13,136	27	90	251	..	..	..	..	..
Leather articles	..	..	,,	..	..	..	0	25	8	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, native	..	..	,,	..	..	..	0	25	3	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Lily seeds	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Lung-ngan	..	..	,,	..	10	36	62		140	18		841	..	..	..	..	..
,, pulp	..	..	,,	..	..		..		104	40		835	..	..	..	..	..
Lychees, dried	..	..	,,	..	..		..		527	8		3,162	54	324	..	..	..
Mats (of all kinds)	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		341			36	..	..	..	60	9
Medicine	..	..	Piculs	..	455	77	5,273		819	13		6,275	21	38	274	..	..	110	18	695
,, plasters	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals, copper	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, iron	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirrors	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		79,757			5,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Mussels, dried	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Nankeen	..	..	,,	..	..		..		8	79		439	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Needles	..	..	,,	..	..		..		8	77		808	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, bean	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wood	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Olives	..	..	,,	..	33	70	269		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium lamps	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		1,786			178	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, pipes	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, prepared	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		40	18½		32,168	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
,, trays	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		183			64	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Oranges	..	..	Piculs	..	32	70	262		..			..	..		..	..	..	20	94	168
Oysters, dried	..	..	,,	..	..		..		3	11		47	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Paint, red	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		16	32		131	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, 1st quality	..	..	,,	..	4,592	21	45,922		410	51		4,105	257	99	2,580	..	..	1,385	84	13,858
,, 2nd quality	..	..	,,	..	3,398	33	20,390		158	27		949	91	83	551	..	..	5,810		34,860
,, oil	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..			..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Pearls, false	..	..	,,	..	..		..		8	56		428	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Peel, orange	..	..	,,	..	286	69	2,867		6	2		63	..		..	..	..	89	35	893

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foo-chow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Ningpo.		Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Peel, pumelo	Piculs ..	..	..	13 12	236	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pencils, Chinese	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peppermint, leaf	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, oil	,, ..	..	..	1 82	2,002	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pewter ware	,, ..	..	..	0 30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Planks, soft wood	Sq. Feet .	34,221	616	..	..	44,455	801	..	..	..	..
Plums, black	Piculs ..	63 20	379	1,161 64	6,970	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poles	Pieces ..	9,555	3,185	..	..	204	68	..	..	..	..
Potatoe flour	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preserves	,, ..	363 18	4,358	64 92	779	64 90	778	..	..	385 61	4,627
Rattan, split	,, ..	..	..	0 48	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	0 20	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Resin	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 80	529
Rice-paper ornaments	,, ..	..	..	2,067	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rouge	,, ..	..	..	22 71	795	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samshoo	,, ..	..	..	1 10	5	..	..	..	..	37 20	167
Satin	,, ..	..	..	9 20	3,680	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds, flower	,, ..	..	..	24 84	348	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, from Sze-chuen	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, and cotton mixture ..	,, ..	..	..	43 76	9,627	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, cap buttons	Pieces ..	..	..	93,740	554	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, embroidery	Piculs ..	..	..	58 9	23,236	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, fans	Pieces ..	..	..	316	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, floss (Canton)	Piculs ..	..	..	21 71	4,342	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, (O. P.)	,, ..	..	..	5 61	1,964	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, caps	Pieces ..	..	..	2,500	833	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, piece-goods	Piculs ..	..	..	436 71	218,355	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, pongee	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ribbons	,, ..	..	..	500 50	200,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sashes	,, ..	..	..	6 98	2,792	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, tassels	,, ..	..	..	2 61	783	..	..	..	..	..	..

Silk thread	Piculs	..	..	26 86	9,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver thread, imitation	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, deer	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sheep, damaged	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snuff, native	Piculs	..	138 4	13,804	45 67	4,567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spectacles	Pieces	..	..	..	3,838	576	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel, native	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, brown	,,	..	1,150	4,600	8,579 66	34,319	6,231 44	24,926	3,059 60	12,238	38,510 31	154,051
,, candy	,,	..	..	..	11 88	83	1,798 99	12,593	..	..	..	..	..
,, cane	,,	..	72 99	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	,,	..	..	..	2,817 17	14,086	1,504 38	7,523	..	..	47,983 87	239,919
Sun dials	Pieces	..	..	..	2,600	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow vegetable	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea, black	,,	..	2,242 88	60,558	88 11	2,379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, brick	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, green	,,	..	43 99	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin foil	,,	..	93 84	2,346	100 14	2,504	..	..	..	..	2 81	70
,, ware	Pieces	..	..	..	200	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	Piculs	..	..	..	2,747 77	68,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	,,	..	..	..	..	..	200	1,100	..	..	..	..	..
Varnish	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velvets	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermilion	Piculs	..	..	..	348 37	19,160	6 20	341	..	..	29 12	1,602
Wood shavings	,,	..	..	..	1 39	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	295 16	7,379	..	..	..	..	0 20	5
Wool, sheep's	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	194,098	..	1,795,843	..	58,278	..	12,238	..	469,403

(No. 1.)—TABLE showing the Native Produce imported from Chinese Ports—*continued.*

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Formosa.		Shanghae.		Che-foo.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Alum	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	653 51	1,634
Amber	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6	24
Aniseed, broken	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131 18	787
,, star	,,	..	..	247 50	3,713	89	1,335	..	..	1,233 93	18,510
Arsenic	,,	..	..	161 76	1,294	..	..	..	..	904 8	7,233
Artificial flowers	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 31	374
Bamboo fan-handles	Pieces	..	..	33,800	1,352	..	..	..	..	33,800	1,352
,, shoots	Piculs	..	..	29 57	177	..	..	..	..	795 62	4,773
,, split	,,	..	..	1 39	5	..	..	..	..	2,569 39	10,277
,, ware	,,	..	..	0 63	13	27	567	..	..	178 65	3,751
Bangles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 0	6
Beads, glass	Piculs	..	..	15 19	456	..	..	..	..	26 82	805
,, scented	Strings	..	..	1,696	339	..	..	..	..	3,282	656
Bean curd	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78 42	470
Belts, cotton	Dozens	..	..	1,000	70	..	..	..	..	1,000	70
Bone fan-handles	Pieces	..	..	44,156	2,649	..	..	..	..	44,156	2,649
Boots and shoes, satin	Pairs	..	..	527	527	..	..	..	..	8,140	8,140
Borax	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 90	24
Brass cap buttons	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,590	767
,, foil	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 53	182
,, ware	,,	..	..	43 93	1,054	..	..	2 90	70	263 11	6,315
Buttons, brass	,,	..	..	71 67	5,017	..	..	..	..	1,156 15	80,931
Camphor	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 2	75
,, refined	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 44	578
Canes, bamboo	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,800	396
Capoor cutchery	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154 67	773
Caps, velvet	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,810	452
Cassia lignea	Piculs	..	..	3 80	46	30	360	..	..	256 18	3,074
,, twigs	,,	..	..	..	..	13 60	54	7 50	30	200 60	802

Chalk, prepared	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	68	1,648
Chestnuts, water	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	68	41
China root	..	..	,,	..	..	..	84	20	252	..	..	12	60	38		109	10	327
China ware, coarse	..	..	,,	..	..	..	430	43	6,456	..	..	..	..	..		789	86	11,847
,, fine	..	..	,,	..	..	..	262	68	5,779	..	..	..	..	..		272	48	5,995
Chow chow	..	..	,,	..	..	..	0	75	40	..	..	..	..	..		0	75	40
Cloth, native	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	290		145	..	..	..	..	..		318		159
Collars, velvet	..	..	,,	..	..	..	420		63	..	..	..	..	..		2,087		313
Compasses	..	..	,,	..	..	..	1,416		175	..	..	..	..	..		2,832		350
Copper ware	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		3	41	119
Coral ware	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		0	21	126
Cornelian ware	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		3	94	2,364
Curios	..	..	Value	..	..	..	..		200	..	..	..	..	..		..		200
Cutlery	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		2,430		73
Drums	..	..	,,	..	..	..	306		102	..	..	..	..	..		306		102
Dye stuffs	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	0	13	13	..	..	..	..	..		0	13	13
Earthenware, fine	..	..	,,	..	..	..	4	4	48	..	..	..	..	..		41	57	498
Fancy goods	..	..	Value	..	..	..	..		6	..	..	..	..	..		..		7,910
Fans, feather	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	279		56	..	..	..	..	..		1,279		256
,, gauze	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		6,144		921
,, palm-leaf, trimmed	..	..	,,	..	..	..	1,930		96	..	..	..	..	..		43,350		2,166
,, ,, untrimmed	..	..	,,	..	..	..	490		12	..	..	..	..	..		2,490		62
,, paper	..	..	,,	..	..	..	304,022		9,121	..	..	..	..	..		533,646		16,009
Feather dusters	..	..	,,	..	..	..	400		20	..	..	..	..	..		25,510		1,276
,, fowls	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		107	19	857
Fish, dried	..	..	,,	..	..	..	3	95	24	..	..	..	..	..		3	95	24
Flower plants	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		36,313		10,586
,, roots	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		1,400		84
Flowers, dried	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	6	50	65	..	..	..	..	..		720	15	7,201
Fruit, dried	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		13	93	69
Fustians, native	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	7		35	..	..	..	..	..		7		35
Galangal	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	14	30	43		14	30	43
Gall nuts	..	..	,,	..	..	..	100		900	..	..	..	..	..		221	68	1,995
Garlic	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		25	20	76
Gem ornaments	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..		208		208
Ginger	..	..	Piculs	..	5	20	21		..	..	..	8	32	33		811	51	3,246

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Formosa.		Shanghae.		Che-foo.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Ginseng, reclarified	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 82	246
Glass ware	,,	..	..	2 97	35	..	..	..	..	111 82	1,341
Glue	,,	..	..	17	204	..	..	..	..	40 82	490
Gold leaf	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	864,000
,, stone, imitation	,,	..	..	0 83	83	..	..	..	..	1 23	123
,, thread	,,	..	..	1 56	624	..	..	..	..	1 99	796
Grass cloth, coarse	,,	..	..	563 78	33,827	..	..	..	..	686 69	41,201
,, fine	,,	..	..	15 64	4,379	..	..	..	..	61 83	17,312
Hair, human	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 63	63
Hartall	,,	..	..	..	..	43 41	434	..	..	43 41	434
Hats, bamboo	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	90
,, rattan	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	121
,, straw	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
Hemp	Piculs	10	50	415 28	2,076	..	..	..	..	463 36	2,316
,, bags	Pieces	..	..	8,160	408	20,000	1,000	..	..	69,660	3,483
,, cloth	Piculs	..	..	6 9	18	..	..	..	..	22 62	67
,, twine	,,	..	..	7 64	45	..	..	..	..	7 64	45
Horns, buffalo	,,	..	..	17 20	155	..	..	..	..	35 72	321
Horn ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 27	171
Indigo, dried	,,	..	..	136 16	3,404	30	750	..	..	489 87	12,247
Ink, Chinese	,,	..	..	46 31	4,631	..	..	..	..	46 31	4,631
Iron ware, fine	,,	..	..	21 33	680	..	..	..	..	63 85	3,565
,, wire	,,	..	..	1 85	17	..	..	..	..	1 85	17
Ivory ware	,,	..	..	2 10	630	..	..	..	..	2 49	747
Jade stone ornaments	Pieces	..	..	79	71	..	..	..	..	237	428
Joss ornaments	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	147
Lacquered ware	Piculs	..	..	0 24	6	..	..	..	..	0 24	6
Lead, red	,,	..	..	66 20	596	..	..	..	..	832 66	7,493
,, white	,,	..	..	1,176 59	8,236	14 40	101	..	..	6,864 15	48,049
,, yellow	,,	..	..	354 35	3,189	..	..	..	..	1,841 82	16,576
Leather articles	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 25	8

Leather, native	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	13	30	160	..	..	..	..	13	55	163
Lily seeds	..	..	,,	..	..	..	11	26	203	..	..	..	..	11	26	203
Lung-ngan	..	..	,,	..	..	..	0	50	3	..	..	..	..	151	4	906
,, pulp	..	..	,,	..	..	..	14	10	113	..	..	..	..	118	50	948
Lychees, dried	..	..	,,	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	581	8	3,486
Mats of all kinds	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	55		8	..	..	..	..	456		53
Medicine	..	..	Piculs	..	2	50	60	722		6,865	13	33	502	..	..	2,144	29	19,944
,, plasters	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	14,700		390	3,000		95	..	..	17,700		485
Metals, copper	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	3,778	89	49,126	..		..	..	..	3,778	89	49,126
,, iron	..	..	,,	..	..		..	88	80	355	..		..	..	..	88	80	355
Mirrors	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	784		50	..		..	..	..	80,541		5,050
Mussels, dried	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	1	20	12	..		..	..	..	1	20	12
Nankeen	..	..	,,	..	..		..	1,849	85	92,493	..		..	..	..	1,858	64	92,932
Needles	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	8	77	808
Oil, bean	..	..	,,	..	..		..		3	18	..		..	..	..	3		18
,, wood	..	..	,,	..	..		..	818	54	12,278	..		..	..	..	818	54	12,278
Olives	..	..	,,	..	..		..	215	70	1,726	..		..	..	..	249	40	1,995
Opium lamps	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	1,786		178
,, pipes	..	..	,,	..	..		..	12		3	..		..	..	..	12		3
,, prepared	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	0	99	792	..		..	..	..	41	17½	32,960
,, trays	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	180		64
Oranges	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	545	80	4,366	..		..	..	..	599	44	4,796
Oysters, dried	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	3	11	47
Paint, red	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	16	32	131
Paper, 1st quality	..	..	,,	..	..		..	218	11	2,181	..		..	..	..	6,864	66	68,646
,, 2nd quality	..	..	,,	..	..		..	3,750	86	22,505	..		..	..	..	13,209	29	79,255
,, oil	..	..	,,	..	..		..	8	61	52	..		..	..	..	8	61	52
Pearls, false	..	..	,,	..	..		..	17	94	897	..		..	..	..	26	50	1,325
Peel, orange	..	..	,,	..	..		..	0	36	4	..		..	..	..	382	72	3,827
,, pumelo	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	13	12	236
Pencils, Chinese	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	29,627		423	..		..	..	..	29,627		423
Peppermint, leaf	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	2	69	22	12	90	103	..	..	15	59	125
,, oil	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	1	82	2,002
Pewter ware	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	0	30	6
Planks, soft wood	..	..	Sq. feet	..	..		..	..		..	..		..	..	..	78,676		1,417
Plums, black	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	63	80	383	..		..	..	..	1,288	64	7,732

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Formosa.		Shanghae.		Che-foo.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Poles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759	3,253
Potatoe flour	Piculs	..	..	10 50	32	..	..	..	..	10 50	32
Preserves	,,	..	..	155 45	1,866	..	..	7 50	90	1,041 56	12,498
Rattan, split	,,	..	..	2 68	19	..	..	..	..	3 16	22
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20	35
Resin	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105 80	529
Rice paper ornaments	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,067	127
Rouge	,,	..	..	20 10	703	..	..	..	..	42 81	1,498
Samshoo	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38 30	172
Satin	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 20	3,680
Seeds, flower	,,	..	..	0 33	3	20	210	..	..	45 17	561
Silk, from Sze-chuen	,,	..	..	3 56	926	..	..	..	..	3 56	926
,, and cotton mixture	,,	..	..	0 28	62	..	..	..	..	44 4	9,689
,, cap buttons	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93,740	554
,, embroidery	Piculs	..	..	5	2,000	..	..	..	..	63 9	25,236
,, fans	Pieces	..	..	6,500	1,625	..	..	..	..	6,816	1,704
,, floss (Canton)	Piculs	..	..	5 10	1,020	..	..	..	..	26 81	5,362
,, ,, (O. P.)	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 61	1,964
,, caps	Pieces	..	..	2,040	680	..	..	..	..	4,540	1,513
,, piece-goods	Piculs	..	..	905 13	452,565	3 32	1,660	..	..	1,345 16	672,580
,, pongee	,,	..	..	7 70	1,540	1	200	..	..	8 70	1,740
,, ribbons	,,	..	..	0 90	360	..	..	..	..	501 40	200,560
,, sashes	,,	..	..	4 89	1,956	..	..	..	..	11 87	4,748
,, tassels	,,	..	..	2 16	648	..	..	..	..	4 77	1,431
,, thread	,,	..	..	37 77	13,219	..	..	..	..	64 63	22,620
Silver thread, imitation	,,	..	..	0 7	21	..	..	..	..	0 7	21
Skins, deer	Pieces	..	..	650	31	..	..	..	..	650	31
,, sheep, damaged	,,	..	..	50	6	..	..	..	..	50	6
Snuff, native	Piculs	..	..	53 70	5,370	..	..	..	..	237 41	23,741
Spectacles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,838	576
Steel, native	Piculs	..	..	318	2,862	..	..	..	..	318	2,862

Sugar, brown	Piculs ..	8,255 85	33,024	3,699 91	14,799	859 82	3,439	287 95	1,152	70,634 54	282,538
,, candy	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,810 87	12,676
,, cane	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 99	74
,, white	,, ..	138	690	3,725 17	18,625	..	..	441 25	2,206	56,609 84	283,049
Sun dials	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,600	230
Tallow, vegetable	Piculs ..	..	..	225	2,700	..	..	..	..	225	2,700
Tea, black	,, ..	..	..	6,185 26	167,002	392 81	10,606	14 40	388	8,923 46	240,933
,, brick	,, ..	..	..	10,947 76	120,425	1,087 68	11,964	..	..	12,035 44	132,389
,, green	,, ..	..	..	204 14	6,124	..	..	..	..	248 13	7,444
Tinfoil	,, ..	..	..	247 85	6,196	..	..	..	..	444 64	11,116
Tin ware	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	22
Tobacco	Piculs ..	..	..	690 78	17,270	335 50	8,388	..	..	3,774 5	94,352
Turmeric	,, ..	462 84	2,546	..	..	..	..	..	..	662 84	3,646
Varnish	,, ..	..	..	0 90	5	..	..	..	..	0 90	5
Velvets	Pieces ..	..	..	16	112	..	..	..	..	16	112
Vermilion	Piculs ..	..	..	6 30	346	..	..	..	..	389 99	21,449
Wood shavings	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 39	19
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	13 71	343	..	..	..	..	309	7,727
Wool, sheep's	,, ..	..	..	0 54	9	..	..	..	..	0 54	9
Total	..	..	36,391	..	1,140,532	..	41,768	..	4,050	..	3,752,601

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing the Native Produce (imported according to Table 1) Re-exported to Foreign Countries.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Japan.		Hong Kong.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					Taels.		Taels.
Hartall	Piculs ..	..	..	20	200	20	200
Preserves	,, ..	..	..	12	144	12	144
Total . ..	..	..	..	..	344	..	344

(No. 3.)—TABLE showing the Native Produce (imported according to Table 1) Re-exported to Chinese Ports.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Shanghae.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Brass buttons ..	Piculs..	..	..	2 60	182	2 60	182
,, ware ..	,, ..	..	..	3	72	3	72
Chinaware, fine ..	,, ..	..	..	5 30	117	5 30	117
Fans, feather ..	Pieces..	..	..	100	20	100	20
Gallnuts	Piculs..	..	..	75	675	75	675
Indigo, dried ..	,, ..	0 52	13	0 75	17	1 27	30
Ironware, fine ..	,, ..	..	..	2 75	28	2 75	28
Lead, white ..	,, ..	..	..	22	154	22	154
Lungngan, pulp ..	,, ..	..	..	17 15	137	17 15	137
Lychees, dried ..	,, ..	..	..	8	48	8	48
Medicine	,, ..	..	..	3 55	60	3 55	60
Paper, 1st quality ..	,, ..	..	..	0 20	3	0 20	3
,, 2nd quality ..	,, ..	..	..	518 41	3,110	518 41	3,110
Silk and cotton mixture	,, ..	..	..	0 80	176	0 80	176
Silk piece-goods ..	,, ..	..	..	3 34	1,670	3 34	1,670
,, thread ..	,, ..	..	..	2 60	910	2 60	910
Sugar, brown ..	,, ..	..	..	898 90	3,596	898 90	3,596
Tobacco, prepared ..	,, ..	..	..	212 31	5,308	212 31	5,308
Wax, white ..	,, ..	..	..	25	1,250	25	1,250
Woollens, native ..	Pieces..	..	..	30	12	20	12
Total ..	Taels ..	..	13	..	17,545	..	17,558

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing the Native Produce Exported to Chinese Ports.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Almonds	Piculs ..	73	803	76 50	841	4	44	104	1,144
Alum, copperas	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apples and pears	,, ..	5 50	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bones	,, ..	2,000	1,000	..	..	520	260	..	..
Bone ware	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	Pairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricks	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridles and saddles (Chinese) ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabbage, salted	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caps, felt..	Pieces ..	33,520	8,380	..	..	..	..	4,700	1,175
,, straw	,, ..	21,000	1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cement	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloth, cotton	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 60	480
,, Russian	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloths, saddle	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	Piculs ..	994	13,916	886	12,404	2,836	39,704	2,844	39,816
,, seeds	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curios	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dates, black	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	770
,, red	,, ..	..	..	..	..	235 30	588	844	2,110
Druggets, native	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Felt	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	141	846	..	..
Fish, bones	,, ..	12	480	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, dried	,, ..	14 50	87	..	..	..	..	10 50	63
Flints	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint steels	,, ..	..	..	165	495	210	630	..	..
Fox tails	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit, dried	Piculs ..	247 30	1,299	151 90	885	45 29	252	14 54	96
Ginseng, Corean, 1st quality.. ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Ginseng, Corean, 2nd quality	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, native, 1st quality	,,	1 70	1,360	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, 2nd quality	,,	0 7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,322	23,305
Grapes	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum, deer horn	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair, camels	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, horse	,,	..	..	0 90	3	..	..	..	..
,, human (manure)	,,	7 80	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hams	,,	14	168	..	..	18	216	..	..
Hemp, bags	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	30
Horns, deer, old	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 53	43
,, ,, young	Pairs	..	..	16	480	..	..	..	..
,, sheep's	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horn ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink stone	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jade, imitation	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather, prepared	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lily flowers, dried	,,	1,119 50	6,717	130	780	1,194	7,164	904 50	5,427
Liquorice	,,	229 20	1,146	269 60	1,348	72	360	40	200
Medicine	,,	1,723 21	14,637	1,183 39	5,473	1,573 94	7,165	1,294 16	7,639
,, plasters	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mushrooms	Piculs	2 20	99	3 40	153	..	..	..	..
Musk	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, shrimp	,,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oysters, dried	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, 1st quality	,,	3 80	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas and beans	,,	1,027	2,054	3,135	6,270	5,432	10,864	4,384	8,768
Pork, salted	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Preserves	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rhubarb	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	41	17	1,935	..	..
Samshoo	,, ..	224	1,008	100	450	30		135	130	585
Sand stone	,, ..	..	..	140	560	..		..	..	..
Seeds, date	,, ..	..	..	6	50	52	..		..	..	..	..
,, melon	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, sesamum	,, ..	385	1,463	..	..	1,958		7,440	..	..
Shrimps, salted	,, ..	50	450	..	..	..		..	..	..
Silkworm eggs	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Sinews (cow and deer)	,,	..	..	0	36	5	..		..	1	64	23
Skins, sheep, and sheepskin coats ..	Pieces ..	459	918	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, lamb ,, ,, ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, goat ,, ,, ..	,, ..	50	50	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, fox ,, ,, ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, squirrel ,, ,, ..	,, ..	14	42	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, cat ,, ,, ..	,, ..	5	7	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, fox	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, squirrel	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, marten	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, rat	,, ..	13	3	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, land otter	,, ..	10	10	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, rabbit	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, wolf	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, sundry small pieces	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Snuff, native	Piculs ..	67	6,700	..	..	..		..	..	..
Soap	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Soy	,, ..	4	8	..	..	..		..	..	..
Tallow, animal	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Tobacco	,, ..	1,851	60	46,290	..	..	102		2,550	119	60	2,990
Turnips, salted	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Varnish	,, ..	50	300	..	..	..		..	..	..
Vegetables, fresh	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Vermicelli	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Walnuts	,, ..	51	153	..	..	..		..	..	..
Ware, copper	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
,, iron	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Watch pouches	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Wax, white	Piculs ..	20 30	1,015	0 80	40	4 70	235	7 50	375
Woollens, native	Pieces ..	250	125	..	..	344	103	29	22
Woollen stockings	Pairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, camels'	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sheep's	,, ..	..	..	100	1,700	..	..	..	..
Total	Taels ..	..	111,830	..	31,939	..	80,491	..	95,061

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing the Native Produce Exported to Chinese Ports—*continued*.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Chefoo.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Almonds	Piculs ..	433	4,763	..	..	4	44	694 50	7,639
Alum, copperas	,, ..	877 3	1,754	..	..	..	..	877 3	1,754
Apples and pears	,, ..	3,227 50	6,455	1,300	650	..	..	3,233	6,466
Bones	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,820	1,910
Bone ware	,, ..	2	40	..	..	..	..	2	40
Boots and shoes	Pairs ..	220	440	..	..	..	..	220	440
Bricks	Pieces ..	94,000	282	..	..	20,000	60	114,000	342
Bridles and saddles (Chinese) ..	,, ..	38	41	..	..	..	..	38	41
Cabbage, salted	Piculs ..	298	596	..	..	..	..	298	596
Caps, felt..	Pieces ..	300	75	..	..	..	..	38,520	9,630
,, straw	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,000	1,050
Cement	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	250	100	250	100
Cloth, cotton	,, ..	..	..	..	..	3 60	180	13 20	660
,, Russian	Pieces ..	282	9,870	..	..	..	..	282	9,870

Cloths, saddle	..	..	..	Pieces	..	49		58	..	..	..	..	49		58
Cotton	..	..	..	Piculs	..	32,265		451,710	..	..	..	..	39,825		557,550
,, seeds	..	..	..	,,	..	3		12	..	..	..	..	3		12
Curios	..	..	..	,,	..	..		10,375	..	..	..	..	..		10,375
Dates, black	..	..	..	,,	..	690		1,725	..	..	..	..	998		2,495
,, red	..	..	..	,,	..	1,528		3,820	..	..	..	..	2,607	30	6,518
Druggets, native	..	..	..	Pieces	..	170		136	..	..	..	..	170		136
Felt	..	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	141		846
Fish bones	..	..	..	,,	..	4		160	..	..	..	..	16		640
,, dried	..	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	25		150
Flints	..	..	..	,,	..	4		4	..	..	..	..	4		4
Flint steels	..	..	..	,,	..	919		2,757	..	..	51	153	1,345		4,035
Fox tails	..	..	..	Pieces	..	3,325		960	..	..	..	..	3,325		960
Fruit, dried	..	..	..	Piculs	..	144	43	929	..	..	..	..	603	46	3,461
Ginseng, Corean, 1st quality	..	..		,,	..	0	57½	690	..	..	..	..	0	57½	690
,, ,, 2nd quality	..	..		,,	..	0	41	328	..	..	..	..	0	41	328
,, native, 1st quality	..	..		,,	..	1	81	1,448	..	..	..	..	3	51	2,808
,, ,, 2nd quality	..	..		,,	..	0	17	85	..	..	..	..	0	24	120
Grain	..	..	..	,,	..	2,228		5,570	..	..	..	..	11,550		28,875
Grapes	..	..	..	,,	..	80	50	161	..	..	..	..	80	50	161
Gum, deer horn	..	..	..	,,	..	0	99	99	..	..	..	..	0	99	99
Hair, camels	..	..	..	,,	..	369		4,059	..	..	..	..	369		4,059
,, horse	..	..	..	,,	..	10	46	36	..	..	..	..	11	36	39
,, human (manure)	..	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	7	80	23
Hams	..	..	..	,,	..	268		3,216	..	..	..	..	300		3,600
Hemp, bags	..	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	600		30
Horns, deer, old	..	..	..	Piculs	..	68	52	1,918	..	..	..	..	70	5	1,961
,, ,, young	..	..	..	Pairs	..	1,562		46,860	..	..	..	..	1,578		47,340
,, sheep's	..	..	..	Piculs	..	8	28	58	..	..	..	..	8	28	58
Horn ware	..	..	..	,,	..	1	50	60	..	..	..	..	1	50	60
Ink stone	..	..	..	,,	..	9	50	19	..	..	..	..	9	50	19
Jade, imitation	..	..	..	,,	..	9	26	290	..	..	..	..	9	26	290
Leather, prepared	..	..	..	,,	..	108		1,296	..	..	..	..	108		1,296
,, ware	..	..	..	,,	..	0	20	6	..	..	..	..	0	20	6
Lily flowers, dried	..	..	..	,,	..	199	50	1,197	..	..	..	..	3,547	50	21,285
Liquorice	..	..	..	,,	..	567	60	2,838	..	..	30	159	1,208	40	6,042

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Chefoo.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Medicine	Piculs	9,421 59	41,249	323 50	735	510 52	3,309	16,030 31	80,207
,, plasters	Pieces	164	4	..	..	..	..	164	4
Mushrooms	Piculs	311 40	14,013	..	..	3 40	153	320 40	14,418
Musk	,,	0 82	1,640	..	..	..	..	0 82	1,640
Oil, shrimp	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Oysters, dried	,,	..	..	55	165	..	..	55	165
Paper, 1st quality	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 80	19
Peas and beans	,,	5,692	11,384	..	..	..	..	19,670	39,340
Pork, salted	,,	90	900	..	..	..	..	90	900
Preserves	,,	2	40	..	..	..	..	2	40
Rhubarb	,,	17 20	808	..	..	..	..	58 37	2,743
Samshoo	,,	320	1,440	..	..	..	..	804	3,618
Sand-stone	,,	393 25	1,573	..	..	..	..	533 25	2,133
Seeds, date	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 50	52
,, melon	,,	808 70	3,639	..	..	..	..	808 70	3,639
,, sesamum	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,343	8,903
Shrimps, salted	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	450
Silkworm eggs	,,	3 35	838	..	..	..	..	3 35	838
Sinews (cow and deer)	,,	5 29	74	..	..	..	..	7 29	102
Skins, sheep, and sheepskin coats	Pieces	15,878	31,756	..	..	..	..	16,337	32,674
,, lamb ,, ,,	,,	7,220	3,734	..	..	..	..	7,220	3,734
,, goat ,, ,,	,,	2,134	2,134	..	..	..	..	2,184	2,184
,, fox ,, ,,	,,	1,256	4,856	..	..	..	..	1,256	4,856
,, squirrel ,, ,,	,,	1,221	3,663	..	..	..	..	1,235	3,705
,, cat ,, ,,	,,	672	206	..	..	..	..	677	213
,, fox	,,	1,147	172	..	..	..	..	1,147	172
,, squirrel	,,	1,653	165	..	..	..	..	1,653	165
,, marten	,,	39	195	..	..	..	..	39	195
,, rat	,,	170	98	..	..	..	..	183	101
,, land otter	,,	82	82	..	..	..	..	92	92
,, rabbit	,,	54	18	..	..	..	..	54	18

Skins, wolf	Pieces ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
,, sundry, small pieces	,, ..	8,706	2,437	..	..	..	..	8,706	2,437
Snuff, native	Piculs ..	56	5,600	..	..	..	..	123	12,300
Soap	,, ..	4,805 33	14,416	..	..	..	..	4,805 33	14,416
Soy	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
Tallow, animal	,, ..	23 18	176	..	..	..	..	23 18	176
Tobacco	,, ..	3,297 60	82,440	..	..	..	..	5,370 80	134,270
Turnips, salted	,, ..	2,415	4,347	..	..	..	..	2,415	4,347
Varnish	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	300
Vegetables, fresh	,, ..	85	85	..	..	..	..	85	85
Vermicelli	,, ..	11 80	59	..	..	..	..	11 80	59
Walnuts	,, ..	610	1,830	..	..	..	..	661	1,983
Ware, copper	,, ..	0 25	6	..	..	..	..	0 25	6
,, iron	,, ..	2 30	23	..	..	..	..	2 30	23
Watch, pouches	Pieces ..	63	16	..	..	..	..	63	16
Wax, white	Piculs ..	364	18,200	..	..	..	..	397 30	19,865
Woollens, native	Pieces ..	6,311	1,321	..	..	..	..	6,934	1,571
Woollen stockings	Pairs ..	4,500	225	..	..	..	..	4,500	225
Wool, camels'	Piculs ..	428 25	5,139	..	..	..	..	428 25	5,139
,, sheep's	,, ..	14	238	..	..	..	..	114	1,938
Total	Taels ..	..	828,437	..	1,550	..	4,149	..	1,153,157

(5.)—TABLE showing the Foreign Goods imported from Chinese Ports.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Swatow.		Formosa.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Alpaca	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asafœtida	Piculs ..	..	..	4 77	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bags, gunny	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balls, gutta percha	Gross ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belts, elastic	Dozens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Swatow.		Formosa.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Betelnuts	Piculs	..	..	23 9	115	139 7	695	137 43	687	28 28	141
Bicho de Mar, Black	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, White	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birds' nests, 1st quality	,,	..	..	1 36	1,632	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 2nd quality	,,	..	..	1 9	872	..	..	0 13	104	..	..
,, 3rd quality	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buttons, Brass	Gross	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Fancy	,,	..	..	400	300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Baroos, clean		..	..	0 5	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, unclean		..	..	0 4	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candles		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canes, Malacca	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,042	240	..	..
Cardamoms, superior	Piculs	..	..	18 19	909	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, inferior	,,	..	..	264 68	5,294	..	..	26	520	..	..
Carpets	Pieces	..	..	15 0	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon	Piculs	..	..	35 99	1,800	3 15	157	..	..	..	..
Citron	,,	..	..	2 80	25	..	..	..	..	3	27
Clocks	Pieces	..	..	18 0	360	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloves	Piculs	..	..	47 80	382	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow, Bezoar	,,	..	..	0 8	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coals	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cordage	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornelian beads	,,	..	..	3 25	650	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concertinas	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coral	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, beads	,,	..	..	2	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton piece-goods—										..	..
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	,,	..	..	13	52	..	..	295	1,180	..	..

| | | |

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Canton.		Amoy.		Swatow.		Formosa.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Magic lanterns	Packages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangrove bark	Piculs ..	51 87	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches	Gross ..	..	..	5,445	5,606	..	..	1,400	1,357	..	..
Medicines	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—										..	..
Copper	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron, manufactured.. ..	,, ..	..	..	1 55	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wire	,, ..	..	..	23 67	213	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead in pigs	,, ..	..	..	253	1,644	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin plates	,, ..	..	..	80	480	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myrrh	,, ..	..	..	15 8	256	..	..	2 75	47	..	..
Musical boxes..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Needles	,, ..	..	..	147,000	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nutmegs	Piculs ..	..	..	8 63	604	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, sandalwood	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium, Malwa	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Patna	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Persian	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, 1st quality, Japanese ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pearls	,, ..	..	..	0 1	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper, black	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 94	49	..	..
Perspectives	Dozens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Putchuck	Piculs ..	..	..	99 36	1,192	..	..	143 0	1,716	..	..
Rattans	,, ..	..	..	0 42	2	..	..	110 89	554	..	..
Rhinoceros horns	,, ..	..	..	2 16	1,296	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seaweed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358 13	1,361	..	..
Seeds, Lucraban	,, ..	..	..	7 60	38	54 80	274	..	..	..	..
Sharks' fins, black	,, ..	..	..	28 14	337	0 44	5	36 48	438	1 40	17
,, white	,, ..	..	..	41 99	1,680	1 40	56	16 3	641	3 45	138

Silver thread	Piculs	..	..	..	0 5	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smalts	,,	..	..	..	63 29	2,215	..	..	3 21	112	..	..
Spectacles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, brown, Manila	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea, dust	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Japan	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoise-shell	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ultramarine	Piculs	..	..	..	74 47	2,234	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollens—												
Spanish stripes	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long ells	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camlets	,,	..	..	..	24	444	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, imitation	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lastings	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, imitation	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damasks	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassimeres	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Habit or medium cloth	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen and cotton mixtures	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen blankets	Pairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watches	,,	..	..	..	21	504	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch springs, keys, &c.	Value	..	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	..	..	..
Window-glass	Boxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270 0	810	..	..
Wood, fragrant	Piculs	..	..	..	6 76	74	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sandal wood	,,	..	..	..	208 90	1,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sapan	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 72	92	..	..
Total	..	..	..	181	..	49,262	..	1,223	..	10,612	..	329

(No. 5.)—TABLE showing the Foreign Goods imported from Chinese Ports (*continued*).

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Chefoo.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Alpaca	Pieces	401	4,010	..	..	..	..	401	4,010
Asafœtida	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 77	119
Bags, gunny	Pieces	15,500	805	..	..	..	..	15,500	805
Balls, gutta percha	Gross	50	100	..	..	..	..	50	100
Belts, elastic	Dozens	780	2,682	..	..	..	..	780	2,682
Betelnuts	Piculs	575 93	2,880	353 83	1,769	7 50	38	1,265 13	6,325
Bicho de Mar, black	,,	307 48	8,609	..	..	..	..	307 48	8,609
,, white	,,	6	120	..	..	..	..	6	120
Birds' nests, 1st quality	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 36	1,632
,, 2nd quality	,,	0 30	240	..	..	..	..	1 52	1,216
,, 3rd quality	,,	1 84	920	..	..	..	..	1 84	920
Buttons, brass	Gross	4,293	4,293	..	..	..	..	4,293	4,293
,, fancy	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	300
Camphor	Piculs	166 89	4,172	..	..	..	..	166 89	4,172
,, Baroos, clean	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5	120
,, ,, unclean	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4	56
Candles	,,	0 90	18	..	..	..	..	0 90	18
Canes, Malacca	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,042	240
Cardamons, superior	Piculs	9 41	471	..	..	..	..	27 60	1,380
,, inferior	,,	11 33	226	31 1	620	..	..	333 2	6,660
Carpets	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	105
Cinnamon	Piculs	17 87	893	..	..	..	..	57 1	2,850
Citron	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 80	52
Clocks	Pieces	47 0	940	..	..	..	..	65	1,300
Cloves	Piculs	..	..	61 50	492	..	..	109 30	874
Cow, Bezoar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8	112
Coals	Tons	18 0	180	..	..	..	..	18	180
Cordage	Piculs	0 69	1	..	..	..	..	0 69	1
Cornelian beads	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 25	650

Coir	..	..	..	..	Piculs	..	422	12	1,688	..	..	..	..	422 12	1,688
Concertinas	..	..	..	..	Pieces	..	84		84	..	..	..	..	84	84
Coral	..	..	..	..	Piculs	..	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	42	..	..	..	..	0 $10\frac{1}{2}$	42
,, beads	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	2	2,000
Cotton piece-goods—															
Shirtings, grey	..	..			Pieces	..	163,359		669,772	1,000		4,100	..	164,359	673,872
,, white	..	..			,,	..	70,227		280,908	1,300		5,200	..	71,835	287,340
,, dyed	..	..			,,	..	14,948		59,792	..		..	..	14,948	59,792
,, white, spotted		..			,,	..	12,689		44,412	..		..	..	12,689	44,412
Chintzes	..	..	..		,,	..	20,959		37,726	..		..	..	20,959	37,726
T-cloths	..	..	..		,,	..	36,420		94,692	100		260	..	36,520	94,952
T. R. Cambrics	..	..			,,	..	5,840		20,440	..		..	..	5,850	20,440
Drills, American	..	..			,,	..	1,940		13,580	..		..	..	1,940	13,580
,, English	..	..			,,	..	1,547		7,735	..		..	..	1,547	7,735
Damasks	..	..	..		,,	..	2,760		17,250	..		..	..	2,760	17,250
Velvets	..	..	..		,,	..	3,866		19,330	..		..	..	3,866	19,330
Velveteens	..	..	..		,,	..	91		410	..		..	..	102	459
Twills	..	..	..		,,	..	2,030		10,150	..		..	..	2,030	10,150
Jeans, American	..	..			,,	..	1,580		8,690	..		..	..	1,580	8,690
Fustians	..	..	..		,,	..	160		1,600	..		..	..	160	1,600
Dimities, or quiltings		..	..		,,	..	1,400		2,800	..		..	..	1,400	2,800
Muslins	..	..	..		,,	..	100		150	..		..	..	100	150
Cotton, handkerchiefs		..	..		Dozens	..	4,210		2,316	..		..	..	4,210	2,316
,, thread	..	..	..		Piculs	..	3	90	429	..		..	..	3 90	429
,, umbrellas	..	..	..		Dozens	..	945		7,560	..		..	..	945	7,560
Cutlery	..	..	..	..	Pieces	..	2,640		220	..		..	..	4,640	394
Derks	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..		..	..	40	40
Fancy goods	..	..	..	..	,,	..	..		1,157	..		..	..	..	2,492
Feathers, kingfishers'		..	..		,,	..	19,109		1,911	..		..	..	26,839	2,684
,, peacocks'	..	..	..		,,	..	15,870		2,380	..		..	..	46,392	6,958
Fish, maws	..	..	..		Piculs	..	48	17	1,541	2	40	77	..	90 51	2,896
,, skins	..	..	..		,,	..	..		..	..		..	..	24 25	73
Gamboge	..	..	..		Piculs	..	..		..	1		25	..	1	25
Ginseng, crude, American		..	..		,,	..	..		..	..		..	..	1 64	115
Glass ware	..	..	..		,,	..	0	89	10	..		..	..	19 94	239
Gold stone	..	..	..		,,	..	1	$44\frac{1}{2}$	1,012	..		..	..	1 $65\frac{1}{2}$	1,159

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Chefoo.		New-chwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Gold thread	Piculs ..	0 44	1,540	..	..	..	..	1 63	5,705
Gum, copal	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5	25
,, dragons' blood	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 53	561
,, olibanum	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1,175
Honey, Japanese	,, ..	25 22	353	..	..	..	..	25 22	353
Isinglass	,, ..	53 19	1,277	..	..	..	..	53 19	1,277
Lacquered ware	,, ..	1 32	33	..	..	..	..	1 32	33
Magic lanterns	Packages ..	3	50	..	..	..	..	3	50
Mangrove bark	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 87	93
Matches	Gross ..	10,670	8,335	..	..	..	..	17,515	15,298
Medicine	Piculs ..	33 36	336	..	..	..	..	33 36	336
Metals—									
Copper	,, ..	70 35	1,195	..	..	..	..	70 35	1,195
Steel..	,, ..	1,514 65	10,602	..	..	324 13	2,269	1,838 78	12,871
Iron, manufactured	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 55	6
Iron wire	,, ..	27	243	23 94	215	..	..	74 61	671
Lead in pigs	,, ..	3,903 64	25,374	378	2,457	..	..	4,534 64	29,475
Quicksilver	,, ..	139 37	7,665	..	..	..	..	139 37	7,665
Tin-plates	,, ..	331 27	1,988	..	..	..	..	411 27	2,468
Myrrh	,, ..	40 19	683	115 30	1,960	..	..	173 32	2,946
Musical boxes	Pieces ..	118	1,184	..	..	..	..	118	1,184
Needles	,, ..	98,216,000	39,830	..	..	..	..	98,363,000	39,889
Nutmegs	Piculs ..	11 42	799	..	..	0 30	21	20 35	1,424
Oil, sandalwood	,, ..	0 20	160	..	..	..	..	0 20	160
Opium, Malwa	,, ..	2,505 41	1,403,030	18	10,080	..	..	2,523 41	1,413,110
,, Patna	,, ..	146 64	64,522	..	..	..	..	146 64	64,522
,, Persian	,, ..	1	450	..	..	..	..	1	450
Paper, 1st quality, Japanese	,, ..	15 59	156	..	..	..	..	15 59	156
Pearls	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1	125
Pepper, black	,, ..	11 50	80	36	252	..	..	54 44	381
Perspectives	Dozens ..	600	600	..	..	..	..	600	600
Putchuk	Piculs ..	15 95	191	..	..	..	..	258 31	3,099

Rattans	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111 31	556
Rhinoceros horns	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16	1,296
Seaweed	,, ..	6,029 78	22,913	..	..	..	..	2 91	24,274
Seeds, Lucraban	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,387 40	312
Sharks' fins, black	,, ..	62 24	747	..	..	..	..	62 70	1,544
,, white	,, ..	46 6	1,842	..	..	..	..	128 93	4,357
Silver thread	,, ..	0 8	200	..	..	..	..	108 13	325
Smalts	,, ..	76 44	2,675	40	1,400	..	..	182 94	6,402
Spectacles	Pieces ..	70	18	..	..	..	..	70	18
Sugar, brown, Manila	Piculs ..	4,615 21	13,845	2,617 3	7,851	..	..	7,232 24	21,696
,, white	,, ..	560 40	2,241	180 50	722	..	..	740 90	2,963
Tea, dust..	,, ..	42 75	128	..	..	..	..	42 75	128
,, Japan	,, ..	146 66	979	37	259	..	..	183 66	1,238
Tobacco	,, ..	100 8	2,001	39 6	781	..	..	139 14	2,782
Tortoise-shell	,, ..	0 11	33	..	..	..	..	0 11	33
Toys	Pieces ..	602	700	..	..	..	..	602	700
Ultramarine	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74 47	2,234
Woollens—									
Spanish stripes	Pieces ..	6,469	90,566	..	..	..	..	6,469	90,566
Long, ells	,, ..	1,245	8,466	..	..	..	..	1,245	8,466
Camlets	,, ..	4,037	74,685	..	..	..	..	4,061	75,129
,, imitation	,, ..	990	9,900	..	..	..	..	990	9,900
Lastings	,, ..	2,282	29,666	..	..	..	..	2,282	29,666
,, imitation	,, ..	10,005	60,030	..	..	..	..	10,005	60,030
Damasks	,, ..	520	4,160	..	..	..	..	520	4,160
Cassimeres	,, ..	40	720	..	..	..	..	40	720
Habit or medium cloth	,, ..	10	350	..	..	..	..	10	350
Woollen and cotton mixtures ..	,, ..	3,898	23,388	..	..	..	..	3,898	23,388
Woollen blankets	Pairs ..	225	675	..	..	..	..	225	675
Watches	,, ..	511	12,264	..	..	0 21½	516	553½	13,284
Watch springs, keys, &c.	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
Window-glass	Boxes ..	7,150	21,450	..	..	..	..	7,420	22,260
Wood, fragrant	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 76	74
,, sandal	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208 90	1,045
,, sapan	,, ..	543 25	1,629	..	..	1,039 25	3,118	1,613 22	4,839
Total	Taels ..	..	3,298,294	..	38,520	..	5,962	..	3,404,383

(No. 6.)—TABLE showing the Foreign Goods Re-exported to Chinese Ports.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Foochow.		Shanghae.		Newchwang.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Belts, elastic	Dozens	..	..	806	300	..	..	806	300
Bicho de mar, black	Piculs	..	..	57 11	1,599	..	..	57 11	1,599
Birds' nest, 2nd quality	,,	..	..	2 12	1,696	..	..	2 12	1,696
,, 3rd quality	,,	..	..	1 46	730	..	..	1 46	730
Buttons, brass	Gross	..	..	808	808	..	..	808	808
Camphor, Japanese	Piculs	..	..	45	1,125	..	..	45	1,125
Cardamoms, inferior	,,	..	..	5 38	108	..	..	5 38	108
Corals	,,	..	..	0 19	76	..	..	0 19	76
Cotton piece-goods—									
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	..	..	200	820	..	..	200	820
,, white	,,	..	..	300	1,200	..	..	300	1,200
,, white, spotted	,,	..	..	602	2,107	..	..	602	2,107
Damasks	,,	..	..	2,080	13,000	..	..	2,080	13,000
Twills	,,	..	..	650	3,250	..	..	650	3,250
Chintzes	,,	..	..	6,892	12,406	..	..	6,892	12,406
Cotton thread	Piculs	..	..	21	2,310	..	..	21	2,310
Feathers, kingfishers'	Pieces	..	..	18,030	1,800	..	..	18,030	1,800
Ginseng, Japan, 2nd quality	Piculs	..	..	0 5	40	..	..	0 5	40
Glass-ware	,,	0 70	8	12 60	151	..	..	13 30	159
Gold stone	,,	..	..	1 54	1,078	..	..	1 54	1,078
Iron, manufactured	,,	..	..	..	..	387 14	1,549	387 14	1,549
Matting, Japanese	Rolls	..	..	80	320	..	..	80	320
Muslins, Japanese	Pieces	..	..	1,987	298	..	..	1,987	298
Needles	,,	..	..	500,000	175	..	..	500,000	175
Opium, Malwa	Piculs	..	..	77 26	43,265	..	..	77 26	43,265
Paint, green	,,	..	..	1	25	..	..	1	25
Porcelain	Packages	..	..	1	80	..	..	1	80
Prints, Japanese	Pieces	..	..	300	120	..	..	300	120
Sandal-wood	Piculs	..	..	187	935	..	..	187	935

Skins, fish	..	..	..	Piculs	..	11	33	..	..	..	..	11	33
Tortoiseshell	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	1 49	447	..	..	1 47	447
Woollens—													
Spanish stripes	..	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	167	2,338	..	..	167	2,338
Long ells	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	1,243	8,452	..	..	1,243	8,452
Lastings, imitation		..	..	,,	..	..	..	1,202	7,212	..	..	1,202	7,212
Lustres	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	140	840	..	..	140	840
Watches, enamelled		..	..	Pairs	..	..	..	11	440	..	..	11	440
Watches ..	..	..	..	,,	..	..	..	131½	3,156	..	..	131½	3,156
Total	..	..	..	Taels	..	..	41	..	112,707	..	1,549	..	114,297

(No. 7.)—SUMMARY of the Coast Trade.

	Taels.	£	s.	d.
Value of Native Produce Imported from Chinese Ports, according to Table No. 1	3,752,601	1,188,323	13	0
Value of Native Produce Re-exported to Foreign Countries, according to Table No. 2.. ..	344	108	18	8
Value of Native Produce Re-exported to Chinese Ports, according to Table No. 3	17,558	5,560	0	8
Value of Native Produce after deducting the Value of the Re-exports	3,734,699	1,182,654	13	8
Value of Native Produce Exported to Chinese Ports	1,153,457	365,261	7	8
Value of Foreign Goods Imported from Chinese Ports	3,404,383	1,078,054	12	4
Value of Foreign Goods Re-exported to Chinese Ports	114,297	36,194	1	0

Calculating the Tael at 6*s.* 4*d.*

SPECIAL TABLE showing the Number of Vessels, Tonnage, and Duties paid under each Flag.

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Coast Trade Duties.	Opium Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total.
			H.Tls. m. c. c.	H.Tls. m. c. c.	H.Tls. m. c. c.	H.Tls. m. c. c.	H.Tls. m. c. c.	H.Tls. m. c. c.
British..	78	22,627	19,144 8 5 8	27,214 7 3 0	33,310 5 1 3	62,439 7 2 1	1,167 2 0 0	143,277 0 2 2
Hamburgh	29	6,457	4,281 5 2 7	6,470 0 5 1	6,633 7 5 6	1,278 3 0 0	735 5 0 0	19,399 1 3 4
Danish..	21	3,862	3,017 6 4 0	6,329 5 4 0	3,449 5 4 2	4 5 0 0	469 5 0 0	13,270 7 2 2
Bremen	18	4,307	3,921 6 9 8	2,736 1 4 6	5,035 9 4 5	..	277 2 0 0	11,970 9 8 9
American	11	3,170	229 4 1 4	1,756 1 3 3	2,148 6 5 3	..	301 6 0 0	4,435 8 0 0
Prussian	9	1,685	1,423 2 2 2	1,797 8 3 6	1,623 8 0 1	89 4 0 0	454 8 0 0	5,389 0 5 9
Hanoverian	5	980	876 5 9 2	1,484 1 8 2	3,866 5 7 1	..	99 8 0 0	6,327 1 4 5
Dutch	4	803	289 4 6 6	423 5 0 5	1,425 2 6 9	..	87 6 0 0	2,225 8 4 0
Mecklenburg	4	443	60 5 0 0	502 6 7 8	455 0 5 7	..	7 5 0 0	1,025 7 3 5
Oldenburg	3	604	153 5 5 0	583 1 9 0	1,035 7 6 7	..	..	1,772 5 0 7
French	2	790	298 4 6 0	616 9 7 8	566 3 3 2	..	..	1,481 7 7 0
Netherland	1	240	..	236 3 0 2	37 6 0 0	..	..	273 9 0 2
Total	185	70,968	33,696 9 2 7	50,151 2 7 1	59,588 8 0 6	63,811 9 2 1	3,600 7 0 0	210,849 6 2 5

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Principal Articles of the Import Trade, during the Years 1863 and 1864.

Imports.	1863.	1864.	Decrease.	Increase.
Camphor	..	459 62	..	459 62
Cotton piece-goods—				
Shirtings, grey pieces	86,151	164,359	..	78,208
,, white ,,	30,257	72,135	..	41,878
,, dyed ,,	1,303	14,948	..	13,645
,, white spotted	4,897	13,139	..	8,242
T-cloths .. ,,	21,599	36,520	..	14,921
Chintzes .. ,,	6,830	21,879	..	15,049
T. R. Cambrics ,,	18,000	5,840	12,160	..
Velvets .. ,,	61	4,137	..	4,076
Matches .. gross	131,263	40,973	90,290	..
Metals—				
Lead in pigs .. piculs	1,735 53	4,534 64	..	2,799 11
Quicksilver .. ,,	..	221 87	..	221 87
Steel .. ,,	1,429 44	3,714 10	..	2,284 66
Needles .. pieces	20,545,000	141,563,000	..	121,018,000
Opium—				
Malwa .. piculs	3,571 49	2,672 74	898 75	..
Patna .. ,,	63 6	152 64	..	89 58
Benares .. ,,	..	9 60	..	9 60
Prepared .. ,,	98 59	42 92½	55 66½	..
Native .. ,,	15 81	..	15 81	..
Putchuck .. ,,	15 76	605 54	..	589 78
Window glass .. boxes	5,412	17,055	..	11,643
Woollens—				
Spanish stripes pieces	1,328	6,910	..	5,582
Long ells .. ,,	3,486	1,345	2,141	..
Camlets, English ,,	3,042	4,661	..	1,619
Lastings .. ,,	797	2,322	..	1,525
,, imitation ,,	142	10,185	..	10,043
Brass buttons .. piculs	759 48	1,364 29	..	604 81
Copper .. ,,	2,101 26	3,778 89	..	1,677 63
Indigo, dried .. ,,	788 84	513 77	275 7	..
Paper, 1st quality ,,	13,745 51	7,248 74	6,496 77	..
,, 2nd quality ,,	28,531 49	13,209 29	15,322 20	..
Silk—				
Piece-goods .. ,,	755 26	1,345 76	..	590 50
Ribbons .. ,,	137 61	505 63	..	368 2
Embroidery .. ,,	..	63 9	..	63 9
Thread .. ,,	14 5	64 63	..	50 58
and cotton mixture ,,	30 79	44 4	..	13 25
Sugar, brown .. ,,	21,367 4	94,548 29	..	73,181 25
,, white .. ,,	19,822 17	65,155 36	..	45,333 19
Snuff .. .. ,,	33 53	237 60	..	204 7
Tea, black .. ,,	14,635 23	9,573 66	5,061 57	..
Tobacco .. ,,	3,785 16	5,754 7	..	1,968 91
Vermilion .. ,,	91 99	389 99	..	298

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Principal Articles of the Export Trade, during the Years 1863 and 1864.

Exports.	1863.	1864.	Decrease.	Increase.
Cotton .. .. piculs	2,366 8	67,282 19	..	64,916 11
Dates, black .. .. ,,	5,583 34	998	4,585 34	..
,, red .. .. ,,	14,851 83	3,607 30	11,244 53	..
Deer horns, young .. pairs	122½	1,578	..	1,455½
Lily flowers, dried .. piculs	2,930 88	4,573 79	..	1,642 31
Peas .. .. .. ,,	7,426 8	39,490 57	..	32,064 49
Tobacco .. .. ,,	1,460 18	5,645 12	..	4,184 94
Wool, camels' .. .. ,,	415 76	428 25	..	12 49
,, sheep's .. .. ,,	1,359 47	370	989 47	..

	Taels.	£	s.	d.
Value of Import Trade, 1864	7,645,422	2,421,050	6	0
Ditto ditto 1863	6,275,225	1,987,154	11	8
Increase during 1864..	..	433,895	14	4

	Taels.	£	s.	d.
Value of Export Trade, 1864	1,730,786	548,082	4	8
Ditto ditto 1863	913,217	289,185	7	8
Increase during 1864..	..	258,896	17	0

(Signed) W. BAKER, *Assistant in charge.*

No. 2.

Mr. Wade to Earl Russell.—(*Received September* 30.)

My Lord, *Peking, July* 22, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Trade Returns and Report from Shanghae for 1864.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Memorandum to accompany the Trade Returns of Shanghae for the Year 1864.

ALTHOUGH the Returns for the year 1864 exhibit a smaller aggregate than those of 1863, the following epitomised comparison of the trade of the trade of the two years will show that the operations of the past year cannot on the whole be considered unfavourable.

Returns 1 and 2.—*Imports.*

HOME TRADE.

	1864.	1863.
	Taels.	Taels.
British manufactures	9,766,161	7,838,192
Metals	1,033,555	1,245,057
Coal (including Australian)	782,138	818,660
Miscellaneous, as hardware, &c. ..	414,231	84,650
	11,996,085	10,723,059
At exchange of 6*s.* 8*d.* per tael ..	£3,998,695	3,574,353

Thus there has been an increase on the home trade of 1,273,059 taels, and other data which will accompany this Memorandum show that in the principal article, manufactures (the increase in which it will be observed is not less than 1,928,969 taels), the transactions have been satisfactory and remunerative.

A decrease is chiefly observable in the Indian and Colonial trade, which presents the following comparison :—

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.

	1864.	1863.
	Taels.	Taels.
Opium	14,293,079	20,251,046
Rice	2,223,169	3,043,576
Straits produce and sundries	1,863,070	1,260,915
	18,379,318	24,555,537
At exchange of 6*s.* 8*d.* per tael ..	£6,126,439 6 8	8,185,179

The decrease, which amounts to 6,176,229 taels, is attributable to a smaller importation of opium, which points to a general depression in trade, and to a less demand for rice, which is not altogether an unfavourable system, as it is partly attributable to the improvement in agricultural industry consequent on the expulsion of the rebels from this province.

The opium market is, however, already recruiting itself, and a comparison of the two mercantile years 1863-64 and 1864-65 shows a large importation in the latter than in the former.

The total import trade of the two years is as follows :—

	1864.	1863.
	Taels.	Taels.
Home trade..	11,996,085	10,723,059
Indian and colonial	18,379,318	24,555,537
	30,375,403	35,278,596
At exchange of 6*s.* 8*d.* per tael £	10,125,134 6 8	11,759,532

Returns Nos. 3 and 4. *Exports.*—A continuation of the comparison gives the following results in the case of exports :—

	1864.	1863.
	Taels.	Taels.
Tea	12,161,699	11,291,052
Silk	7,323,332	7,142,387
Cotton..	6,568,901	8,267,788
Miscellaneous	202,552	353,650
	26,256,484	27,254,879
At exchange of 6*s.* 8*d.* per tael £	8,752,161 6 8	9,084,959 13 4

The decrease in the year's trade is 995,395 taels; but it will be seen that the transactions in the staples of trade, tea and silk have increased, and that the diminution is limited to the cotton exportation, the natural consequence of falling home prices on a branch of trade which can be looked upon as adventitious only, and will probably entirely cease on the restoration of peace in the United States. It should be remembered that up to the time of the American war China has always imported cotton.

In this Memorandum no note is taken of the importations or exportations of treasure, as these cannot be ascertained with accuracy. The estimated amount swells, it will be seen, very materially the aggregate of the trade.

Return No. 5. *Total Foreign Trade of Shanghae.*—This Return presents an important comparison between the British trade of this port and that of all foreign nations during the past year. While that of Great Britain in imports and exports amounts to 56,923,931 taels, that of all

other nations is 7,301,304 taels. Thus that of Great Britain has been rather more than seven-eights of the whole trade of the port.

Return No. 6. *Coast Trade.*—This Return exhibits the amount of the local coast and river trade carried on in foreign bottoms, and which, as will be seen on comparing this with the previous Return, has now amounted to nearly the same aggregate as that of the foreign trade. Extensive employment is thus afforded to foreign tonnage generally, and though it would be difficult to show under what flags it is distributed, Return No. 8 will serve to convey some idea of the proportion that may be assigned to each nation. Many of the goods thus carried consist of foreign goods re-exported and of a native produce brought from inland ports for foreign exportation; but in addition to these large quantities of the native produce is carried on native account between the Chinese ports as foreign vessels are gradually displacing native tonnage along the whole line of coast, and from almost the only navigation on the Yang-tze River below Hankow.

Return No. 7. *British Tonnage.*—This Return shows that the total British tonnage inwards and outwards :—

	Vessels.	Tons.
During 1864 was	2,883	1,028,780
And in 1863.	3,600	1,085,637
Decrease in 1864	767	76,857

The diminution in the small craft and the smaller shipments of cotton will explain this circumstance. The following Statement shows how the above employment of British tonnage has been distributed :—

	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
I. Employed in direct trade with England . ..	176	81,577	151	102,267	327	183,844
II. In trade with British and foreign colonies ..	131	89,434	66	36,537	197	125,971
III. On coast of China, Hong Kong, and Japan ..	1,169	360,972	1,190	357,993	2,359	718,965
	1,476	531,983	1,407	496,797	2,883	928,780

Return No. 8. *Total Foreign Tonnage.*—The total foreign tonnage of the port outwards and inwards is, 5,352 vessels, 1,860,902 tons. The British portion as shown by the previous Return being, 2,883 vessels, 1,028,780 tons.

Most of the river trade is carried on in large American boats, which are found to be much better adapted to the river navigation than those of British construction. One large vessel of this class has lately been constructed at Shanghae by a British firm, and another built by the same owner has been recently launched. At present seven large river steamers and three smaller ones of 7,847 tons, under the American flag, run regularly on the river between Shanghae and Hankow, and three large steamers of 2,856 tons under the British flag are similarly employed. In the case of the sea-going steamers which run on the coast the proportion is much in favour of British vessels.

Return No. 9. *Customs Duties and Tonnage Dues.*—This Return is very interesting, as showing that upwards of $\frac{17}{20}$ths of the Customs

revenue of the port has been collected on the trade conducted in British shipping and on opium which may also be claimed as British trade.

	Taels.	Taels.
Thus, the total collection being.. ..	..	2,081,373
British ships have paid	844,479	—
Opium	810,029	—
Proportion of net coast trade, say ..	70,000	—
Proportion of transit dues	20,000	—
		1,744,508
Balance paid by other nations, say ..	..	336,865
The total Customs collection of 1863 amounted to	..	2,526,621

(No. 1.)—RETURN of the British Import Trade at the Port of Shanghae during the Year ended 31st December, 1864.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Piece Goods—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Shirtings, plain grey ..	Pieces ..	549,041	2,196,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, plain white ..	,, ..	212,236	880,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, plain dyed ..	,, ..	11,582	48,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, spotted and brocaded white ..	,, ..	28,272	88,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ditto ditto dyed	,, ..	61,153	256,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T-Cloths, 24 yards ..	,, ..	171,340	471,185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 48 yards ..	,, ..	3,739	20,564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drills, dyed	,, ..	900	6,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	,, ..	46	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chintzes and Furnitures..	,, ..	120,221	272,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, *T*-red ..	,, ..	4,550	20,725	..	..	500	2,000	..	..	..	..
T-red cloth or cambrics ..	,, ..	12,095	42,332	..	..	4,590	16,065	..	..	..	..
Damasks, dyed ..	,, ..	9,998	64,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velvets	,, ..	32,802	229,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velveteens	,, ..	18,722	126,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dimities	,, ..	23,990	47,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics	,, ..	14,800	37,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawns	,, ..	29,844	62,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jacconetts	,, ..	3,660	5,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handkerchiefs.. ..	Dozens ..	96,166	76,933	..	..	2,000	1,500	..	..	..	..
Cottonades, unclassed ..	Pieces ..	5,513	12,404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton duck	,, ..	478	3,795	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, thread	Piculs ..	27 68	3,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, twills	Pieces ..	5,257	23,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, yarn	Piculs ..	2,368 48	142,109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ginghams	Pieces ..	2,400	5,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslins	,, ..	11,883	17,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taffachelas	,, ..	500	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American drills ..	,, ..	12,066	84,462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sheetings ..	,, ..	23	127	..	..	600	4,200	..	..	..	..	..
,, ticks	,, ..	45	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen Goods—													
Astrachans Imitation ..	,, ..	8	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blankets	Pairs ..	22,408	77,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunting	Pieces ..	419	5,028	..	..	2,337	9,348	..	..	..	..	..
Camlets, English ..	,, ..	74,717	1,270,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Dutch ..	,, ..	80	1,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Imitation ..	,, ..	2,359	23,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloth, broad	,, ..	2,958	167,970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, habit	,, ..	2,033	44,726	..	..	1,338	46,830	..	..	..	..	..
,, medium ..	,, ..	3,593	105,064	..	..	72	1,584	..	..	..	..	..
,, Spanish stripes ..	,, ..	26,624	410,231	..	..	1 860	55,800	..	..	..	..	..
Woollens, unclassed ..	,, ..	282	11,733	..	..	4,883	78,128	..	..	..	..	..
Flannel	,, ..	1,160	11,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lasting	,, ..	19,545	263,859	..	..	580	4,640	..	..	..	..	..
,, imitation ..	,, ..	8,731	69,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian cloth	,, ..	1,568	62,720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Long ells	,, ..	128,810	875,908	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damasks	,, ..	1,428	9,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombazettes	,, ..	3,570	35,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alpacas	,, ..	500	3,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lustres, Orleans & worsted goods, plain . ..	,, ..	59,601	327,886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lustres, Orleans & worsted goods figured ..	,, ..	76,990	452,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woollen and cotton mixtures, unclassed ..	,, ..	3,444	20,664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linens	,, ..	1,133	7,081	..	..	36	90	..	..	..	..	..
,, damasks	,, ..	2	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sheeting	,, ..	20	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canvas	Bolts ..	4,344	26,064	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan cotton cloth ..	Pieces ..	100	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quan ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Silk, coarse	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, thread	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, worm eggs	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, piece goods	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	0 40	240	..	..	..	..
Silk and woollen mixtures ..	Pieces ..	856	9,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium, Malwa	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,348 50	10,337,038	..	..
,, Patna	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,876 40	3,452,938	.	..
,, Benares	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,212	471,468	..	..
,, Persian	,, ..	..	..	..	..	72	26,640	..	..	..	..
,, Turkey	,, ..	..	..	..	..	13 50	4,995	..	..	..	..
Rice	,, ..	..	..	..	..	347,726	903,988	708,495	1,769,708	212,436	549,473
Sugar, brown	,, ..	..	..	..	..	34,043 47	119,153	..	..	12,191 79	39,623
,, white	,, ..	..	..	..	..	10,989 51	75,540	..	..	12,354 61	77,217
Metals, copper, bars ..	,, ..	47 33	1,231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, rod ..	,, ..	1 38	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, sheet ..	,, ..	375 97	10,527	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, wire ..	,, ..	17 28	484	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, nails ..	,, ..	104 24	4,691	..	..	0 40	12	..	..	..	..
,, ,, old ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron, unmanufactured ..	,, ..	10,314 60	19,598	840	1,596	268	509	..	..	..	..
,, manufactured unclassed	,, ..	6,863 11	51,473	..	..	137 56	1,032	..	..	..	..
,, bar and nail rod ..	,, ..	90,601 95	217,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, hoop	,, ..	1,158 20	3,475	..	..	437 80	1,313	..	..	..	..
,, kentledge	,, ..	4,040	4,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, nails	,, ..	387	3,290	..	..	366 25	3,113	..	..	..	..
,, plate and sheet ..	,, ..	2,727 60	8,865	..	..	86	280	..	..	..	..
,, galvanized	,, ..	641 3	4,448	..	..	324 25	1,960	..	..	..	..
,, wire	,, ..	2,450	22,050	..	..	5 40	49	..	..	..	..
Lead, in pigs	,, ..	60,859	292,162	1,743	7,844	1,832	8,224	..	..	500	2,800
,, sheet	,, ..	725	5,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, tea	,, ..	100	514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Solder	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spelter	,,	200	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Steel	,,	1,999 21	10,080	..	..	528	2,756	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver	,,	294 67	12,206	38 50	2,117	4,070 43	223,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,049 37	139,135	..	..
Tin-plates	,,	9,459 22	52,205	..	..	1,368 25	7,525	..	..	200	2,000	..	..
Yellow metal and nails	,,	2,505 35	54,090	..	..	132 56	2,983	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc	,,	100 2	411	..	..	21 34	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
Awabe	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicho de Mar, black	,,	..	..	42 41	827	70 7	1,366	..	..	8	156	..	..
,, white	,,	..	..	23 7	269	638 90	8,107	..	..	399 20	4,691	..	..
Betel nuts	,,	..	..	..	..	21 23	53	..	..	1,000 22	2,501	..	..
,, husks	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bird's nests, 1st quality	,,	..	..	..	..	1 17	1,531	..	..	2 75	4,950	..	..
,, 2nd quality	,,	..	..	..	..	1 72	1,356	..	..	19 73	23,676	..	..
,, 3rd quality	,,	..	..	..	..	11 60	2,900	..	..	81 99	20,497	..	..
Bark, Japan	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bamboo ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass buttons, gilt	Gross	582	873	..	..	1,811	2,716	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	Piculs	3	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, refuse	,,	..	..	..	..	59 36	890	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardamons, inferior	,,	..	..	..	..	110 95	2,673	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, superior	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caraway seed	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 38	289	..	..
Charcoal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	384	..	..
Chestnuts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon	,,	..	..	..	..	25 62	436	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloves	,,	..	..	..	..	126 85	887	..	..	459 71	3,678	..	..
Cocoa nuts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	..	..
Coal	Tons	83,554	668,432	21,227	127,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	,,	727	951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir	Piculs	..	..	..	..	47	141	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper cash	Strings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton	Piculs	21	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, seed	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Cassia bark	Piculs	..	..	..	..	38 72	445	..	..	..	..
,, twigs	,,	..	..	..	..	14 54	58	..	..	..	..
Cotton waste	,,	157 31	1,573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassia buds	,,	..	..	..	..	20	100	..	..	..	..
Curios ..	Packages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Earthenware	Piculs	..	..	..	..	5	20	..	..	..	..
Elephant teeth, whole	,,	..	..	..	..	19 88	2,982	..	..	2 32	348
,, broken	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fans, Japan	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feathers, kingfishers'	,,	..	..	..	..	26,070	2,607	..	..	15,850	1,645
Felt, sheathing and roofing	Value	..	7,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,433	573
Fish, dried	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, cuttle	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, salted	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, shell	,,	..	..	..	..	3 67	15	..	..	..	..
,, skin	,,	..	..	..	..	45 92	344	..	..	122 26	1,039
Flints ..	,,	15,682	7,841	8,956	4,478	..	..	..	..	1,848	924
Fruits, dried	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fungus..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galangal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gamboge	,,	..	..	..	..	0 40	14	..	..	..	..
Gambier	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 48	4,215
Ginseng, 2nd	,,	..	..	..	..	13 11	2,514	..	..	..	..
,, clarified	,,	..	..	..	..	56 36	7,045	..	..	..	..
Ginger ..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass, window	Boxes	18,769	56,307	..	..	1,534	4,602	..	..	444	1,332
,, or vitrified ware	Value	..	120	..	..	..	306	..	..	..	..
,, plate	Packages	37	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gram ..	Piculs	..	..	..	..	40	80	..	..	..	..
Gum, olibanum	,,	..	..	..	..	13 47	108	..	..	24	100

„ dragon's blood	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	91	73	..	..	82	8	1,226				
Gunny cloth	Pieces	1,600	1,000	..	..	180		150	..	..	..		..		..				
Hair, goats'	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..		..				
Hemp	„	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..		..				
„ twine	„	52	64	1,454	..	..	..		..	..	..		..		..				
Honey	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..		..				
Horns, deer, old	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..		..		..				
„ rhinoceros	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	79	1,048	..	..	30	10	331				
Hides, buffalo or cow	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
„ elephant	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	182		1,237				
„ rhinoceros	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Hodade	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
India-rubber	„	16	57	962	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Indigo, dried	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
„ liquid	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	728	42	6,921	..	..	..		..				
Isinglass	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Japan root	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
„ ware	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Lucraban seed	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Leather	„	81	14	1,587	28	50	695	285	93	5,719	..	..	..		..				
„ imitation	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Looking glasses	Pieces	2,451	3,753	..	..	630		495	..	..	..		..		..				
Lung-ngan, dried	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..		..				
Lead, white	„	198	90	994	..	..	94	92	664	..	..	..	..		..				
„ red	„	222	10	1,333	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Lacquer-ware	„	..	..	..	..	..	185	49	186	..	..	..	..		..				
Lily seed	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..		..				
Mangrove bark	„	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	9,038	34	9,942				
Marble slabs	Packages	..	..	..	..	1,500		300	..	..	..		..		..				
Mats, straw	Pieces	..	..	..	..	65		150	..	..	..		400		170				
Matches, wood	Gross	6,583	9,875	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		8,292		12,438				
„ wax	„	324	2,076	..	..	2		25	..	..	..		..		..				
Medicine	Piculs	..	..	..	..	89	50	1,596	..	..	..		57	95	175				
Mother-o'-pearl shell	„	..	..	..	..	1	94	105	..	..	..		..		..				
Mushrooms	„	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..		..				
Mussels, dried	„	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..		..				

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Melon seed	Piculs										
Needles	Mille	59,445	23,778			7,180	2,872				
Nutmegs	Piculs									11 70	276
Nutgalls	,,										
Nuts, white	,,										
Oil, vegetable	,,					47 10	285	30 33	125		
,, tea	,,										
Oysters, dried	,,										
Oranges	,,										
Paper, 1st quality	,,										
Peach kernel	,,										
Plums, dried	,,										
Peas or beans	,,										
Peel, orange	,,										
Pepper, black	,,					5,703 15	35,360			4,100 4	25,420
,, white	,,									372	2,976
Potash	,,					31 40	3,900				
Potatoes	,,										
Prawns or shrimps, dried	,,					8 40	180			1 40	8
Putschuck	,,									576 53	17,006
Rattans	,,					1,017 34	2,543			3,943 81	11,831
Rhubarb	,,										
Saffron	,,					31 96	24,031				
Samshoo	,,					38 12	126				
Sauce, shrimps	,,										
Seaweed	,,					147 4	515			705 35	2,650
Sharks' fins, black	,,					65 28	1,829			3 1	90
,, white	,,					64 65	2,196			4 25	119
Safflower	,,							77 20	3,412		
Saltpetre	,,					1,340 62	13,400	10,210 80	100,306		
Sago	,,					13 90	40				

Shells, sea	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smalt	,,	50	800	..	..	2 32	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sinews, deer	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, beaver	Pieces	100	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, dyed	,,	900	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, fox	,,	120	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, hare and rabbit	,,	36,834	7,372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, lamb and sheep	,,	346	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	..	4,000
,, otter	,,	60	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, racoon	,,	208	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, squirrel	,,	3,642	910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sable	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sticklac	Piculs	..	..	..	..	640 29	4,802	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphur	,,	..	..	..	..	505 30	5,050	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taro	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow, animal	,,	20 54	154	425	2,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, vegetable	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinder	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	520
Timber, planks, S.W.	,,	200,450	3,006	486,662	8,517	171,840	3,436	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, H.W.	Pieces	..	..	..	..	19,600	5,495	..	..	..	91,713	..	70,958
,, beams	,,	3,150	10,150	..	..	607	500	..	..	..	7,947	..	20,520
,, masts and spars	,,	..	..	244	1,080	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	600
,, piles and poles	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, prepared	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, leaves	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, stems	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoise shell, whole	,,	..	..	..	..	4 37	2,185	..	..	..	1 47	..	735
,, broken	,,	..	..	..	..	6 30	2,550	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	70
Ultramarine	,,	142 50	4,275	..	..	28 50	855	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, alpaca	Dozens	10	90	..	..	50	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, cotton	,,	14,753	66,389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, silk	,,	745	14,527	4	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, paper	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, frames	Dozens	..	..	..	..	20	43	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Varnish	Piculs	98 47	619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verdigris	,,	15 50	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermicelli	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wax, bees'	,,	..	..	..	..	0 75	34	..	..	..	..
Wheat	,,	..	..	..	..	17,209 50	43,023	..	..	..	..
Wood, camagon	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ebony	,,	..	..	..	..	1,737	8,685	..	..	1,209 84	6,049
,, fragrant	,,	..	..	..	..	167 79	1,290	..	..	3 48	74
,, garroo	,,	..	..	..	..	5 81	464	..	..	7 58	606
,, laka	,,	..	..	..	..	278 61	836	..	..	3,490 75	11,473
,, kranji	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, mahogany	,,	..	..	1,200	650	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, red	Piculs	..	..	..	..	1,102	1,650	..	..	..	..
,, sandal	,,	..	..	6,038	24,152	3,325 98	26,608	..	..	3,077 87	27,693
,, sapan	,,	..	..	..	..	3,520 38	6,688	..	..	1,415 90	3,186
,, scale	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,610	427
,, shingles	,,	..	..	50,000	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wedges	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,470	180
,, rails	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	200
,, laths	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	100
,, knees	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, unclassed	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
SUNDRIES.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alabaster works	Packages	..	..	..	..	9	225	..	..	..	..
Amber	Piculs	..	..	..	..	1 41	1,200	..	..	..	..
Beads, coral	,,	..	..	..	..	3 9	6,475	..	..	..	..
Borax	,,	5 3	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpets and druggets	Packages	247	1,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks	Pieces	1,263	5,141	..	..	107	1,060	..	..	..	..
Engravings and pictures	,,	2,709	3,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toys	Value	..	1,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Musical instruments, music boxes	,,		8,132									
Gold and silver lace and thread	,,		235									
Watches	Pairs	20	880									
,, chains, keys, and glasses, &c.	Value		110									
Watchmakers' tools												
Anchors and chains	Piculs	1,631 20	8,156			820	4,100			40	200	
Belts, elastic	Dozen	745	1,118									
Bath bricks	Value		233									
Brooms	Dozens	51	83			50	25					
Bucket	,,	33	165									
Blocks and sheaves	Packages	1	12			4	179					
Coal sacks	Pieces	450	300									
Dyes and colours	Value		2,125									
Flour	Piculs	12	30			3,332	15,550					
Fire bricks	Pieces	17,036	356	2,540	49							
Gold stone	Packages					4	700					
Grindstones	Value		61									
Hardware	,,		9,580				1,063					
Hay	Packages	222	900									
Lead, black	Piculs	1 21	5									
,, lines	,,	17 50	213									
Lime, unslacked	Packages			95	270							
Oars	Pieces					563	580					
Oakum	Piculs	17 52	92			122	1,342					
Oil, paint	Gallons	7,861	5,896			596	447					
,, kerosine	,,	30	50	250	125	3,894	1,752					
,, petroleum	,,					1,000	400					
,, whale	,,					150	30					
,, cloth	Value		2,572									
Paints, assorted	Piculs	1,107 67	6,590			215 55	1,962					
Pitch	Barrels	408	1,829									
Pipes, drain	Pieces	202	200									
Pouches, tobacco	,,											

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Rosin	Value ..	..	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope, Manila	Piculs ..	153 25	1,226	..	..	1,191 59	11,935	..	..	..	..
,, Europe	,, ..	1,240 92	8,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 24	28
Scientific instruments ..	Value ..	..	438	..	..	..	359	..	..	..	..
Spectacles and eye glasses ..	Dozens ..	640	490	..	..	34	224	..	..	..	..
Stereoscopes, views, & albums	Value ..	..	844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ship chandlery, unclassed ..	,, ..	..	1,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shovels	Dozens ..	42	238	..	..	47	275	..	..	..	..
Telescopes and spy glasses..	Value ..	..	971	..	..	..	1,468	..	..	..	..
Tar	Barrels ..	824	3,837	75	265	512	2,388	..	..	..	..
Turpentine	Gallons ..	1,366	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taels	..	..	11,311,964	..	183,316	..	1,922,092	..	16,134,995	..	1,115,080
Treasure	..	..	444,188	..	..	..	4,842,887	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	11,756,152	..	183,316	..	6,764,979	..	16,134,995	..	1,115,080

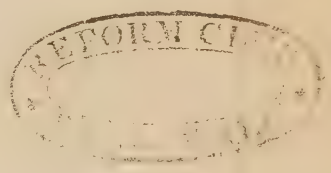
SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

	Taels.
Value of imports from Great Britain	11,311,964
,, ,, Hong Kong	1,922,092
,, ,, Australia	183,316
,, ,, India	16,134,995
,, ,, Singapore	1,115,080
Total Value of British Imports (exclusive of treasure) ..	30,375,103
	Taels.
Treasure imported from Hong Kong ..	4,842,887
,, ,, Great Britain ..	444,188
Total treasure imported	5,579,419
Grand Total	35,954,522

(No. 2.)—Summary of Return No. 1, showing the Total Value of British Imports.

I.—British Goods.		
Manufactures.	Taels.	Taels.
Cotton	5,275,563	
Woollen	4,446,668	
Linen	33,705	
Silk and woollen.	10,225	
		9,766,161
Metals.		
Iron	343,597	
Lead	306,700	
Tin	52,025	
Yellow metal and other metals ..	331,233	
		1,033,555
Miscellaneous.		
Coal	668,432	
Glass, window ..	60,909	
Umbrellas ..	81,006	
Needles	23,778	
Hardware ..	9,580	
Anchors and other ship's stores ..	42,190	
Sundries, comprising 45 items	196,468	
		1,082,363
Total British goods		11,882,079

	Taels.	Taels.
Brought forward ..		11,882,079
II.—Indian and Colonial Produce.		
Opium	14,293,097	
Rice	2,223,169	
Sugar	311,643	
Saltpetre	113,706	
Coal	127,362	
Timber	172,798	
Wheat	43,623	
Tin	148,660	
Pepper	63,756	
Birds' nests ..	54,910	
Rattans, biche de mer, and other Straits produce	77,726	
Ships' stores ..	31,835	
Sundries, comprising 163 items	831,357	
Total Indian and Colonial produce		18,493,024
Total		30,375,103
Total treasure imported ..		5,579,419
Total value of British Imports		35,954,522



(No. 3.)—Return of the British Export Trade at the Port of Shanghae, during the Year ended December 31, 1864.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		India.		Singapore.		Canada and Australia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Silk, raw	Piculs ..	17,552 69	7,230,485	80 21	33,087	..	..	..	..
,, coarse	,, ..	44 11	15,218	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, refuse	,, ..	1,072 10	37,523	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, thrown	,, ..	14 27	6,136	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, cocoons	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, worms' eggs . ..	Packages ..	7	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, clothing	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, caps	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, embroideries . ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	0 20	160	..	..
,, piece goods, coarse ..	,, ..	0 43	123	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, fine ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea, black, Hankow ..	,, ..	257,873 45	7,420,731	2 60	75	..	..	2,157 66	60,650
,, ,, Kiukiang ..	,, ..	57,869 36	1,401,401	..	..	..	..	90	2,160
,, ,, Foo-chow ..	,, ..	21 2	589	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Ningpo ..	,, ..	106 13	2,547	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, green, Kiukiang ..	,, ..	27,949 80	1,090,042	..	..	..	..	15,514	589,532
,, ,, Ningpo ..	,, ..	41,962 99	1,554,522	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Hankow ..	,, ..	731 13	28,514	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Foo-chow ..	,, ..	30 24	1,089	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,, Chinkiang ..	,, ..	254 38	9,922	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton*	,, ..	223,471 89	4,368,875	2,560	50,048	..	..	..	..
Aniseed, star	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, broken	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bags, cotton cloth ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baskets, bamboo . ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, tea	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass ware	,, ..	..	..	..	..	48 10	1,988	..	..

* This amount is understated, the balance is inserted at the end of this Return.

Brass wire	,,	..	..	..	..	..	87	1,566	..	..
Beads, glass	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor, native	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caps, felt	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capoor cutchery	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassia lignea, broken	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassia	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpets, native	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China-root	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chestnuts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	284 93	1,425	..	..
Chinaware, fine	,,	..	0 50	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, coarse	,,	..	..	..	..	..	214 97	2,150	..	..
Cinnabar	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton-seed	,,	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper, old	,,	..	..	..	99 87	899	35 26	317	..	..
Curios	Packages	..	266	11,663	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dates, preserved	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	102 5	1,122	..	..
Earthenware, coarse	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fans, paper	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits, fresh	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	90	405	..	..
Fish lines	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, maws	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galangal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glue, cow	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ginger, fresh	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, preserved	,,	..	43	290	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grass cloth, fine	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gongs	,,	..	3	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair, camels'	,,	..	443 57	6,654	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, goats'	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hams	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemp	,,	..	2,729 37	27,294	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, seed	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, twine	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, buffaloes and cows	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		India.		Singapore.		Canada and Australia.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Horns, buffaloes and cows	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, chamois	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoofs, cows	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink, Chinese	,,	4 1	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo, dried	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ivory ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joss sticks	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquered ware	,,	0 60	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lamp-wicks	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead, tea	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, red or menium	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white or ceruse	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather	,,	4 89	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquorice	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lotus nuts	,,	..	..	..	..	23 68	719	..	..
Lung-ngan, dried	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mats, tea	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, silk	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matting, Canton	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ,,	Rolls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Piculs	..	..	..	..	0 50	4	..	..
Metal, native	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Melon seed	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mushrooms	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musk	,,	1 25	3,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nankeens	,,	..	..	..	..	433 29	23,831	..	..
Nutgalls	,,	1,705 43	20,466	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, wood	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, 1st quality	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 2nd ,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paints, assorted	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea nuts	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pewter ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plasters	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potash	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Rattans, split	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhubarb	,,	507 83	17,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Safflower	,,	..	..	..	..	3 70	222	..	..	..
Sesamum seed	,,	263	1,446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoes, satin	Pairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shooks, tea	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, fish	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sharks'	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sheep	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, beaver	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, land otter	,,	60	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, rabbit	,,	546	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straw braid	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, hats	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, shoes	Pairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, brown	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, candy	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swansdown, native	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, leaf	Piculs	1,201 15	10,810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortoise-shell, land	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Towels, native	,,	..	..	..	..	8 54	470	..	..	..
Turmeric	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, paper	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnish	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables, fresh	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermicelli	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool	,,	710 21	11,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camels' hair	,,	90	1,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cassia	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galangal	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total taels	..	..	23,335,676	..	84,109	..	34,379	..	652,342	
Add, cotton understated	Piculs	110,193 65	2,149,978							
Total taels	..	..	25,485,654							

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

	Taels.
Value of Exports to England	25,485,654
Ditto to India	84,109
Ditto to Singapore	34,379
Ditto to Canada and Australia	652,342
Total value of British Exports	26,256,484

(No. 4.)—Summary of Return No. 3, showing the Total Value of British Export Trade at Shanghae during the Year 1864.

	Taels.		Taels.
Silk	7,323,332	Rhubarb	17,780
Tea, black	8,888,078	Tobacco-leaf	10,810
,, green	3,273,621	Wool	11,008
Cotton	6,568,901	Sundries, comprising 25 items	79,700
Curios	11,663		
Hemp	27,294	Total value of British export trade ..	26,256,484
Nutgalls	20,466		
Nankeens	23,831		

(No. 5.)—Summary of Foreign Trade of the Port of Shanghae for the Year ended December 31, 1864.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Great Britain..	11,311,964	25,485,654	—
India	16,134,995	84,109	—
Hong Kong	1,922,092	..	—
Singapore	1,115,080	34,379	—
Canada	..	643,348	—
Australia	183,316	8,994	—
Total	30,667,447	26,256,484	56,923,931
Other countries—			
United States of America ..	438,320	2,399,415	—
France	71,438	1,292,730	—
Bremen and Hamburgh ..	15,280	..	—
Japan	1,698,281	328,979	—
Russian settlements	14,606	6,546	—
Phillipine Islands	369,790	27,544	—
Siam	638,375	..	—
Total	3,246,090	4,055,214	7,301,304
Total imports and exports (exclusive of treasure) ..	..	..	64,225,235

Treasure.

	Taels.		Taels.
Great Britain	444,188	France	1,433,661
Hong Kong	4,842,886	Japan	285,344
Total British ..	5,287,075	Total other countries ..	2,016,408
United States	297,403	Total treasure imported .	7,303,483

	Taels.
Note.—Of the above, has been re-exported to Japan	2,156,861
,, ,, ,, India	478,982
,, ,, ,, Singapore ..	301,833
Total treasure re-exported	2,937,676

This is, however, but an approximation, as no correct Return of operations in treasure can be obtained.

(No. 6.)—RETURN of Coast and River Trade at the Port of Shanghae, for the Year ended 31st December, 1864, conducted under various Foreign Flags.

	Native Produce.		Foreign Goods.	
	Imports from.	Exports and Re-exports to.	Imports from.	Exports and Re-exports to.
Coast Trade—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Hong Kong	1,362,710	1,414,070	19,338	528,563
Canton	986,976	2,322,303	32,892	12,275
Swatow	2,358,211	710,640	5,198	2,376
Amoy	374,124	564,159	8,933	8,056
Foochow	858,948	1,746,403	13,728	107,452
Formosa	291,012	61,077	615	16,370
Ningpo	3,744,019	1,469,468	11,555	2,326,742
Chefoo	424,073	151,733	5,153	1,073,707
Tientsin	1,199,091	1,036,587	74,143	3,067,224
Newchwang	390,266	5,864	7,968	385,143
Total Coast Trade..	11,999,430	9,482,304	179,523	7,526,908
River Trade—				
Hankow	11,615,292	2,869,615	111,233	5,572,071
Kiukiang	6,961,532	780,387	8,133	2,071,122
Chinkeang	26,040	39,200	17,551	921,852
Total River Trade..	18,602,864	3,689,202	136,817	8,565,045
Total Coast and Yang-tzse River Trade	30,602,294	13,171,506	316,440	16,091,953

	Taels.
Total native produce	43,773,800
Total foreign goods	16,408,393
Total	60,182,193

(No. 7.)—RETURN showing the movements of British vessels and Coasting small craft at the port of Shanghae during the year 1864.

For or from what Place.	1864.				1863.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	152	65,542	127	86,602	208	111,925	163	100,727
Mail steamers	24	16,035	24	15,665				
Hong Kong	131	80,212	123	54,452	129	68,716	143	81,651
British India Straits Settlements, and Siam ...	66	53,365	30	19,135	64	42,887	22	16,794
Philippines... ...	6	2,926	15	9,446	6	1,859	6	3,167
Chinese coast ports ...	643	176,853	607	167,630	948	168,170	1,112	234,137
Yang-tzse river ports ...	79	45,320	93	57,115	239	58,648	171	52,780
Japan	115	39,374	186	61,115	146	47,040	176	58,749
America—								
British	3	2,417	4	1,876	4	2,095	5	1,950
United States	12	6,333	17	6,580	9	6,324	10	4,234
Australian colonies ...	44	24,393	None	None	37	23,257	2	527
Total	1,275	512,670	1,226	479,116	1,790	530,921	1,810	534,716
Coasting small craft ...	201	19,313	181	17,681	The small craft were included in Chinese coast ports.			
Grand Total ...	1,476	531,983	1,407	496,797				

(No. 8.)—Return of all Foreign Tonnage at the Port of Shanghae, during the Year 1864.

Number and Tonnage of Foreign Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag.

Entered Inwards.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	1,009	458,938	266	53,732	1,275	512,670
American	407	238,229	68	31,683	475	269,912
French	42	17,765	4	1,624	46	19,389
Russian	2	1,418	..	..	2	1,418
Prussian..	28	7,229	2	956	30	8,185
Danish	50	12,057	4	603	54	12,660
Norwegian and Swedish ..	27	7,464	..	..	27	7,464
Dutch	22	6,786	1	332	23	7,118
Hamburgh	101	29,013	3	749	104	29,762
Bremen	27	7,829	2	673	29	8,502
Hanoverian	23	4,846	..	..	23	4,846
Lubeck	2	660	..	..	2	660
Mecklenburg	9	1,701	..	..	9	1,701
Oldenburg	7	2,934	..	..	7	2,934
Belgian	2	420	..	..	2	420
Spanish	8	2,653	..	..	8	2,653
Austrian..	9	3,796	..	..	9	3,796
Siamese	11	4,863	..	..	11	4,863
Japanese	1	378	..	..	1	378
Total	1,787	808,979	350	90,352	2,137	899,331

Cleared Outwards.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	922	382,727	304	96,389	1,226	479.116
American	363	214,782	121	63,481	484	278,263
French	30	23,368	15	5,626	45	28,994
Russian	2	1,428	1	312	3	1,740
Prussian..	27	8,307	6	1,569	33	9,876
Danish	32	7,705	24	5,455	56	13,160
Norwegian and Swedish ..	21	6,019	7	2,088	28	8,107
Dutch	16	5,278	8	2,140	24	7,418
Hamburgh	72	21,425	32	9,687	104	31,112
Bremen	12	2,909	18	6,103	30	9,012
Hanoverian	14	2,330	9	2,100	23	4,430
Lubeck	1	320	1	330	2	650
Mecklenburg	7	1,349	3	992	10	2,341
Oldenburg	5	2,051	2	883	7	2,934
Belgian	1	214	1	206	2	420
Spanish	7	2,346	..	..	7	2,346
Austrian..	4	1,645	4	1,709	8	3,354
Siamese	8	3,291	2	1,320	10	4,611
New Granadian	1	466	..	..	1	466
Japanese	1	378	..	..	1	378
Total	1,546	688,338	558	200,390	2,104	888,728

Number and Tonnage of Junks and Ningpo Boats, Entered and Cleared.

ENTERED INWARDS.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	163	15,765	38	3,548	201	19,313
American	82	6,219	16	1,246	98	7,465
French	7	355	3	220	10	575
Portuguese	2	124	2	160	4	284
Danish	..	..	1	60	1	60
Chinese	225	12,695	20	1,304	245	13,999
Total	479	35,158	80	6,538	559	41,696

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	139	12,943	42	4,738	181	17,681
American	72	6,016	40	2,786	112	8,802
French	1	43	9	515	10	558
Portuguese	3	170	4	320	7	490
Chinese	231	13,895	11	728	242	14,623
Total	446	33,067	106	9,087	552	41,154

(No. 9.)—RETURN of all Duties on Foreign Trade and Tonnage paid to Chinese Government at Shanghae during the year 1864.

D.—Duties. At the Port of Shanghae. Showing the Duties paid under each Flag, for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Flags.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total.	Coast Trade Duties.
			H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.
British	1,414	496,625	377,941 2 1 2	367,267 7 1 4	99,270 7 0 0	844,479 6 5 6	93,968 5 7 2
American	604	290,085	19,666 3 5 6	44,474 2 4 5	18,973 2 0 0	83,113 8 0 1	70,558 2 4 1
French	55	19,110	10,596 2 8 8	42,490 6 7 5	4,000 1 0 0	57,087 0 6 3	3,244 6 3 5
Russian	3	1,730	50 9 5 0	1,069 2 4 3	283 6 0 0	1,403 7 9 3	125 9 7 2
Prussian..	33	9,876	6,682 5 3 2	1,194 3 8 9	2,758 3 0 0	10,635 2 2 1	2,772 3 3 5
Danish	57	13,162	6,939 6 1 1	4,319 6 4 2	3,108 2 0 0	14,367 4 5 3	2,963 2 0 8
Hamburg	104	31,126	8,769 5 8 9	7,693 4 0 9	7,580 0 0 0	24,042 9 9 8	11,811 7 5 2
Bremen	30	9,182	3,158 2 3 7	318 1 2 0	2,323 6 0 0	5,799 9 5 7	1,530 0 0 8
Dutch	24	7,198	4,310 3 4 5	1,974 0 1 0	991 6 0 0	7,275 9 5 5	3,260 0 9 0
Hanoverian	21	4,430	3,329 1 7 1	1,055 3 6 6	795 0 0 0	5,179 5 3 7	2,580 0 2 9
Norwegian	16	4,886	867 0 6 4	719 7 6 6	1,268 8 0 0	2,855 6 3 0	1,529 2 9 6
Swedish	12	3,221	85 8 1 6	1,073 5 2 2	454 0 0 0	1,613 3 3 8	2,274 7 5 6
Mecklenburg	10	2,341	292 1 5 6	6 0 0 0	585 1 0 0	883 2 5 6	622 4 8 0
Siam	10	4,611	4,641 1 7 8	437 2 8 3	1,567 2 0 0	6,645 6 6 1	834 6 1 2
Austrian	8	3,354	528 1 6 7	687 4 1 0	976 0 0 0	2,191 5 7 7	1,053 5 0 1
Oldenburg	7	2,934	936 2 3 1	1,681 3 7 8	1,065 6 0 0	3,683 2 0 9	42 9 6 6
Spanish	7	2,346	3,516 1 1 5	3,243 4 7 1	938 4 0 0	7,697 9 8 6	—
Portuguese	6	444	.. ..	77 3 3 0	16 0 0 0	93 3 3 0	19 2 7 7
Belgium..	2	420	348 4 0 8	211 3 6 0	168 0 0 0	727 7 6 8	—
Lubeck	2	660	23 6 5 0	7 3 5 0	264 0 0 0	295 0 0 0	670 9 7 6
New Granadian	1	466	10 4 2 5	.. ..	186 4 0 0	196 8 2 5	264 9 1 2
Japan	1	378	1,295 9 0 0	11 0 0 0	151 2 0 0	1,458 1 0 0	—
Chinese junks	245	15,005	14 3 8 5	7,642 6 4 7	243 6 8 0	7,900 6 3 2	4,496 9 0 0
Total	2,672	923,590	454,003 8 1 6	487,655 3 3 0	147,968 6 0 0	1,089,627 7 4 6	204,624 5 1 8
Amount of Drawbacks to be deducted from Coast Trade Duties ..					.. ..	.. ..	61,950 7 6 3
Net Coast Trade Duties received					.. ..	.. ..	142,674 7 5 5
Total amount of Import and Export Duties and Tonnage Dues, as above ..					.. ..	.. ..	1,089,627 7 4 6
Opium Duties					.. ..	.. ..	810,029 4 1 7
Transit Dues					.. ..	.. ..	39,042 7 1 3
Total Haek-wan taels ..					.. ..	.. ..	2,081,373 6 3 1

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Mercantile Opinions upon the Trade at the Port of Shanghae for the Year 1864.

THE following mercantile opinions describe the course of the trade for 1864 in the staple imports of manufactures, metals, coals, opium, and rice, and the principal exports tea, silk, and cotton, and by comparisons with past years, and allusions to the future, illustrate with considerable clearness the present position and prospects of trade generally at this port. The unfavourable condition of the trade in tea is attributed to excessive competition among the foreign merchants.

Imports.

British Manufactures.—Prices of cotton goods especially were fairly maintained throughout the year, and must have left a reasonable profit to importers; this healthy state of things being due to two chief causes: 1st, the fact of importations having barely kept pace with Chinese requirements for actual consumption; and, 2nd, the circumstance of the natives having been tempted by the high prices obtainable in the autumn and winter of 1863, and the early part of 1864, to part with nearly their entire production of the raw material, and been thus compelled to supply their ordinary wants by the purchase of foreign fabrics.

A glance at the export figures from Great Britain to Hong Kong and Shanghae during the four years 1861 to 1864, will show the remarkable contraction of the trade in plain cottons, and thus explain the readiness of the Chinese to pay prices fully 100 per cent. higher than, up to the end of 1862, they had been accustomed to pay.

The total exports of plain cottons for these years were as follows:—

	Yards.		Yards.
1861 ..	237,941,687	1863 ..	36,585,145
1862 ..	72,476,392	1864 ..	54,799,614

A noticeable feature in the import trade of last year was the greatly increased consumption of worsteds and woollens, induced mainly perhaps by their relative cheapness as compared with cotton goods; this branch of business must also have on the whole been attended with fair results to those interested, but prices obtained towards the latter part of the year, although somewhat in advance of previous currencies, were not commensurate with the excessive rise in values that had occurred in the home markets.

It should also be mentioned that owing to the dearness last year of raw silk, and consequently of the native fabrics made from that material, many foreign substitutes of wool and cotton designed and expressly to imitate these have been introduced, and are now being largely consumed by the Chinese, their low cost constituting of course their chief merit in the eyes of the buyers.

The following figures showing the exports from Great Britain to Hong Kong and Shanghae for the past four years, may be found interesting, as indicating the gradual progress made in the introduction of this section of our manufactures. Long ells alone seem somewhat stationary:—

	Worsteds.	Woollens.	Long Ells.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1861 ..	48,915	115,888	75,882
1862 ..	92,451	85,188	50,444
1863 ..	169,894	105,998	40,390
1864 ..	202,541	163,071	47,880

Metals, Coals.—The most discouraging feature of the import trade of

1864, was the extreme depression under which lead and coals laboured, and from which neither article can yet be said to have recovered, although coals are beginning to attract the attention of speculators again. The chief cause of this depression is in both instances to be ascribed to the fact of exports from Great Britain having been so much in excess of actual acquirements, although in the case of coal importation from Australia, whence the mineral can be brought at a low freight, has tended to maintain a ruinously low range of prices.

The export figures will again speak for themselves :—

	Lead.	Coal.		Lead.	Coal.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
1861 ..	5,913	13,933	1863 ..	13,636	38,030
1862 ..	8,901	48,225	1864 ..	7,852	44,521

In iron a large trade has been transacted, but not so much for the China markets as for re-exportation to Japan. Other metals have not been in very much request.

Opium.—The opening of the ports on the Yang-tze and of Che-foo, Tien tsin, and New-chwang, in the north of China, has created a great change in the opium trade of Shanghae. Formerly the supplies of drug necessary for the requirements of all North China were purchased at this port by the native dealers, and by them distributed to the consuming districts. The new ports now receive their supplies through foreigners, and Shanghae has become more a depot for receiving and transhipping opium than a market for extensive sales. A few of the old wealthy native merchants still make considerable purchases for shipment to the northern coast, and there is a large local consumption to be supplied, but still sales on the spot are much reduced from former times. Malwa and Patna are the two descriptions of drug imported. Benares, on account of its cheap price, has of late been coming into consumption, and in time will doubtless be more generally used. A few years ago, Patna was only taken in very small quantity, but now it occupies a most important position in our import, and reference to the statistics of the trade will show how steadily the taste for it has grown. Its much lower cost, as compared with Malwa, has brought it chiefly into consumption in this province. The northern and Yang-tze ports are supplied with Malwa. When the river was first opened, the ports of Kiu-kiang and Hankow took off very little opium indeed, and it was thought native drug was too cheap to admit of Indian opium being imported, but for the last two years Malwa has been steadily coming into favour, and the trade is now important.

The imports and deliveries for the two years 1863 and 1864, present the following comparison :—

1863 ..	30,080	6,544	26,154	5,414
1864 ..	23,878	9,354	21,561	8,160

Total deliveries in 1863 .. .. 31,568 chests
„ „ 1864 .. .. 29,721 „

Decrease in 1864 .. 2,847 „

The deliveries in the present year (1865) are again increasing.

Rice.—The enormous trade in this article which culminated in 1864 in an import of the value of 4,100,000 taels, or about 1,300,000*l.* sterling may be assumed to have grown to this magnitude, mainly in consequence of the desolation caused by the rebels in this Province, as well as by the stoppage from the same cause of the usual communication with the

interior. The natives of this Province had a strong objection to the consumption of foreign rice, declaring it to be unwholesome, &c., and it was only in years of famine that they had previously consumed it. The prejudice seems to have been almost overcome, although native grains still command the highest value.

The best foreign qualities are generally preferred to inferior, hence we have seen the bulk of the importations have been from India—probably a value of over 2,500,000 taels having come from thence direct or *viâ* Hong Kong. It may be assumed that India has largely benefitted, while a fine trade has been opened for merchants here, and by its enormous extent assisting to meet the extra payments for cotton which have to be made to China over and above the usual requirements of silk and tea.

It is probable that with tranquillity restored to this province, the consumption of foreign rice will again decline, and the trade may in another year be almost extinct, only to be renewed in exceptional or famine years.

The import already this year (1865) is declining, and the tendency to lower prices will still further reduce it.

A large proportion of the foreign rice imported is sent to the silk districts, and is used in exchange for silk; during the rebel occupation it was almost the only means by which silk could be bought, that is to say, the rebels insisted on some rice going with every lot of specie. The value of a picul of Bengal rice varied in this market during 1864, from 260 taels to 270 taels for the best—other qualities in proportion.

Exports.

Tea.—The year of 1864 stands out as one of the most unfavourable yet known.

The first five months of the year are always quiet months for the trade, and the quality of tea remaining is generally poor and undesirable for shipment, except at low prices. At the end of May 1864, the first arrivals of new tea took place at Hankow, and the eagerness to purchase brought with it ruinous prices and unwarrantable competition on the part of foreigners. There was no security looked for, and the natives were enabled to make large profits out of the foreign merchants without any particular reason, for neither the home markets nor the places of production could justify the high prices given.

Our export stands—

	Great Britain.	New York.
	lbs.	lbs.
The first five months in 1864	8,027,539	7,490,552
From 1st June to 31st December	50,744,910	682,926
	58,772,449	8,173,478
Against previous year ..	56,731,786	8,413,792

The season just commencing has again opened with high prices, though in the first months of the present year about 6,500,000 more than the previous one have been shipped, and the trade at home is in a most unsatisfactory condition, with overwhelming stocks in London. The effect of the reduction of duty on the ruling prices is only expected to be temporary, and the consumer will probably continue to derive the whole benefit of it.

To recur to the transactions of previous years:

Season 1861-62 opened at Hankow at rates which left room for a good margin of profit on the home market, prices paid for finest quality being,

say 9*d.* per lb., under those ruling for the season just ended, the lower qualities being settled throughout the year on proportionately easy terms. Season 1862–63 opened higher, the quality of the crop generally was inferior to the preceding one, and the total export for the year showed an increase of 13,000,000 lbs.

For season 1863–64, the market at Hankow opened very high consequent on the receipt of intelligence from home of the reduction of the tea duty to 1*s.* per lb. Nevertheless, in consequence chiefly of a demand for fine tea for the Russian market, the early arrivals did well, while for the rest of the season the business in the lower qualities was of the most unsatisfactory nature. Green teas, however, in consequence of a short supply, realized exceedingly high rates. The export again showed an increase of 8,500,000 lbs.

The very unfavourable result of season 1864–65 which is just ended has already been alluded to. The quality of the crop was inferior to that of any former year, and the prices paid at the opening of the market, based on a supposition of another great Russian demand, extravagantly high. In addition the teas were hurried to market so rapidly that they proved to be insufficiently fried, and had almost entirely lost flavour by the time they had arrived at the home market. During the first part of the season, green teas maintained their position at home; but during the last few months they have nearly declined to their former position. The export was again in excess 6,000,000 lbs.

Silk.—The silk trade for the season 1864–65 may be briefly summed up. During April and May of 1864, it was well ascertained that the crop in Europe would be short of an average production, consequently Asiatic silk advanced in price on the home markets, and maintained a high range all through the season.

At the opening of the season here in June 1864, the *tael cost* of silk was below any price that had been reached for some years, and although the extreme value of money rendered it of high cost laid down in London, the operations entered into fully justified themselves by the fact of the out-term showing a profit to the merchant. The receipt of news advising the partial failure of the European crop soon had its effect, for not only did the silkmen raise their prices in consequence, but a short crop in China added strength to their demands. Between June and the 13th September, 1864, silk advanced in tael cost nearly 24 per cent. During that period fully 10,000 bales were bought and shipped at gradually advancing rates, and the best proof that can be given of the success of the purchase is that, with but very few exceptions, they all gave a profit.

As the season progressed prices fluctuated slightly, but soon got into a higher range, and by the 8th of March, 1865, had gone up another 14 per cent. on the original opening rate, at which, by recent home advices, silk would in all probability show a minimum profit, so that, in a word, the silk trade of last season was profitable to both seller and buyer.

In 1864–65 the first prices paid for No. 3 tsatlees were 365 to 370 taels, gradually advancing, till, in November, the point reached was 470 taels; but from February to the end of the season it ranged between 440 and 460 taels. The present season (1865–66) opened at 435 taels, at 40 taels per picul, for No. 3 tsatlees, at which prices fairly large business was transacted.

The crop for this season has been under most favourable circumstances and for many years past the producers have had no such yield, either as respects quality or quantity. The first crop is estimated at 50,000 bales, and the second crop now in progress will probably result in 12,000 to 15,000 bales. In round numbers, therefore, we may estimate the supply

available for export at 65,000 bales. In the event of the European crop again resulting disastrously, the value in sterling of each of the above bales may be put at 120*l.*, or in all at 7,800,000*l.*, equal, at 6*s.* 6*d.* per tael exchange, to fully 22,700,000 taels. With peace, therefore, in the silk districts, the profits accruing to the country people from so large a trade will be enormous, and should in a very short time restore them to prosperity. Several districts that last year produced at most no silk, owing to the inhabitants having been scattered by the rebellion, are this season contributing a fair quantity.

Cotton.—During the early part of last year a considerable desire was shown to procure cotton for shipment to England, and prices ranged from 20 to 24 taels per picul, which was high enough to induce supplies to be brought from Tien-tsin and Hankow, and give the growers in this neighbourhood a large profit; the supplies usually sent to the southern ports were directed from their general course, and shipped direct from this, or *viâ* Hong Kong, to Great Britain. As the year advanced prices declined, owing to the less favourable prospects for the Liverpool market, and the southern ports not having received their usual supplies, were able to take off a fair quantity at much higher rates than before. Again, at the end of last year the price advanced in Liverpool, and small shipments were made at the commencement of this year, at a cost of 16 to 18 taels per picul; as soon, however, as exporters were unable to pay these prices, shipments to Great Britain ceased altogether, as the rates obtainable in the southern ports and at Hankow have prevented them falling below 13 to 15 taels per picul here.

The total quantity of ground under cultivation in China must be immense; and it appears to depend entirely upon price what supplies could be procured for shipments, hence, when the price was 24 taels per picul, all the large river-steamers came down from Hankow laden with cotton; now that the price has fallen to 14 taels per picul, considerable supplies are being sent to Hankow.

Before the American war commenced a large quantity of cotton was imported from India; and now ships are again loading for China at Bombay, and small supplies have been received from Calcutta, which will, no doubt, be much increased if prices decline further at home; some of the districts formerly supplied from Canton with Indian cotton will probably receive their supplies *viâ* this port and Hankow, and Tien-tsin may take off a considerable quantity should prices fall much.

Everything, in fact, depends on price whether China largely imports or exports cotton. It is not likely that any more cotton will be sent to England, unless the value advances very much; and should it decline a little further, large supplies will be sent from India to China.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Analysis of Chinese Foreign Commerce during the Year 1864.

The Returns of Trade for 1864 of the ports open to foreign flags having been just published, a favourable opportunity presents itself for making an analysis of Chinese Commerce for the last two years.

To the published Returns of the eleven ports for 1863, the Returns of two new ports, New-chwang and Formosa, have been added, making in all now thirteen ports.

The estimated total value of trade carried on under foreign flags in 1863, amounted to the sum of 199,546,561 taels; and the estimated total value of trade in 1864, at the thirteen ports, was 190,242,159 teals, as per following comparative Table:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Total Value of Trade at the different Ports in 1863 and 1864.

	1863.	1864.
	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghae	79,139,446	66,027,633
Canton..	17,628,616	14,692,165
Swatow	7,463,268	10,026,375
Amoy	9,921,343	9,313,919
Foo-chow	20,283,104	20.061,485
Ningpo	16,000,861	14,690.818
Hankow	22,471,005	23,944,532
Kiu-kiang	10,367,759	7,286,708
Chin-kiang	5,258,633	5,830,611
Che-foo	3,821,084	5,574,768
Tien-tsin	7,188,442	9,476,208
New-chwang	.. ..	2,388,908
Formosa	.. ..	927,980
Total	199,546,568	190.242,159

The total estimated value of trade of each port includes the amount of the whole import and export trade, less the amount of the re-exports, with the exception of Formosa, where the re-exports, consisting chiefly of opium, re exported to Tai-wan-foo (Formosa) are not deducted.

The total estimated value of foreign imports and native coast trade imports during 1864, amounted to 133,721,758 taels, or 44,573,919*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, to which the different countries as shown in the following Table of imports have contributed:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Imports.

Imported into.	From Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies.	From Japan.	From United States of America.	From Sundry Countries.	From other Chinese Ports.	Total Value of Imports.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghae—						
Foreign goods	30,667,447	1,698,228	438,320	1,109,489	816,440	64,832,271
Native produce	...	...	...	...	30,602,294	
Canton—						
Native produce	...	...	...	...	1,863,798	7,264,445
Foreign goods	5,307,901	...	...	92,746	...	
Swatow—						
Foreign goods	2,904,425	...	...	30,457	16,483	6,399,786
Native goods	...	...	...	...	3,448,421	
Amoy—						
Native goods	...	...	...	...	2,827,810	7,064,739
Foreign goods	3,379,718	...	...	840,952	16,259	
Foo-chow—						
Foreign goods	4,397,988	...	...	8,642	...	7,134,133
Native goods	...	...	...	...	2,727,503	
Formosa—						
Native goods	...	...	...	...	150,456	579,638
Foreign goods	297,066	...	...	...	132,116	
Ningpo—						
Foreign goods	2,922,108	3,572	12,358	1,182,967	2,219,889	10,264,616
Native goods	...	...	...	...	3,923,722	
Hankow—						
Native goods	...	...	...	...	4,912,677	10,862,216
Foreign goods	71,964	43,093	...	...	5,834,382	
Kiu-kiang—						
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	1,772,302	3,132,652
Native goods	...	...	...	...	1,360,350	
Chin-kiang—						
Native goods	...	...	...	...	3,667,867	4,673,353
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	1,005,486	
Che-foo—						
Foreign goods	601,678	41,366	...	298,982	532,775	3,024,974
Native goods	...	...	...	...	1,550,673	
Tien-tsin—						
Native goods	...	...	...	...	3,752,601	7,779,197
Foreign goods	576,320	45,893	...	...	3,404,383	
New-chwang—						
Foreign and native goods	...	...	...	...	709,738	709,738
Total	51,126,615	1,832,205	450,678	3,564,235	76,748,025	133,721,758

The total estimated value of native produce exported to foreign countries and coast trade ports during the year 1864, amounted to 101,393,850 taels, or 33,797,950*l.*, as seen in the annexed Table of Exports :—

Exported from.	To Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies.	To Japan.	To United States of America.	To Sundry Countries.	To other Open Chinese Ports.	Total Export.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Total.
Shanghae	27,243,189	328,979	2,399,415	1,326,820	8,549,365	39,847,768
Canton	6,581,245	...	537,180	241,860	2,884,305	10,244,590
Swatow	111,437	...	...	15,069	3,573,606	3,700,112
Amoy	465,674	...	407,369	489,988	1,467,251	2,830,482
Foo-chow	10,587,880	...	1,138,695	62,005	1,335,476	13,124,056
Formosa	7,031	...	...	...	456,462	463,493
Ningpo	1,747,747	...	...	7,041	4,495,518	6,250,306
Hankow	1,394.683	...	...	...	12,058,742	13,453,425
Kiu-kiang	66,762	...	...	...	4,004,186	4,070,948
Chin-kiang	...	...	...	...	1,208,939	1,208,939
Che-foo	877,871	12,376	...	...	1,868,400	2,758,547
Tien-tsin	573,637	3,692	...	...	1,153,457	1,730,786
New-chwang	...	...	...	...	1,710,398	1,710,398
Total	49,657,156	344,947	4,482,859	2,142,783	44,766,105	101,393,850

Sundry countries, include France, the Continent and others, with the exception of Great Britain, Japan, United States of America and China. Of the above exports to sundry countries, amounting to 2,142,783 taels, France took about 1,500,000 taels, or 12,000,000 francs. Of the above exports, the re-exports have to be deducted—if not deducted from the imports, to arrive at the true value of the export trade, which is particularly the case with Shanghae, being partly a depôt for Japan, Ningpo, Yangtze ports and northern ports. Against the value of exports to foreign countries, amounting to 39,847,768 taels, at Shanghae, have to be set off the re-exports amounting :—

	Taels.		Taels.
For Great Britain ..	12,225,418	For Sundry countries ..	152,483
Japan	235,351		
United States of America	2,711,051	Total	15,324,303

The above, consisting mostly of tea, cotton and silk, from the Yang-tze ports and Ningpo.

Against the value of imports of foreign goods at Shanghae have to be set off, to arrive at the true import trade—the re-exports amounting :—

	Taels.		Taels.
To Great Britain ..	406,531	To Sundry countries ..	191,736
Japan	2,810,950	Other Chinese ports ..	16,091,953
United States of America	192,457		
		Total	19,693,627

The above re-exports to Great Britain, United States of America, and sundry countries, consist mostly of Japan produce, and the re-exports to Japan and other Chinese ports of foreign imports of different countries.

The value of both foreign and native re-exports at the thirteen ports is given in the Table below :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Re-exports at the Thirteen Ports, during 1864.

Re-exported from.	To Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies.	To Japan.	To United States of America.	To Sundry Countries.	To other Chinese Open Ports.	Total.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Shanghae—						
Foreign goods	406,531	2,810,950	192,457	191,736	16,091,953	38,652,666
Native goods	12,225,418	235,351	2,711,051	152,483	3,634,336	
Canton—						
Foreign goods	3,623,678	...	20,121	...	165,553	3,815,561
Native goods	5,123	...	...	...	1,086	
Amoy—						
Foreign goods	22,896	...	...	...	495,319	582,098
Native goods	22,800	...	...	319	40,764	
Swatow—						
Foreign goods	8,463	...	...	9,263	48,065	74,603
Native goods	1,023	...	...	...	7,789	
Foo-chow—						
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	189,484	238,063
Native goods	12,581	...	11,823	9,003	15,172	
Formosa—						
Native goods	410	...	...	105	4,636	5,151
Ningpo—						
Foreign goods	7,171	1,471	...	114	135,586	261,503
Native goods	12,742	...	...	...	104,419	
Hankow—						
Foreign goods	450	...	...	...	141,714	191,544
Native goods	...	...	...	...	49,380	
Kiu-kiang—						
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	66,734	91,553
Native goods	...	...	...	...	24,819	
Chin-kiang—						
Foreign goods	...	...	...	...	31,448	51,621
Native goods	...	...	...	...	20,173	
Che-foo—						
Foreign goods	382	519	...	...	123,209	208,758
Native goods	103	3,133	...	...	81,407	
Tien-tsin—						
Foreign goods	1,542	34	...	...	114,297	133,775
Native goods	344	...	...	...	17,558	
New-chwang	...	...	...	...	31,228	31,228
Total	16,351,657	3,051,453	2,935,452	363,023	21,636,129	44,337,719

The preceding Tables of Imports, Exports, and Re-exports from and to the different countries with which China carries on trade, give the following proportions of estimated value of trade to each of them :—

Comparative Table of Trade of China, with other Countries, in 1864.

With	Imports.				Re-exports.				Exports.				Total.			
	Taels.	£	s.	d.	Taels.	£	s.	d.	Taels.	£	s.	d.	Taels.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, British Possessions, and Colonies	51,126,615	17,042,205	0	0	..	..			49,657,156	16,552,385	6	8	100,783,771	33,594,590	6	8
Japan	1,832,205	610,735	0	0	3,051,458	1,017,152	13	4	344,947	114,982	6	8	5,228,610	1,742,870	0	0
United States of America	450,678	150,226	0	0	..	..			4,482,859	1,494,286	6	8	4,933,537	1,644,512	6	8
Sundry countries ..	3,564,235	1,188,078	6	8	..	..			2,142,783	714,261	0	0	5,707,018	1,902,339	6	8
Chinese open ports, or international trade ..	76,748,025	25,582,675	0	0	21,636,129	7,212,043	0	0	44,766,105	14,922,035	0	0	143,150,259	47,716,753	0	0
Total	133,721,758	44,573,919	6	8	..	..			101,393,850	33,797,950	0	0	259,803,195	86,601,065	0	0

The re-exports to Great Britain, &c., amounting to 16,351,657 taels, or 5,450,552*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the United States of America, amounting to 2,935,452 taels, or 978,484*l.*; to sundry countries, amounting to 363.023 taels, or 121,007*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*;—being, for the most part, native produce from the Yang-tze ports and Ningpo, are not put down in the above Table, the exports including these amounts. To show the total amount of trade between China and Japan it is necessary to put down the re-exports, which are chiefly foreign imports from Great Britain and other countries. The amount of re-exports of the Chinese ports not being included in the amount of the exports, and not having left the country, are put down likewise, to show the total amount of international trade.

The preceding four Tables will show the amount of the British trade at Shanghae, consisting of:—

	Taels.
Imports of British origin	30,667,447
Exports to Great Britain and Colonies	27,243,189
	57,910,636

The British trade in China consisting of:—

	Taels.
Imports of British origin	51,126,615
Exports to Great Britain and Colonies	49,657,156
	100,783,771

The whole foreign trade in China consisting of:—

	Taels.
Imports of foreign countries	56,973,733
Exports to foreign countries	56,627,745
	113,601,478

So that the British trade is about the ten-eleventh part of the whole of the foreign trade in China, or about five-sevenths of the international trade of China, Chinese re-exports to Chinese ports included.

In 1864 the six ports—Shanghae, Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Kiu-kiang—show a decrease of 21,000,000 taels; and the five ports—Swatow, Hankow, Chin-kiang, Che-foo, and Tien-tsin—have increased only 8,700,000 taels.

The carrying trade of the thirteen ports during 1864 has occupied, entering inwards and clearing outwards, 17,076 vessels, giving a tonnage of 6,635,505 tons. The following Table shows the proportion of tonnage of each port as compared with 1863:—

SHIPPING.

Ports.	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.		1864. Total Entered and Cleared.		1863. Total Entered and Cleared.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Shanghae	2,696	941,027	2,656	929,882	5,352	1,870,909	6,847	1,960,699
Canton	847	352,749	855	354,198	1,702	706,947	1,734	600,678
Amoy	661	210,539	655	209,290	1,316	419,829	1,358	416,460
Swatow	472	169,861	469	168,944	941	338,805	808	304,660
Ningpo	1,409	296,311	1,428	299,355	2,837	595,666	3,198	503,459
Hankow	285	204,609	508	214,246	793	418,855	1,093	395,312
Kiu-kiang	477	333,467	475	333,528	952	666,995	1,171	718,669
Chin-kiang	598	341,085	598	341,085	1,196	682,170	1,166	716,000
Foo-chow	469	189,128	468	191,243	937	380,370	1,105	547,617
Che-foo	448	138,884	452	140,565	900	279,449	674	208,594
Tien-tsin	185	45,968	185	45,968	370	91,936	268	72,552
New-chwang	252	74,902	252	74,902	504	149,804	...	...
Formosa	90	17,231	86	16,519	176	33,750	...	...
Total	8,839	3,315,761	9,087	3,319,724	17,976	6,635,505	19,422	6,446,563

The shipping of the thirteen ports during the year 1864, as given in the preceding Table, was divided between the different nationalities as the following Table shows:—

Nations.	Entered Inwards.		Cleared Outwards.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	3,939	1,448,815	3,986	1,413,400	7,925	2,862,234
American	2,457	1,295,737	2,579	1,313,653	5,036	2,609,390
Dutch	94	28,470	103	31,001	197	59,471
Danish	384	82,172	383	86,630	767	164,802
Prussian	93	22,416	94	23,727	187	46,143
French	122	41,564	125	51,535	247	93,099
Bremen	146	41,807	146	41,517	292	83,324
Russian	10	4,438	11	4,760	21	9,198
Norway and Sweden	70	18,952	70	19,243	140	38,195
Hanover	77	14,863	80	15,163	157	30,026
Lübeck	12	3,726	12	3,726	24	7,452
Mecklenburg	26	4,939	27	5,579	53	10,518
Oldenburg	38	11,115	41	11,857	79	22,972
Belgium	11	2,760	11	2,760	22	5,520
Spanish	34	9,978	35	10,381	69	20,359
Austrian	17	6,684	16	6,242	33	12,926
Siamese	80	34,850	76	33,545	156	68,395
Italian	1	419	1	419	2	839
Portuguese	11	903	13	1,029	24	1,932
Peruvian	4	3,493	4	3,493	8	6,986
New Granadian	...	...	1	466	1	466
Japanese	1	378	1	378	2	756
Hawaiian	1	456	1	456	2	912
Chinese	513	32,144	508	32,444	1,021	64,588
Sundry, not classified	46	16,433	56	18,434	102	34,867
Hamburgh	702	188,249	707	191,886	1,409	380,135
Total	8,889	2,315,761	9,087	3,319,724	17,943	6,635,505

The export of raw silk in 1864 shows a decrease as compared with former years.

	Piculs.
The total amount of raw silk exported from China in 1863 amounted to	33,842
And in 1864	25,134
Showing a decrease of	8,608

In 1863 the total amount of tea exported from Chinese ports was:—

	Piculs.
Black tea	1,059,138
Green tea	212,247
Total	1,271,385

	Black.	Green.
	Piculs.	Piculs.
In 1864 Shanghae exported*	335,261	145,955
Foo-chow	489,728	7,538
Amoy	53,623	9
Hankow, direct	46,298	..
Ningpo	..	64
Kiu-kiang	878	1,540
Canton	82,163	22,550
Total	1,007,951	177,656

	Piculs.
Total export of tea during 1864	1,185,607
Showing a decrease of	85,778

* This includes Ningpo, Hankow, and Kiu-kiang teas, reshipped from here.

It was exported to the different countries in the following proportions :—

	Black Tea.		Green Tea.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Exported to—	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Great Britain	833,590	781,033	97,828	87,295
United States of America ..	83,690	74,729	78,467	63,320
Hong Kong and Coast Ports ..	55,009*	44,812†	14,962‡	8,812§
Australia	63,426	65,483	2,557	745
Channel, for orders	13,549	12,005	..	138
Continent	6,959	3,130	2,245	1,795
Montreal	1,314	1,922	15,249	14,961
Sundry ports	1.601	7,017	939	576

With these figures it is not very surprising that, with the present banking facitities for obtaining money, silk and tea have here so long sustained the high rates which have been paid for them.

The import of foreign opium for local consumption amounted, in 1863, to 50,087 piculs; in 1864 the imports at the different ports were as follows:—

	1864.					1863.
	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Sorts.	Total.	Total.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Shanghae—						
Imported and stored on board receiving vessels	20,348	8,876	1,212	85	30,521	38,223
Re-exported from receiving vessels to other Chinese ports ..	12,660	528	46	80	13,314	10,606
Landed for local consumption	9,794	8,781	1,096	38	19,709	21,789
Canton	1,180	1,310	..	..	2,490	3,469
Swatow	2,099	2,613	..	..	4,712	3,745
Amoy	..	1,002	2,703	332	4,037	3,193
Foo-chow	3,743	1,957	431	115	6,246	6,628
Formosa	2	180	810	5	997	..
Ningpo	3,011	225	8	61	3,305	2,679
Hankow	1,883	96	6	14	1,999	1,412
Kiu-kiang	2,194	8	..	..	2,202	1,993
Chin-kiang	1,690	3	..	..	1,693	600
Che-foo	1,241	73	..	..	1,314	873
Tien-tsin	2,672	152	9	42	2,875	3,708
New-chwang	489	12	..	3	504	..
Total	..	..	..	..	52,083	50,087

* Not including 25,129 piculs shipped from Amoy to Foo-chow.
† Not including 20,905 piculs shipped from Ningpo to Shanghae.
‡ Not including 17,729 piculs shipped from Amoy to Foo-chow.
§ Not including 53,747 piculs shipped from Ningpo to Shanghae.
Also not including the black and green teas shipped from Hankow and Kiukiang to Shanghae.

Or showing the sorts imported as follows for local consumption :—

	1864.	1863.
	Piculs.	Piculs.
Malwa	29,998	34,967
Patna	16,412	12,757
Benares	5,063	2,363
Sorts	610	..
Total	52,083	50,087

The duties received in 1863 at the then eleven open ports amounted to 8,691,817 taels ; during the present year they amount only to 8,138,102 taels, 2m. 7c. 7c., with the two new open ports, showing a decrease in the revenue of 553,715 taels, as per annexed Table :—

REFORM CLUB

TABLE showing the Duties collected in the Thirteen Ports open to Foreign Trade in 1864 and 1863.

Ports.	Import Duty.	Export Duty.	Opium Duty.	Tonnage Dues.	Coast Trade Duty.	Total, 1864.	Total, 1863.
	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.
Shanghae	454,003 8 1 6	487,653 3 3 0	810,029 4 1 7	147,968 6 0 0	142,673 7 5 5	2,042,330 9 1 8	2,526,621 4 6 9
Canton	194,231 7 7 7	488,709 2 8 2	.. .. ..	19,902 6 0 0	25,046 0 8 3	727,889 7 4 2	926,315 0 3 0
Swatow	158,724 3 6 0	142,115 7 4 4	.. .. ..	13,861 3 0 0	40,481 8 2 2	355,183 2 2 6	326,056 4 5 6
Amoy	219,502 0 1 6	206,513 8 7 0	.. .. ..	22,199 8 0 0	26,693 7 1 8	474,909 4 0 4	470,992 4 3 2
Foo-chow	249,628 2 1 8	1,293,576 5 9 0	.. .. ..	21,359 2 0 0	36,695 8 0 5	1,601,259 8 1 3	1,703,674 3 2 5
Formosa	22,408 2 8 6	22,165 5 7 1	.. .. ..	1,296 0 0 0	1,981 5 3 6	47,851 3 9 3	.. .. ..
Ningpo	76,771 0 3 4	230,844 9 1 2	.. .. ..	35,302 2 0 0	52,405 2 9 4	395,323 4 4 0	352,945 8 6 9
Hankow*	9,633 0 5 0	910,056 5 0 2	.. .. ..	4,825 5 0 0	365,104 0 8 5	1,289,619 1 3 7	1,314,002 6 9 3
Kiu-kiang	153 0 0 0	423,852 3 5 7	.. .. ..	1,745 0 0 0	203,436 5 1 2	629,186 8 6 9	713,778 5 1 5
Chin-kiang	.. .. ..	3,057 6 4 4	.. .. ..	3,231 4 0 0	23,759 4 8 5	30,048 5 2 9	37,596 1 5 2
Che-foo	41,094 0 1 0	111,393 5 4 9	30,549 1 5 6	12,666 2 8 7	33,217 6 6 5	228,920 6 7 0	156,152 8 3 2
Tien-tsin	33,696 9 2 7	50,151 2 7 1	63,811 9 2 1	3,600 7 0 0	59,588 8 0 6	210,849 6 2 5	163,681 2 8 2
Newchwang	3,732 2 9 6	80,109 7 9 3	9,174 3 0 0	5,222 0 0 0	6,491 1 2 2	104,729 5 1 1	.. .. ..
Total	1,463,578 7 9 3	4,450,202 4 1 5	913,564 7 9 4	293,180 5 8 7	1,017,575 6 8 8	8,138,102 2 7 7	8,691,817 0 5 3

* Of the duties collected in Hankow have to be deducted the amount paid by drawback certificates—in 1864, 331,780 T. 1 C. 8 C.; in 1863, 248,438 T. 6 M. 5 C. 8 C.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of some of the Principal Articles of the Import, Re-export, and Export Trade, during the Years 1863 and 1864, at Shanghae.

Description of Goods.	Imports.				Re-export.				Description of Goods.	Export.			
	1863.	1864.	Decrease.	Increase.	1863.	1864.	Decrease.	Increase.		1863.	1864.	Decrease.	Increase.
Shirtings, grey ... ... Pieces	387,649	550,691	...	163,042	749,716	599,259	150,457	...	Silk, raw ... Piculs	24,525	22,275	2,250	
„ white ... ... „	125,260	212,286	...	87,026	129,131	165,649	...	36,563	Tea, black ... „	353,564	335,261	18,303	
„ white spots and brocade ... ... „	76,773	29,608	47,165	...	52,766	67,257	...	14,491	„ green ... „	164,136	151,089	13,047	
„ dyed, ditto ... ... „	55,412	61,553	...	6,141	64,636	45,649	18,987	...	Cotton ... ... „	555,589	509,665	45,924	
Chintzes ... ... „	81,220	132,039	...	50,819	57,356	111,210	...	53,854					
Velvets and velveteens ... ... „	49,613	51,842	...	2,229	35,779	40,825	...	5,046	The above include re-exports and trans-shipments.				
Handkerchiefs ... ... Doz.	68,228	98,966	...	30,738	44,992	64,542	...	19,550					
American drills ... ... Pieces	11,375	12,666	...	1,291	76,030	34,556	41,474	...					
T. R. cloth or cambrics ... „	26,399	16,685	9,714	...	18,660	34,738	..	16,078					
Cotton yarn ... ... Piculs	81	2,368	...	2,287	...	2,262	...	2,262					
Camlets and imitation ... ... Pieces	82,077	78,458	3,619	...	79,738	77,443	2,295	...					
Cloth, habit and medium ... „	6,932	7,580	...	648	2,674	4,226	...	1,552					
„ Spanish stripes ... ... „	37,159	31,953	5,206	...	31,650	40,036	...	8,386					
Lastings and imitation ... ... „	27,154	27,756	...	602	12,328	15,983	...	3,655					
Long ells ... ... „	103,705	129,354	...	25,649	103,642	126,520	...	22,878					
Lustres and Orleans, plain and figured ... ... „	47,277	141,012	...	93,735	18,533	67,204	...	48,671					
Opium, Malwa ... ... Piculs	29,987	20,384	9,689	...	10,415	12,269	...	1,854					
„ Patna ... ... „	8,236	8,876	...	640	229	520	...	291					
„ Benares and sorts ... „	...	1,297	...	1,297	...	122	...	122					
Iron, nail, rod, and bar ... ... „	92,976	90,601	2,375	...	28,396	62,456	...	34,060					
Lead, in pigs ... ... „	107,358	67,439	39,919	...	60,727	34,277	26,450	...					
Quicksilver ... ... „	1,039	5,911	...	4,872	1,154	4,396	...	3,242					
Rice ... ... „	2,117,272	1,622,969	494,303	...	115,676	46,268	69,408	...					
Sugar, brown ... ... „	572,959	553,227	19,732	...	153,329	116,309	37,020	...					
„ white ... ... „	222,245	299,105	...	76,860	43,880	63,179	...	19,299					
Seaweed ... ... „	114,095	130,233	...	16,138	100,169	133,304	...	33,135					
Coals ... ... Tons	161,496	117,460	44,036	...	17,318	7,290	10,028	...					
Pepper, black and white ... Piculs	29,462	12,510	16,952	...	32,025	18,150	13,875	...					
Tin ... ... „	26,607	8,102	18,605	...	18,481	11,974	6,507	...					
Window-glass ... ... Boxes	29,904	20,928	8,976	...	8,131	21,939	...	13,808					
Sandal-wood ... ... Piculs	27,164	14,158	13,006	...	8,657	7,132	1,525	...					
Sapan-wood ... ... „	19,776	21,195	...	2,419	6,297	12,140	...	5,843					

Any one conversant with the importance of the shown fluctuations of numbers in the foregoing Tables, can draw his own inferences as to the bearings of the state of trade in China.

Shanghae, May 31, 1865.

(Signed) GASPARD HENRI NOETZLI,
Chinese Maritime Customs.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

Mr. Antrobus to Sir H. Parkes.

Shanghae General Chamber of Commerce,
Sir, *March* 23, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 5th November last, desiring that this Chamber should furnish you with an estimate of the export of silk from this port for the year ending 31st December, 1863, and that if such export shows a diminution as compared with the shipments of previous years, you would wish to receive the views of the Chamber as to the causes for such an unfavourable result.

I presume the inquiry relates to China-grown silk entirely, and I have to state that the statistics furnished by Members of the Chamber well acquainted with the business confirm very closely the accuracy of the Returns of Trade for that year, published by authority of the Inspector-General of Customs. The highest estimate received by the Chamber is 30,476 bales of Chinese raw and thrown silk, and the lowest, 30,268 bales of 80 catties weight each, while the trade Returns referred to give 30,874 bales. This export is the smallest known from Shanghae for many years, and compares very unfavourably with those immediately preceding it. The export for the year ending 31st December, 1862, being 70,816 bales, and for that ending 31st December, 1861, 64,608 bales.

The opinion of the Chamber is, that this unfavourable circumstance is to be attributed to the evil consequences resulting from the occupation of the principal silk districts by the rebels, less perhaps through any direct interference on their part with the culture of the silk or its transport to this market, than by the waste and devastation following upon a state of hostility, whereby the industry of all the districts in their occupation was either destroyed or greatly injured, and in some instances portions of the country were entirely depopulated and laid waste.

The expulsion of the rebels from the silk districts last year, was at too late a period to allow any increase in the culture of silk for the current season, but it is generally expected that with the recovery of the native industry, the supply henceforth will steadily increase.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. C. ANTROBUS, *Chairman.*

No. 3.

Acting Consul Hewlett to Mr. Hammond.—(Received October 10.

Sir, *Foo-chow, August* 14, 1865.

In compliance with instructions from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the duplicate copy of my Trade Report, giving cover to the Returns of trade for this port for the year ended 31st December, 1864.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. R. HEWLETT.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Acting Consul Hewlett to Mr. Wade.

Sir, *Foo-chow, July* 1, 1865.

I FORWARD herewith the Returns of trade for the Port of Foo-chow during the year ended 31st December, 1864.

As compared with 1863 there has been a very perceptible falling off in the tonnage of British vessels that have arrived at and departed from this port during the last year, viz. :—

ARRIVED.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863	332	149,726
1864	325	131,123
Decrease in 1864 ..	7	18,603

DEPARTED.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1863	327	147,563
1864	325	131,541
Decrease in 1864 ..	2	16,022

This falling off may be partially accounted for by the decrease in trade in paper and tea from Foo-chow to Tien-tsin during 1864 as compared with 1863. The cause of this decrease has been the disturbed state of the neighbouring provinces, which has prevented the Thense men, the principal exporters of such articles, coming down to Sin-chune (the up-country depôt) to make their purchases for the Russian markets; another cause that has operated unfavourably in this respect is the large stock of black leaf tea now on hand at Tientsin.

At the same time, however, the Returns of this year show an increase in the value of both imports and exports, as follows :—

Imports—	£	s.	d.	Exports—	£	s.	d.
1863	2,071,107	15	0	1863	3,503,751	10	0
1864	2,207,774	15	0	1864	3,890,889	5	0
Balance in favour of 1864 ..	136,667	0	0	Balance in favour of 1864 ..	387,137	15	0

Strange as it may appear, though, and notwithstanding these figures, which would seem to indicate a healthy commercial growth and development, I am compelled to state that the trade of Foo-chow during the year 1864 has been anything but satisfactory.

The heavy exactions levied by the authorities to meet the expenses consequent upon the rebel disturbances then going on in this and adjoining provinces have affected most prejudicially the sale of imports of every sort, opium more especially.

The local dues, or "Lekin" as it is called, upon one chest of drug amounted, during 1864, to no less than 81 taels, 3m. 6c., making, with the import Tariff duty of 30 taels received at a discount of 6 per cent., or 1 tael 8m., a total of 113 taels 1m. 6c. on every chest consumed in Foo-chow, with an additional impost of 24 taels, 8m. on opium carried up country. The Tariff of these charges is made up as follows :—

	Taels	m.	c.
Fixed duty	30	0	0
Discount on same at 6 per cent.	1	8	0
Meltage of same	8	4	0
"Lekin," war tax	16	0	0
Meltage of same	3	2	0
Osborne fleet	15	0	0
Discount on same	0	9	0
Meltage on same	1	0	6
Extra tax to meet rebel expenses	5	0	0
	81	3	6
Haiquan Import duty ..	30	0	0
Discount at 6 per cent. ..	1	8	0
	113	1	6

These exorbitant taxes have had a most demoralising effect on the trade. Smuggling has increased to such an extent (it is estimated that no less than 16 per cent. of the drug that comes here is "run") as to have taken the trade in opium entirely out of the hands of the wealthy and old established hongs who formerly conducted it, and it is now abandoned to the control of sundry small retail dealers, chiefly Chin Chew men, of little capital and no standing or character whatever. These dealers, taking advantage of the system of credit given by foreigners, are at all times ready to risk property not their own in an attempt to escape payment of the "Lekin" dues, and these being successfully evaded they are then, of course, in a position to under-sell the wholesale trader, who has been obliged to pay the full amount of "Lekin." It is not surprising, therefore, that the returns of opium this year should show a decrease of no less than 288 chests, as compared with the quantity imported last year, viz.:—

	Chests.
1863	6,769
1864	6,481
Decrease	288

In addition to this, from the fact of the trade being in the hands of dealers of the stamp above described, bad debts have been of frequent occurrence.

With regard to opium consumed up country, it is a remarkable fact that the supply is derived to a very great extent from Shanghae and the river ports, it being found that opium brought from any of those places, can be sold cheaper than opium imported into and brought up country from Foo-chow. This without doubt is due to the heavy local exactions above-mentioned.

With regard to exports, I regret to say that, in spite of strong remonstrances on the part of the foreign Consuls, the immunities secured to the merchant by the Treaty of Tien-tsin with reference to the payment of transit dues, have become almost a dead letter at this port. So well aware of this have the mercantile community become, that during the last two years no "Inland Produce Transit Certificates" have been made use of at all, the merchant or his agent preferring to pay the additional tax sooner than run the risk of having his tea stopped en route to this place, as it almost certainly would be if covered only by a Transit Certificate, for the inspection of which the Chinese officer at the barrier it is passing is to derive no emolument whatsoever. I am informed by a gentleman who has been for many years engaged in trade at this place, that during the last two seasons the export trade has been a losing one to most of those engaged in it, the high prices demanded for the leaf at the place of production not only precluding any profit, but in many instances entailing serious losses on the foreign shipper.

To Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, and the United States, there has been a large falling off in the export of tea. This has been in some measure compensated for by the rapidly increasing demands for tea in the Australian Colonies, which are almost entirely dependent on

Foo-chow for their supply. The state of political affairs in America has lessened the consumption of tea in that country during the past year by one-third. I am confident, however, that if a moderate reduction in the scale of local dues could be effected, the trade, not only in opium, but in every description of imports, such as cotton piece goods, &c., which is now almost at a stand-still, would revive rapidly, while the operation of the Transit Certificate system, if it could be enforced, would certainly do a great deal towards ameliorating the trade in produce exported.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) A. R. HEWLETT.

P.S.—In accordance with your instructions, I shall forward the duplicate copy of this Report and its inclosures direct to the Foreign Office.

A. R. H.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping arrived at, and departed from, the port of Foo-chow-foo, during the year ending December 31, 1864.

Arrived.					Departed.					Duties.		
No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where From.	General Cargo, Inwards.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where To.	General Cargo, Outwards.	Value.	Import.	Export.	Tonnage Dues.
169 steamers	57,282	Coast of China, Formosa, and Hong Kong	Raw and manufactured cotton and silk, woollens, nankeens, opium, sugar, rice, sandal wood, tobacco, drugs, pepper, tea mats, rattans, peas, and bean cake, indigo, lead, metals, paper, and miscellaneous Chinese goods.	£ s. d. 2,207,774 15 0	168 steamers	57,310	Coast of China, Formosa, and Hong Kong	Tea, paper, timber, dried and fresh fruits, and china ware, horns, and miscellaneous Chinese goods.	£ s. d. 3,890,889 5 0	T. M. c. c. 224,928 9 0 8	T. M. c. c. 1,152,576 8 4 3	T. M. c. c. 16,028 1 7 5
154 ships ..	73,691	Coast of China, Formosa, Hong Kong, Colonies, and Japan			155 ships ..	74,081	England, Colonies, America, Formosa, Hong Kong, Japan, and coast					
2 small vessels under 100 tons	150	Coast of China ..			2 small vessels under 100 tons	150	Coast of China ..					
325 vessels ..	131,123				325 vessels..	131,541						

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1864.

(Signed) A. R. HEWLET, *Acting Consul.*

CHINA.

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Foo-chow-foo, in 325 British vessels, of 131,123 tons, from the undermentioned Places, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Estimated Value in sterling, at 5*s.* per dollar.
			£ *s.*
Beans and bean-cake	1,540,720 lbs.	Coast of China, Formosa, and Japan.	9,902 10
Bicho de mer	259,472 ,,		7,438 10
Carpets	3,497 pieces		437 5
Coal, foreign	505 tons		1,515 0
Cotton, raw	686,800 lbs.		26,791 0
Cotton piece goods—			
Brocades, white	508 pieces		572 10
Cambrics	4,166 ,,		2,870 0
Chintzes	2,110 ,,		1,276 10
Damasks	805 ,,		1,593 15
Dimities	200 ,,		150 0
Drills and jeans	18 ,,		31 0
Dyed, figured and plain	2,585 ,,		1,938 15
Ginghams	349 ,,		261 15
Handkerchiefs	6,781 ,,		1,864 15
Muslins	320 ,,		400 0
Plain, white and grey	67,727 ,,		75,631 5
Stockings	18,314 pairs		1,373 15
T-cloths	47,989 pieces		44,364 15
Velvets and velveteens	196 ,,		601 10
Yarn and thread	9,337 lbs.		1,308 15
Fans	236,907 pieces		4,566 5
Fish	681,839 lbs.		7,277 5
Flour, potato	849,523 ,,		7,964 10
Ginseng	14,358 ,,		16,544 0
Indigo	10,294 ,,		116 0
Iron	550,800 ,,		3,305 10
Isinglass	22,928 ,,		1,289 15
Lead, pig	4,782,709 ,,		48,142 10
Lead, red, white, and yellow	55,022 ,,		1,188 5
Medicine	617,200 ,,		20,638 15
Miscellaneous	..		176,616 0
Nankeens	3,237,166 ,,		310,730 10
Opium	6,481 chests		1,086,834 10
Paper	109,180 lbs.		6,181 10
Peas	3,502,006 ,,		20,261 0
Pepper	271,592 ,,		5,130 10
Rattans	479,804 ,,		8,255 15
Rice	2,988,281 ,,		19,613 0
Sandal-wood	184,583 ,,		4,153 5
Silk, raw	14,302 ,,		15,731 10
,, piece goods	39,898 ,,		110,204 15
,, caps and collars	869 pieces		67 5
Silk and cotton mixtures	1,644 lbs.		1,233 0
Sugar and sugar candy	2,189,640 ,,		38,620 15
Tea mats	1,185,550 pieces		1,780 10
Tobacco	1,030,683 lbs.		50,396 5
Woollen goods—Broadcloths	328 pieces		5,130 0
,, Blankets	1,540 pairs		2,695 0
,, Bombazettes	1,233 pieces		3,082 5
,, Camlets	3,201 ,,		14,008 10
,, Lastings	766 ,,		1,994 0
,, Long ells	5,403 ,,		12,694 10
,, Spanish stripes, &c.	12,170 ,,		30,724 10
Total	..	..	2,207,774 15

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1864.

(Signed) A. R. HEWLETT, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 3)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize exported from Foo-chow-foo in 325 British Vessels, of 131,541 tons, to the undermentioned places, during the year ending December 31, 1864.

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	To what place exported.	Estimated Value in sterling, at 5s. per dollar.		
			£	s.	d.
Bamboo shoots ..	1,932,796 lbs.	Hong Kong, and Coast of China.	10,201	15	0
China ware ..	18,978 ,,		395	15	0
Growing plants ..	79,427 pieces		3,966	5	0
Hams	13,466 lbs.		532	0	0
Lungans ..	1,012,246 ,,		15,479	10	0
Medicine	331,362 ,,		7,285	10	0
Miscellaneous ..	..		28,980	5	0
Olives	1,786,441 ,,		5,297	5	0
Oranges	1,671,041 ,,		7,830	10	0
Paper	3,786,082 ,,		90,973	0	0
Tobacco	135,882 ,,		4,076	10	0
Timber	666,325 pieces		4,868	0	0
Tea, abroad ..	57,659,765 lbs.	Great Britain, Colonies, America, &c. ..	3,562,577	0	0
Tea, coastwise ..	2,398,927 ,,	Hong Kong, and Coast of China	148,426	0	0
Total ..	..	..	3,890,889	5	0

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1864.
(Signed) A. R. HEWLETT, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 4.)—RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Foo-chow-foo during the Year ending 31st December, 1864, distinguishing those employed Coastwise and in the Colonial, Homeward, and in the Foreign Services.

Countries.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coastwise	301	124,971	320	84,651
Great Britain	..	..	46	33,482
Colonies	8	3,041	22	6,008
Formosa	15	2,382	18	2,939
Japan	..	..	..	..
America	1	729	9	4,461
Total	325	131,123	325	131,541

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1864.
(Signed) A. R. HEWLETT, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 5.)—RETURN of Tea Exported in British and Foreign Vessels during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Tea.
			lbs.
British	84	58,000	59,054,100
American	3	2,000	1,813,600
Other foreign ..	15	4,000	4,120,100
Total ..	102	64,000	64,967,800

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1864.
(Signed) A. R. HEWLETT, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 6.)—General Returns of Foreign Import and Export Trade at the Port of Foo-chow-foo, for the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Arrived.						Departed.				
Flag.	No.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Whence Imported.	Approximate Value of Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Whither Exported.	Approximate Value of Cargo.
					£ s.					£ s.
American ..	69	44,127	Nankeens and bean-cake	Hong Kong and coast	80,402 10	63	40,257	Tea, poles, paper, &c.	America, Manilla, and Coast of China	167,185 15
Hanseatic ..	27	Unknown	Peas, bean-cake, oil, tobacco, wheat, cotton, hops, lead, medicine, &c.	Ditto	41,200 0	27	Unknown	Tea, poles, paper, bamboo shoots, fruit, sugar-cane, rice, preserves, and other Chinese caggo	America, Australia, Channel for orders, Hong Kong, and coast	190,500 0
Danish	13	2,939	Peas, bean-cake, rice, and Chinese cargo	Coast of China ..	Unknown	13	2,939	Tea, timber, and Chinese cargo	Australia, California, Falmouth for orders, and Coast of China	38,450 0
French .. .	5	1,705	Coal, lead, and sundries	Havre and Coast of China	12,013 15	5	1,705	Tea and Chinese cargo	Havre and Coast of China	42,450 0
Russian	1	709	Cotton, nankeens, lead, and Chinese cargo	Shanghae ..	Unknown	1	709	Oranges, olives, paper and poles	Shanghae ..	Unknown
Swedish and Norwegian	6	1,592	Cotton, opium, nankeens, and pulse	Hong Kong and Coast of China	11,625 0	5	1,378	Tea, timber, and oil	Australia & Coast of China	63,015 0
Dutch	3	1,034	Cloth, cotton, fruit, tobacco, medicine, &c.	Coast of China ..	Unknown	3	1,034	Charcoal, china-ware, &c., bamboo-shoots, and olives	Coast of China ..	Unknown
Portuguese ..	2	188	.. .. ..	Ditto	Unknown	2	188	Spars	Ditto	Unknown

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1864. (Signed) A. R. HEWLETT, *Acting Consul.*

No. 4.

Reports on Trade at the Ports of Shanghae, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Ningpo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, Che-foo, and New-chwang, for the year 1864.

(Published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs.)

SHANGHAE.

Office of Maritime Customs, Shanghae,
January 31, 1865.

Sir,

The returns of this port for the year 1864 show that the value of the import and export trade with foreign countries was 60,622,571 taels (20,207,523*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*); and that the value of the coasting trade was 25,131,501 taels (8,377,167*l.*): the total value of the trade of the port during the year amounting thus to 85,754,072 taels (28,584,690*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) In estimating the value of the foreign trade I have deducted from the imports the value of foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, as those re-exports have consisted chiefly of European goods sent to Japan, and of Japanese produce brought here for re-shipment to Europe and America. In estimating the value of the coasting trade I do not take into account Chinese produce imported from other Chinese ports and afterwards re-exported to foreign countries, as such produce—forming part of the export trade to foreign countries—contributes to the total value as given above of the foreign trade. It has not been found possible to keep an accurate account of the treasure imported and exported during the year; but the estimated value of treasure imported is 7.303,483 taels (2,434,496*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), and that of treasure exported 2,937,600 taels (979,225*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*)

The general trade of the port has decreased during 1864. The quantity of—

Opium imported has fallen from	36,851	piculs in 1863 to	30,522	piculs in 1864.
Rice	,,	2,117,170	,,	,,	1,531,404	,,	,,
Metals	,,	294,884	,,	,,	223,674	,,	,,
Coals	,,	161,496	tons	,,	117,570	tons	,,

The total quantity of—

Tea exported has fallen from	516,567	piculs in 1863 to	481,215	piculs in 1864.
Silk	,,	26,681	,,	,,	23,721	,,	,,
Cotton	,,	554,232	,,	,,	509,665	,,	,,

The import of cotton piece-goods has increased from 1,212,245 pieces in 1863 to 1,355,841 pieces in 1864; and woollen goods from 351,164 pieces in 1863 to 440,828 pieces in 1864.

Import Trade from Foreign Countries.—The total value of goods imported from foreign countries during 1864 amounted to 43,913,537 taels. The imports were—

		Value.
		Taels.
Opium	30,522·40 piculs	14,293,079
Cotton piece-goods	1,355,841 pieces	5,278,340
Handkerchiefs	98,166 dozens	
Woollen goods	440,828 pieces	4,453,659
Rice	1,531,404 piculs	3,882,639
Metals	223,674 ,,	1,347,999
Coals	117,570 tons	965,626
Sugar	124,964 piculs	492,376
Sundry imports	.. ..	3,199,819
		33,913,537

	Taels.
The value of the imports from British India was ..	16,134,995
,, ,, Great Britain ..	11,311,964
,, ,, Other countries ..	6,466,578
	33,913,537

as shown in the summary of foreign trade.

	Taels.
The foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries consisted of	
European goods re-exported to Japan	2,810,950
Japanese silk and tea and other foreign goods re-exported to Europe and America .. .. ,, ...	790,714
	3,601,664
The value of the import trade after deducting this sum is ..	30,311,873

It should be observed that the value of foreign goods re-exported from Shanghae to other Chinese ports during the year was 16,091,953 taels,—rather more than half the value of the imports from foreign countries.

Export Trade to Foreign Countries.—The value of Chinese produce exported direct to foreign countries during the year was 30,310,698 taels.

The exports were—

		Value.
		Taels.
Tea	464,490 ·47 piculs or 61,932,063 ·00 lbs.	14,509,108
Silk	22,150 ·07 piculs	8,706,598
Cotton	336,348 ·60 ,,	6,570,111
Sundry exports	.. ..	524,881
		30,310,698

The value of the exports was—

	Taels.
To Great Britain	25,484,653
United States of America	2,399,415
France	1,292,730
Other countries	1,133,900
	30,310,698

as shown in the summary of foreign trade.

Of these exports, produce consisting chiefly of tea and cotton to the value of 15,324,303 taels came originally from other Chinese ports.

Coasting Trade.—The value of imports from Chinese ports after deducting the re-exports to foreign countries, was 11,643,555 taels; and the value of Chinese imports re-exported to Chinese ports was 3,634,436 taels.

The chief articles re-exported and the chief ports of production and destination, were as follow:—

		Value.
		Taels.
Sugar—from Swatow and Amoy, re-exported to the Yang-tze and Northern ports	162,998·85 piculs	701,943
Cotton—from Hankow, Ningpo, and Tien-tsin, re-exported to Canton	18,484·13 ,,	352,425
Tea—brick and leaf from Hankow and Kiukiang, re-exported, the brick tea to Tien-tsin and the leaf tea to the South	9,675·28 ,,	327,031
Cuttlefish and salt-fish—from Ningpo, re-exported to Hankow and Kiu-kiang	19,145·83 ,,	312,946
Wax—from Hankow, re-exported to Canton, Ningpo, and Foo-chow	2,529·10 ,,	162,922
Chinaware—from Kiukiang, re-exported chiefly to Ningpo	26,899·22 ,,	297,009
Tobacco—from Hankow and Tien-tsin, re-exported to Ningpo and Foo-chow	9,734·77 ,,	137,497
Oil—from Hankow, re-exported to Ningpo ..	12,215·70 ,,	116,422
		2,408,195
Other goods	.. ..	1,226,241
		3,634,436

The value of exports to Chinese ports was 9,537,070 taels.
The chief articles of export were—

		Value.
		Taels.
Silk piece-goods—exported chiefly to Ningpo, Hankow, and Tien-tsin	2,576·37 piculs	1,552,527
Cotton—exported to the Southern ports ..	156,205·87 ,,	3,053,817
Nankeens—to Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Tien-tsin ..	41,049·54 ,,	2,257,724
Copper cash—to Hankow and Kiu-kiang ..	133,644·06 ,,	1,603,728
Sundry goods	.. ..	1,069,274
		9,537,070

The value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports amounted to 316,440 taels.

In the tables of foreign trade, foreign goods imported from Hong Kong have been, when possible, entered in the column of the country from which they originally came; but when the country of production has not been ascertained, they have been entered in the Hong Kong column. In the tables of coasting trade, Chinese produce imported from Hong Kong has been, when possible, carried to the column of the producing port; and Chinese produce exported to Hong Kong for re-export to Chinese ports has been entered in the column of the port for which destined. When the port of production or destination has been unknown, the produce has been entered in the Hong Kong column.

Shipping.—During the year there entered the port—

British	1,275	vessels of	512,670 tons burthen
American	475	,,	269,912 ,,
Hamburgh	104	,,	29,762 ,,
French	46	,,	19,389 ,,
Danish	54	,,	12,660 ,,
Other European nations	171	,,	49,697 ,,
Siamese	11	,,	4,863 ,,
Japanese	1	,,	378 ,,
	2,137	,,	899,331 ,,
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags	559	,,	41,696 ,,
Total	2,626	,,	941,027 ,,

There has been a decrease in the shipping entered and cleared during 1864 as compared with the preceding year, as is shown by the following table:—

In 1864.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign vessels	2,137	899,331	2,104	888,728
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags	559	41,696	552	41,154
Total	2,696	941,027	2,656	929,882

In 1863.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign vessels	2,306	891,155	2,370	923,070
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags	1,094	73,154	1,077	73,320
Total	3,400	964,309	3,447	996,390

The principal decrease has been in the Ningpo boats and Chinese junks flying foreign flags. The Ningpo boats have decreased in consequence of the regular communication now carried on by steamers between this port and Ningpo, and fewer Chinese junks have navigated the Yangtze under foreign flags, because the protection of foreign flags has ceased to be required on that river.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. DICK, *Commissioner of Customs.*

To Robert Hart, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Customs.

CANTON.

Office of Maritime Customs, Canton,
February 18, 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the pleasure to hand you herewith a report on the trade of this port, as requested in your Circular No. 3 of this year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. B. GLOVER,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.
Inspector-General of Customs.

Report by Mr. Commissioner Glover on the Trade of Canton, for the Year 1864.

THE downward course of foreign trade at Canton for the past five years is exhibited in the following Table:—

	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Total Value.
	Mexican Dollars.	Mexican Dollars.	Mexican Dollars.
1860 ..	18,400,000	16,200,000	34,600,000
1861 ..	12,900,000	15,800,000	28,700,000.
1862 ..	10,500,000	17,700,000	28,200,000
1863 ..	9,500,000	16,000,000	25,500,000
1864 ..	8,100,000	13,600,000	21,700,000

And the duties have fallen off proportionately, the total collection for—

	Taels.		Taels.
1860 amounted to	1,496,000	1863 amounted to	950,000
1861 ,,	1,230,000	1864 ,,	727,000
1862 ,,	1,089,000		

It is thus shown that the value of foreign trade for last year was about two-thirds of what it was in 1860. and the amount of duties received is less than one-half of what it was five years ago.

Large quantities of merchandise of all descriptions find their way both into and out of the province, in native craft, which do not come under the cognizance of the Foreign Inspectorate; and as the Chinese keep no reliable account of cargoes passing through their office, it is impossible to arrive at a correct idea of the trade. Importers often choose Chinese vessels to carry their goods, on account of the cheaper rate of freight; but the Chinese office does not issue Drawback Certificates, therefore any goods that are imported, with the chance of being re-exported, are brought up in foreign vessels, and pass this office, that they may have the benefit of the Treaty clause. The manner of conducting business having changed so much during the past ten years, it is difficult to say what may be the actual decline: formerly, nearly all the trade was in the hands of foreigners, and it passed through the city of Canton; now it is done almost entirely by Chinese, who make their purchases at Hong Kong, and take their goods direct to their native towns, without passing them through the provincial city. Although such goods do not pay the tariff duty, yet they are subject to all the provincial taxes.

		Duty.
		Taels.
Export of Tea for the year 1860 ..	263,000 piculs	657,500
,, ,, 1861 ..	296,000 ,,	740,000
,, ,, 1862 ..	239,000 ,,	597,500
,, ,, 1863 ..	183,000 ,,	457,500
,, ,, 1864 ..	104,000 ,,	260,000

In consequence of the opening of Hankow in 1861, much tea is now carried there that in former years found a market at Canton. This will account for the deficiency exhibited in the above Table, for the collection of last year, compared with 1861, shows a falling off in weight of nearly 200,000 piculs, and in duty of 480,000 taels.

Owing to the demand for cotton in Europe, the trade in this article from India has entirely ceased. In 1860 there were 526,000 piculs imported, valued at 5,700,000 Mexican dollars, which paid a duty of about 180,000 taels, while last year the importation was *nil.* The traders were mostly Parsees, who returned the proceeds in Chinese merchandise suitable for the Indian markets; therefore not only is the trade in India cotton lost for the present, but exports are affected to a similar extent. So long as the market was supplied from India, there was no importation of the native article, but the short receipt in 1861 turned the attention of dealers to the northern ports to supply the deficiency, and since that time the trade has been increasing. The amount of native cotton which passed this office during the year—

1861 ..	7,800 piculs	1863 ..	25,400 piculs
1862 ..	46,600 ,,	1864 ..	19,600 ,,

Although from the above it would appear that a decrease had taken place during the past two years, the trade has actually increased, for the

importation of last year reached over 50,000 piculs, over 30,000 of which were brought up in native vessels.

Since the Tien-tsin Treaty came into operation, a large portion of the trade in cotton piece-goods that was formerly carried on here has been diverted to the newly opened Northern and Yang-tze ports; the large reduction shown in the following statement can be thus accounted for.

Comparative Statement of the Import of Cotton Piece-Goods for the past five years.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cotton—						
Dyed, figured, and plain	Pieces ..	45,000	27,000	21,000	20,000	14,000
Damasks	,, ..	13,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	700
Printed and fancy ..	,, ..	47,000	30,000	11,000	15,000	7,000
Shirtings, grey.. ..	,, ..	358,000	352,000	133,000	48,000	44,000
,, white ..	,, ..	110,000	84,000	49,000	44,000	42,000
T-cloth, 24 yards ..	,, ..	136,000	74,000	38,000	28,000	22,000

The war in America, as well as the opening of the northern ports, has influenced the trade in grey cotton drills, the import last year being 4,600 pieces, against 148,000 pieces in 1860.

The total import of opium into this province is said to be 1,800 piculs a month, of which about 700 find their way to this city; the larger portion of this importation is smuggled. In 1862 about 4,000 piculs passed this office, and for the first four months of 1863, the receipts increased to more than 600 piculs a month; in May of that year a Government war tax of 16 taels a picul was imposed. The levying of this tax no doubt increased smuggling, for the amount passed by this office dropped at once to, from 175 to 200 piculs per month, at which rate it has remained ever since.

Statement of the amount of Opium passed by the Customs for the past five years.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Opium—					
Malwa .. piculs	1,358	848	1,668	1,774	1,180
Patna .. ,,	982	513	2,244	2,035	1,310
Total .. ,,	2,340	1,361	3,912	3,809	2,490

Previous to the Treaty of Tien-tsin coming into force, vessels arriving here with rice cargoes were exempted from paying tonnage dues, but under the present Treaty these vessels are made to pay; the consequence is, that much of this article that in former years came direct, is now landed and stored at Hong Kong, and ultimately brought up in native craft. Were foreign vessels placed on the same footing they were before the Treaty, no doubt most of the rice-laden vessels would come direct to Whampoa to discharge. In 1860 and 1861 the importation by foreign vessels reached 800,000 piculs per annum; since then the receipts have almost ceased, for the total importation for the last three years does not amount to 150,000 piculs.

The importation of silk piece-goods five years since was large, the principal portion of the amount brought in being from the Soo-chow looms, where an expensive kind of silk cloth was manufactured, which was much worn by the wealthy Chinese of this province; the balance of the importation was from the other northern cities. The taking of Soo-

chow by the Taeping rebels put a stop to the manufacture, and the importation from there has ceased. The total receipts of silk piece-goods, which in 1860 amounted to 1,087 piculs, valued at 760,000 dollars, were last year only 363 piculs, valued at 330,000 dollars.

In consequence of the small demand from America, the trade in fire crackers has fallen off from 22,000 piculs in 1860, to 11,000 piculs in 1864. The same reason can be given for the decline in the trade in matting, the export of which last year was 37,000 rolls, against 87,000 rolls in 1860.

Owing to a bad crop, and a decreased demand from America, the export of raw and thrown silk last year was 2,800 piculs,—just one-half of what it was the year before.

The following Table shows a large increase in the export of silk piece-goods, ribbons, and sashes; this is in consequence of an increased demand on the part of the Chinese at the northern ports.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Silk piece-goods .. .. piculs	3,334	2,348	3,537	4,369	4,149
Silk ribbons and sashes .. ,,	150	288	400	442	793

The export of sugar last year, compared with the export of either of the previous three years, shows an increase of 25,000 piculs, or one-third of the entire trade. The increase can be attributed to a large demand to supply the markets of Shanghae, Tien-tsin, and Chefoo.

The year 1864 shows a falling off in duties and tonnage dues, collected from treaty vessels at this port, of 222,600 taels, as compared with the previous year. This falling off is to be accounted for in the exports and opium, for there were collected as import duty on merchandize, exclusive of opium—

	Taels.
During the year 1863	122,600
And in 1864	119,500
Giving a balance in favour of 1863 of only	3,100
The decrease is mostly in the Duties on Exports. During the year 1863 there were received as duty on merchandize leaving the port	670,300
While last year the amount was only	488,700
Showing an income in 1863 over 1864 of	181,600
In 1863 the Import Duty on Opium was	114,300
While last year there were collected	74,700
Making a receipt in 1863 over 1864 of	39,600
On the other hand the Tonnage Dues have increased, the amount collected in 1864 being	19,900
While in 1863 the amount was	18,950
Showing a gain of	950
The Coast Trade Duty also shows a small gain, the receipts for 1864 being	25,000
Against in 1863	24,200
	800

At the close of the year there remained in first hands twenty-four chops of Congou tea, 6,000 half-chests of country greens, and about

4,000 half-chests of other descriptions, the prices asked being such as to deter purchasers from entering the market. Had these teas been shipped, the export duties would have been increased about 35,000 taels.

The following Tables show what portion of the trade is done by sailing vessels, and what by river steamers :—

Duties for the year 1863, exclusive of Coast Trade and Tonnage Dues.

	Taels.	Taels.
Imports by Sailing Vessels	16,400	
,, River Steamers..	220,600	
		237,000
Exports by Sailing Vessels	485,100	
,, River Steamers..	185,200	
		670,300
Total		907,300

Duties for the year 1864, exclusive of Coast Trade and Tonnage Dues.

	Taels.	Taels.
Imports by Sailing Vessels	6,100	
,, River Steamers..	188,000	
		194,100
Exports by Sailing Vessels	323,100	
,, River Steamers..	165,600	
		488,700
Total		682,800

By these Tables it will be seen that in the year 1863 about five-ninths of the trade was done by sailing vessels ; while last year the duty collected on goods by the river steamers was more than half of the total revenue.

During the year 1863, 220 sailing vessels, measuring together 105,990 tons, entered this port, of which 130, measuring 68,654, were in ballast : and there cleared outward 220, measuring 105,588 tons, of which 77, measuring 41,904 tons, were in ballast, showing that of 130 vessels coming into port without cargo, 53 found employment. Last year does not show quite so favourable a statement. There were 218 sailing vessels, measuring 93,443 tons entered, of which 157, measuring 74,346 tons, were in ballast ; and there were cleared outward 225 vessels, measuring 94,892 tons, of which 108, measuring 46,840 tons, were in ballast, which shows that of 157 vessels entered in ballast, 49 took cargo away with them.

(Signed) GEO. B. GLOVER,
Commissioner of Customs, Canton.

Canton, January 31, 1865.

SWATOW.

Office of Maritime Customs, Swatow,
Sir, *February* 6, 1865.

The annual returns of trade for the year ending December 31, 1864, were forwarded to Mr. Commissioner Dick at Shanghae on the 10th of January.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a Report on the trade of this port for the period already named, and endeavoured to have the same interesting, at the same time conveying statistical information that will be useful.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. D. WILLIAMS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.
Inspector-General of Customs.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Swatow,
January 31, 1865.

Sir,

In reporting on the trade of this port for the past year, an increase of nearly three millions of dollars may be noted in the total value, as compared with the year 1863.

The annexed Table shows the annual total values and yearly increase of the trade since the establishment of the Foreign Inspectorate on the 24th January, 1860 :—

	Value.	Increase.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
From January 24 to December 31, 1860 ..	6,176,293	—
January 1 to December 31, 1861 ..	6,873,984	697,691
January 1 to December 31, 1862 ..	8,409,343	1,535,359
January 1 to December 31, 1863 ..	10,661,816	2,252,473
January 1 to December 31, 1864 ..	13,369,499	2,707,683
Total increase for the five years ..	.. ..	7,193,206

Tonnage.—Has also been considerably augmented within the same period, standing at the end of 1860 at 74,403 tons, while 1864 shows a total tonnage of 168,944, or an excess of 94,541 tons.

Import Trade.—The total value of the foreign import trade stands at 3,913,175 dollars, to be divided as under:—

	Dollars.
Imports from Hong Kong, valued at	3,754,768
,, Singapore ,, ...	117,798
,, Siam ,, ...	40,609
Of this the Opium imported from Hong Kong only may be valued at .	2,910,930
Cotton and woollen goods may be valued at	287,431
Foreign metals, ditto	126,243
Cotton yarn, ditto	165,165
General imports, ditto	423,406

Of native produce imported from Chinese ports, the value may be placed at 4,597,896 dollars; foreign goods at 21,977 dollars; together making the total value of the import coast trade to be 4,619,873 dollars.

The estimated value of the total import trade, after deducting 97,102 dollars as value of re-exports, may therefore be placed at 8,435,946 dollars, giving a balance in favour of 1864, compared with 1863, of 1,009,207 dollars.

Export Trade.—The value of native produce exported to foreign countries may be put at 168,747 dollars, and of native produce to Chinese ports at 4,764,806 dollars, making a total estimated value of 4,933,533 dollars for the entire export trade; showing an excess of 1,598,476 dollars over the trade of 1863.

General Remarks.—In comparing the trade of the past year with that of 1863, we find an increase in the importation of opium of 634½ chests, viz., an excess of Patna opium of 687½ chests; of Malwa a decrease of 53 chests.

Beancake—there is a decline in the importation of ..	20,568	piculs
Beans and Peas—an excess in the importation of ..	40,886	,,
Native cotton—ditto	7,322	,,

There has been a large importation of rice for the year, amounting in all to 107,164 piculs, of which there are 15,950 piculs from Formosa, and from Hong Kong and the Straits 91,214 piculs.

An excess of 241,957 piculs in the export of sugar may be noted, the total quantity exported standing at 681,940 piculs, to be divided as under :—

		Brown.	White.
To Singapore ..	.. piculs	2,042	—
Saigon ..	.. ,,	248	—
Coast ports ..	.. ,,	349,988	329,662

Shipping.—Continental shipping is almost entirely employed in the coasting trade, with the exception of that portion carried on between Hong Kong and this port with Amoy and Foo-chow, in which steamers under the British flag are almost entirely engaged.

The annexed Table shows the number of steamers and sailing-vessels cleared during the past year:—

Hamburgh	sailing vessels	78	
French	,,	11	
Bremen	,,	18	
Other continental flags ..	,,	71	
		—	178 vessels.
American	,,	..	20 ,,
Siamese	,,	..	7 ,,
British	,,	84	
,, ...	steamers	180	
		—	264 ,,

Of the Singapore trade the like remark will apply, the British and American emigration laws preventing their vessels from carrying a sufficient number of passengers to enable them to compete with the other nationalities, on whom no restrictions with regard to emigrants are enforced. The steady increase of the trade during the past five years gives every encouragement (provided there are not any internal disturbances to interfere with the transit of goods to and from the interior) to look forward with confidence to the continued prosperity of the port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. D. WILLIAMS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Customs.

AMOY.

Office of Maritime Customs, Amoy,
January 31, 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to offer, for your consideration, a few observations on the trade at Amoy during the past year.

A brief comparison of the years 1863 and 1864, as to value of trade, number of vessels, amount of tonnage, amount of duties collected; and of the principal staples, will best show its increase or decrease.

In 1864, the total value of imports and exports amounted to 13,193,436 dollars, which, compared with the value in the year 1863, 12,523,565 dollars, shows an increase of 669,171 dollars.

Of foreign vessels, in 1864 there were 661, tonnage 210,539 entered; and 655 vessels, tonnage 209,290 cleared; while in 1863, 677 vessels, tonnage 207,437, were entered, and 681 vessels, tonnage 209,023, cleared; showing in 1864 a decrease of 16 vessels and an increase of tonnage 3,102 entered, and a decrease of 26 vessels and an increase of tonnage 267 cleared.

In 1864, the total amount of duties received was 474,909 Haikwan taels, which, compared with the collection in 1863, 470,992 Haikwan taels, exhibits an increase of 3,937 Haikwan taels.

The following comparative Table of the principal staples of the import and export trade will explain at a glance the increase or decrease in their consumption.

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.	1863.	1864.	1864 Increase.	1864 Decrease.
	Pic. c.	Pic. c.	Pic. c.	Pic. c.
Opium	3,932 82	4,774 64	841 81	..
Cotton yarn	2,108 49	3,205 0	1,096 51	..
Cotton piece-goods . pieces	73,187 0	65,230 0	..	7,957 0
Cotton	52,951 68	42,415 0	..	10,536 68
Metals	56,216 2	27,501 0	..	8,715 2
Beans and peas.. ..	280,560 84	202,124 0	..	78,436 84
Bean cake	259,044 17	306,109 0	47,064 83	..
Rice	232,522 0	150.814 0	..	81,708 94

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	1863.	1864.	1864 Increase.	1864 Decrease.
	Pic. c.	Pic. c.	Pic. c.	Pic. c.
Tea	64,145 1	53,632 64	..	10,512 37
Sugar candy ..	53,052 93	49,650 0	..	3,402 93
Sugar	89,845 75	88,017 0	..	1,828 75
Nankeens	1,100 0	2,454 0	1,354 0	..
Hemp bags pieces	1,379,369 0	1,196,100 0	..	183,769 0
,, sacking ,,	415.230 0	540,800 0	125,570 0	..
Chinaware, coarse ..	11,965 53	14,725 0	2,759 47	..
Earthenware ..	25,438 1	16,362 0	..	9,076 1
Paper, 1st quality ..	7,917 3	8,973 0	1,005 97	..
,, 2nd ,, ..	15,457 36	13,276 0	..	2,181 36
Medicine	1,829 25	1,959 0	129 75	..
Iron-ware	7,738 39	6,257 0	..	1,481 39
Bricks .. pieces	564,500 0	552,300 0	..	12,200 0
Tiles .. ,,	4,435,331 0	2,461,300 0	..	1,974,031 0
Tobacco, prepared ..	2,421 41	3,264 0	842 59	..
Vermicelli	7,052 7	2,929 0	..	4,123 7
Gold leaf, imitation pieces	31,014,000 0	51,498,000 0	20,484,000 0	..

By the foregoing it will be seen that in 1864 there is an increase in the import of opium of 841·81 piculs. This is caused by the ports in Formosa now open to trade drawing much of their supply of drug from Amoy instead of from Hong Kong.

The increase in cotton yarn, 1,096·51 piculs, is due to the prosperity apparent here in the early part of the year. This article was manufactured into native cloth or "nankeen," chiefly for the Formosa market, by a colony of weavers living at Schu Sze Meau, on the outer side of the wall of Chang-chow-foo. Since the rebel occupation of that city in October last only 100 bales have been sold, and delivery has not been taken of any; formerly the average sales were 500 and 600 bales a-month. However, as most of these weavers escaped from Chang-chow-foo, it is likely they will recommence their labours in another district and bring cotton yarn again into demand.

An increase of 47,064·82 piculs is also shown in bean cake. Trade in this article, formerly almost entirely in native hands, has, with the Gulf of Pecheli trade generally, in a very great measure passed into those of foreigners.

The decrease in cotton and cotton piece-goods arises, here as else-

where, from their high prices. That of metals and beans and peas may fairly be attributed to the unsettled state of the surrounding country.

The decrease in rice is caused by the low prices ruling here, as compared with those at Ningpo and Shanghae.

The decrease in the export of tea, sugar, sugar candy, and all the chief export staples, is clearly traceable to the presence of insurgents. Though I may mention, that in conversation the other day with a merchant of many years' experience here I was informed, in proof of the former prosperity of the port, that the season 1860-61 yielded 7,198,678 pounds of tea, now, spite the falling off from 1863, I find the export to be 7,151,019 pounds, whilst the tea itself is of a far superior quality. The export of tea for the seasons, *i.e.*, from 1st June to 1st June, since 1858 has been as under:—

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1858–59	4,054,049	1861–61	5,199,164
1859–60	4,393,865	1862–63	5,335,900
1860–61	7,198,678	1863–64	6,224,435

The Customs returns, made up from 1st January to 31st December, show the export in 1863 to be 8,552,667 pounds, and in 1864 7,151,019 pounds, or a decrease in 1864 of 1,401,648 pounds. But neither the export nor the import trade can be expected to more than exist so long as Chang-chow-foo, a large manufacturing city, the richest and most important in this district, and which was in fact the market of Amoy, remains in rebel hands. At the present moment, with the exception of opium, all other staple articles of import are unsaleable.

It is rumoured now that, in consequence of the existing troubles, the cultivation of the tea plant and sugar cane is but little attended to.

Transit passes for the conveyance of produce from or imports to the interior are very little availed of here.

Amoy consumes and produces little herself, but she is the entrepôt of Chang-chow-foo, which possesses seven hsiens, Chin-chew-foo, Ankoi Hsien, Tung-wa (Ngan) Hsien, Peh-chuey-ya, and several tea-producing, sugar-growing, and manufacturing places; she is also the highway of commerce between China and the southern markets of the Indian Archipelago, viz., Bangkok, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, the ports in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Macassar. Most of the Chinese in Java, Siam, and the Straits Settlements are Foh-kien men, who naturally desire the productions and manufactures of their native produce, hence there existed a large trade in Straits produce and miscellaneous articles. Vessels under the British, Dutch, and Siamese flags used to rendezvous at Amoy, trade and barter, then proceed northward; returning here, they disposed of their cargoes obtained at Ningpo or Shanghae, and then laid in a stock of Chinese goods suitable to the southern markets of India.

Much of this trade has now passed to the free ports of Hong Kong and Macao.

Formerly, a large carrying trade in foreign bottoms existed between Amoy and Wan-chow (I am informed that, some years ago, fourteen foreign vessels, all chartered by natives of Amoy, were lying at this port at one time), Chin-chew, Quemoy, Chimo Bay, Hock-an, Nam-kwan, Neng-tek, &c., and the parts in Formosa, and those between Amoy and Hong Kong. The cargoes removed coastwise to these places consisted chiefly of sugar, hemp cloth, tiles, bricks, common crockery, earthenware, and small quantities of Straits produce, foreign woollens and manufactured goods, and opium. Those received, of rice, wheat, alum, charcoal, dried sweet potatoes, medicine, deer's horns, hides, and oil.

Salt from Amoy and Quemoy was also removed coastwise in enormous quantities, and even exported to Manilla, Singapore, and Java.

The opening to foreign trade of Wan-chew and Chin-chew is greatly desired by all here, native and foreign. The opening of the former, in addition to greatly increasing the coasting trade, would give employment to foreign shipping all the year round.

At present, the intercourse between Amoy and Chin-chew is necessarily limited; were this port open, a trade would soon spring up. Here also a large number of foreign vessels would be employed in carrying sugar, fruits, &c., to the northern markets.

From my experience of Amoy, I strongly urge the opening to foreign trade of these ports on your notice, as beneficial alike to trade and to this revenue.

In conclusion, I may remark that up to the capture of Chang-chow-foo in October last the prosperity of this port was most marked: should this city be recaptured, the insurrection quelled, and tranquillity restored, there is sufficient energy and determination here to speedily restore trade to its former standard.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. HUGHES,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Customs.

NINGPO.

Office of Maritime Customs, Ningpo,
Sir, *December* 31, 1864.

In accordance with the directions contained in your Circular No. 3, 1865, I have the honour to send you a memorandum concerning the trade of Ningpo for the year 1864.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. GIQUEL,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Customs.

Bureau des Douanes Maritimes, Ningpo,
le 31 *Décembre*, 1864.

Ningpo et son Commerce pendant l'année 1864.

Nous trouvons dans l'ouvrage du Rev. W. Milne "Real Life in China,"* l'appréciation suivante du Ningpo:—"Comme Ningpo tient une place proéminente parmi les villes du littoral, que ses commerçants se distinguent par leur habileté et leur esprit d'entreprise, que ses habitants se font remarquer par le talent et l'industrie, et comme les relations de la ville avec l'intérieur du pays ne sont pas d'une faible importance, on présumait que ce port serait un point d'attraction pour les négociants étrangers. Mais cet espoir n'a pas été réalisé. Quoique la distance qui le sépare de villes considérables telles que Hang-tchou, Shao-shing, &c., où le commerce se fait sur une échelle étonnante, ne soit pas grande, les difficultés et les délais que l'on rencontre sur la route qui y conduit, difficultés occasionnées par des barrages et autres obstacles qui obstruent les canaux, sont autant d'empêchements à un trafic libre et facile. Ceci fera comprendre combien ont été déçues les espérances de ceux qui entrevoyaient Ningpo, comme devant être un port de premier ordre pour les navires étrangers. De temps en temps, un navire chargé de produits

* 1857.

étrangers, le visite ; malgré cela, le commerce, s'il s'accroit, ne le fait que lentement. D'après le 'Hongkong Gazette' de Mars, 1855, le commerce de Ningpo paraît continuer à être très peu important. Le commerce d'importation pour 1855 par navires Anglais est estimés à 231,618 dollars, le commerce d'exportation à 398,328 dollars, le principal article d'importation étant le sucre, qui représente 79,454 dollars, le principal article d'exportation étant le riz, qui atteint 205,409 dollars, le tout consistant principalement en produits de la côte et des détroits."

Chiffres généraux de Commerce.—Si les comptes-rendus de la Douane vont sous les yeux du réverend missionnaire, nous supposons qu'il ne sera pas peu étonné de voir que ce petit port dont on arrivait à désespérer jadis, a osé s'élever en 1864, à des chiffres tels que 10,264,616 taels pour l'importation, et 6,250,306 taels pour l'exportation, et que déjà en 1863 l'importation était représentée par le chiffre de 10,715,523 taels, et l'exportation par celui de 4,654,622 taels.

Faut-il voir dans le mouvement d'affaires qui résulte de chiffres pareils une combinaison de circonstances passagères, une crise d'un moment, ou bien, tout en laissant la part des circonstances, est-il la conséquence de relations plus étendues avec les Chinois amenées par les événements dont Ningpo a été le théâtre, et d'une plus grande connaissance du pays par les étrangers ? Dans le premier cas ce serait une baisse graduelle qui ne tarderait pas à commencer ; dans le second, ce serait au contraire un accroissement certain. Nous verrons à conclure par la suite de ce résumé.

Tonnage.—Disons de suite que les totaux du commerce donnés dans les "comptes-rendus" ne sauraient concerner entièrement les négociants étrangers. Les Chinois ont apprécié à Ningpo comme dans les autres ports, les avantages que présente l'emploi des navires étrangers, ils savent que par eux le passage est plus rapide, qu'on peut assurer les marchandises, et ils en profitent largement. Si nous examinons le tonnage comparatif des deux années :—

	En 1863.		En 1864.	
		Tonneaux.		Tonneaux.
Navires entrés..	1,554	252,587	1,409	296,311
Navires sortis	1,644	250,272	1,429	299,355
Total	3,198	502,858	2,838	595,666

Le nombre de navires en 1864 est de beaucoup le plus faible, et le tonnage est plus grand, ce qui indique que beaucoup de jonques et de papicos, employés l'année précédente, ont été laissés de côté.

Divisions du Commerce.—Il convient donc de diviser le commerce de Ningpo en deux parties :—

1. Le commerce fait par les négociants étrangers ;

2. Le commerce fait par les negociants Chinois, sous pavillon étrangers.

Jetons un coup-d'œil sur les statistiques (Trade Returns).

Une première division "foreign trade" appartient presque exclusivement aux maisons étrangères ; il nous donne, l'argent et la réexportation n'y étant compris, le chiffre de 5,875,793 taels.

Une deuxième division "coast trade" se subdivise en plusieurs parties :

Dans une première, "native produce imported from Chinese ports," qui, la réexportation déduite, se monte à 3,806,561 taels, les maisons Européennes comptent pour 2,624,979 taels.

Dans une deuxième, "native produce exported to Chinese ports,"

qui se monte à 4,495,518 taels les maisons Européennes entrent pour 3,773,918 taels.

Une troisième, "foreign goods and treasure imported ftom Chinese ports," appartient presque exclusivement aux Européens; elle se monte, la réexportation déduite, au chiffre de 2,084,303 taels.

Ainsi le commerce fait par les négociants étrangers, l'argent non compris, a atteint un total de 14,358,988 taels.

Nous pouvons en passer en revue les principales branches.

Importation.—Opium.—L'importation de l'opium, qui était en 1863 de 2,763 caisses, s'est élevée en 1864 à 3,307; c'est un accroissement de 600 caisses. La qualité du Malwa entre à elle seule pour 2,410 caisses. Quelques essais ont été faits pour introduire l'opium de Perse, mais sans succès.

Articles manufacturés.—Au point de vue des articles manufacturés il n'y a que peu de progrès à constater, comme on peut le voir par le tableau ci-joint:—

	1863.	1864.
	Taels.	Taels.
Cotonnades	395,160	400,654
Lainages	69,176	103,458

Les cotonnades sont à un prix trop élevé pour que leur importation ait pu accroître, elle est, on le voit, la même pour les deux années, et c'est déjà très satisfaisant. Quand plus tard leurs conditions de vente seront meilleures, et que l'aisance sera plus raffermie qu'elle ne l'est encore dans la province, on peut compter sur un débit plus considérable que l'on voit déjà réalisé pour les lainages.

Métaux.—Les métaux ont subi une grande baisse. En 1863, 585,109 taels. En 1864, 294,345 taels.

Il faut l'attribuer à ce que les opérations militaires ayant cessé dans le circuit de Ningpo, le commerce s'est trouvé vis à vis de campagnes désolées, qui n'ont guères acheté que ce qui leur était rigoureusement nécessaire.

Sucre.—Pour le sucre, une grande baisse est à constater, car en 1863, le nombre de piculs s'élevait à 212,643, tandis qu'en 1864 il n'a été que de 149,930 piculs. La cause de cette baisse peut être attribuée à ce qu'autrefois les marchands du Fo-kien avaient l'habitude d'envoyer tout leur sucre à Ningpo, d'où une partie était enlevée par les jonques du Shan-tong et transportée dans le Nord; maintenant ils l'expédient directement. La décroissance de la population du Tche-kiang a naturellement aussi diminué la consommation du sucre. Comme le Tche-kiang ne produit pas cette denrée, l'importation en restera toujours étendue, mais cette année elle aura à souffrir beaucoup des troubles du Fo-kien qui sévissent surtout du côté de Tchang-Tchou Fou, c'est à dire, là où la production est la plus grande.

Les Grains.—Les lois du commerce sont les mêmes en Chine que partout ailleurs, quand les populations ont à acheter du dehors leurs nourriture essentielle, elles diminuent leurs autres achats. Aussi comme cause naturelle de cette diminution dans plusieurs articles d'importation; trouvons-nous pour le riz le chiffre considérable de 1,911,143 piculs, c'est-à-dire, à quelques milliers de piculs près, le même chiffre que celui de l'année précédente; nous sommes loin, comme on le voit, du temps où la prdvince pouvait exporter du riz. Le riz indigène ne figure que pour le chiffre de 319,909 piculs. La situation meilleure des campagnes et le prix modéré où le riz s'est maintenu, ont mis un terme à une large intro-

duction de mais (77,000 piculs) qui avait eu lieu en 1863, et avait été consommée par les gens trop pauvres pour acheter du riz. Pour 1865, la récolte du riz paraît manquée, beaucoup de terres sont encore incultes, faute de bras, l'importation de cette denrée atteindrait des chiffres élevés, si malheureusement la disette de riz à Siam ne venait se mettre en travers des approvisionnements des négociants. Il faudra encore trois ans au moins pour que les campagnes soient revenues au point de culture où elles étaient avant le passage des rebelles, et le commerce du riz, bien que devant diminuer graduellement, restera encore important pendant ce laps de temps.

Une importation de blé qui se monte à 43,377 piculs complète la part que le commerce étranger a prise aux approvisionnements de la province.

Exportation.—Coton.—Le coton se représente par un total de 89,100 balles. Cette exportation énorme vers l'étranger va-t-elle continuer? Chaque négociant a ses idées déjà faites à ce sujet; elles appartiennent à un terrain que nous ne pouvons aborder. En tout cas, si les expéditions vers l'étranger viennent à cesser, il en restera toujours de considérables à faire vers le sud de la Chine, auquel le Tchè-kiang et le Kiangsou offrent des sources d'approvisionnement. La production du coton s'y est tellement étendue dans ces dernières années qu'on peut admettre que c'en est fait des envois considérables que l'Inde, et notamment Bombay, dirigeaient sur Canton. Puis, si Ningpo perd sur l'expédition des cotons au dehors il gagnera sur la vente des cotonnades, dont le prix s'abaissera forcément.

Le coton du Tchè-kiang vient presque exclusivement dans les terrains d'alluvion, formés peu à peu sur les bords de la baie de Hang-Tcheou, et des affluents du Tsienn-tang. La puissance d'envasement des eaux de ce fleuve a déterminé de vastes étendues de terres dont les paysans ont profité, et où ils plantent du coton, en attendant que la terre soit assez engraissée pour y planter du riz. L'aspect du pays aux environs de Yu-yao, là où la culture du coton a pris les plus grands développements, indique un travail énorme de leur part. Une première chaussée arrêtait les eaux du fleuve; plus tard, lorsque les baisses ont été considérables, une deuxième chaussée a été élevée pour protéger le sol nouvellement acquis; une troisième a plus tard sauvegardé de nouveaux terrains:— maintenant, cinq chaussées dessinent leur relief au-dessus des terres. De larges bancs de vase qui se trouvent en avant des dernières, et sont exploités comme salines, indiquent que les tendances du fleuve à rétrécir son lit sont restées aussi fortes, et qu'une chaussée nouvelle deviendra nécessaire par la suite.

Thé.—L'exportation du thé est en grand progrès, car en 1863 elle ne se montait qu'à 36,438 piculs, tandis qu'en 1864 elle a atteint 59,117 piculs. Les thés viennent principalement de la préfecture de Shao-shing, dans les montagnes situées au sud et à l'ouest de la ville du même nom et entre lesquelles coule une petite rivière nommée Ping-shoui qui a donné sa dénomination à l'espèce de thés recueillie dans son voisinage. Deux rivières, l'une le Ping-shoui qui passe près de Tchou-ki, et vient des montagnes de Kin-hoa, l'autre qui va rejoindre le Tsao-ngo-kiang ou rivière de Shang-yu, déterminent la zône dans laquelle ces thés sont récoltés; il y a des thés dans la campagne de Hang-Tcheou jusqu'à Yenn-Tcheou dont Ningpo profite aussi. Enfin, les préfectures de Ouenn Tcheou et Tae-Tcheou en produisent beaucoup. Quant à ceux du pays de Fong-houa, ils sont d'une qualité inférieure, et n'entrent pas dans dans l'exportation. Pendant longtemps les marchands Chinois envoyaient leurs thés à Shanghae, mais comme les négociants étrangers ont pris l'habitude d'acheter les thés au lieu même de leur production, un large

commerce est assuré à Ningpo, d'autant plus que les Ping-shoui sont les thés les plus estimés en Amérique.

Soie.—Si l'on excepte le district de Tchou-ky où les plantations de muriers occupent un espace assez étendu qui leur est propre, il n'y a rien dans les campagnes qui ressemble à ces belles plaines vertes et touffues. Du voisinage de Hou-Tcheou; çà et là, surtout dans les districts de Tcheng-shien, the Suin-Tchang, sur les bords de la rivière de Shang-yu, les muriers s'élèvent en corbeilles auprès des maisons, des villages, comme les bambous dans le sud de la Chine. Tout ce pays pouvait jadis fournir 10,000 balles de soie; en 1863 on en a exporté 63, en 1864, 1,171! C'est que l'ouragen de la rébellion a passé bien cruellement sur lui, et que plus d'une maison gît encore à terre, veuve qu'elle est de ses anciens habitants. Pour revenir à l'ancien total, il faut trois ou quatre ans, et trois ou quatre ans de paix; on estime que la campagne prochaine, 1865–66, pourra déjà se monter à plus de 3,000 balles.

Médecines.—Les médecines tiennent aussi une place marquée dans nos statistiques commerciales, mais les transactions qui s'y rattachent restent presque exclusivement entre les mains des Chinois, et ne sont profitables aux étrangers que par les frets des navires qui les transportent. Leur commerce reste le même; 21,000 piculs en 1864, contre 23,000 en 1863.

Monnaie.—L'exportation de la monnaie de cuivre s'est élevée, de 394,580 ligatures, à 1,362,292, les sapecs sont envoyés par les négociants à leurs correspondants du Kiu-kiang et de Hankow, qui s'en servent pour l'achat des thés. Il ne faut pas s'applaudir de l'accroissement de pareilles opérations, qui jettent du trouble dans le petit commerce de la province, et gênent beaucoup le peuple. Elles introduisent naturellement une grande quantité de dollars, et sur ce point l'état du marché de Ningpo est très satisfaisant. Les négociants s'accordent à dire que les réglements de comptes à la fin de l'année Chinoise ont été faciles; le même résultat était attendu pour la fin de l'année actuelle. Ils constatent aussi que peu de facilités ont eu lieu dans les banques Chinoises, et qu'elles ont été assez peu importantes pour ne pas causer au commerce de ce port de grandes perturbations. Toutefois, de même qu'à Shanghae l'argent est resté très cher. Les banques se sont trop empressées de se débarrasser de leurs fonds, pour profiter de l'intérêt énorme et ruineux qui a régné pendant toute l'année, ce qui a pu entraver les opérations de plus d'un négociant.

Nous ne pousserons pas plus loin cette revue détaillée du commerce; un coup d'œil sur la province, et sur les relations des Chinois avec les étrangers, permettra au lecteur d'en compléter son appréciation.

Débouchés du Commerce.—On conçoit parfaitement que lorsque les Anglais ouvrirent à leurs négociants le port de Ningpo, ils dûrent fonder les plus belles espérances sur sa prospérité future. Du moment où il était reconnu qu'aucun point de la baie d'Hang-tcheou ne se prêtait à l'établissement d'un port, Ningpo devait naturellement attirer les regards. Par la rivière Yung et les canaux qui prolongent son cours, le commerce arrive à la campagne de Shao-shing, et plus loin au Tsienn-Tang avec la grande ville de Hang-Tcheou pour tête de ligne. Le Tsienn-Tang lui ouvre une route par laquelle il traverse la province du nort-est au sud-ouest jusqu'à la Province du Kiang-si; un de ses affluents le fait pénétrer dans le Ngann-houi. De Ningpo, le commerce peut donc rayonner très loin, mais son centre d'action principal est la préfecture de Shao-ching, et je défie quiconque n'a pas vu ce pays de se faire une idée exacte de sa beauté. La nature lui a départi de nombreuses productions, la main de l'homme y a creusé des canaux superbes, dont les rives retenues par des chaussées en

pierre sont délimitées aussi nettement que celles des cours d'eau aux abords de nos capitales d'Europe ; enfin du haut des montagnes, le voyageur voit la campagne parsemée de villes, de bourgs, de marches, où surabondent le mouvement et la richesse. Lorsque Hang-Tcheou était le paradis des hommes sur la terre, ce qui n'est plus, il avait là de dignes abords.

Les avantages de la position de Ningpo ne se trouvent pas aux deux autres ports de la province, Ouenn-Tcheou et Tae-Tcheou. Leurs voies fluviales sont arrêtées par une chaine de hautes montagnes qui les sépare du reste de la province par un épais rideau.

Désavantages de Ningpo.—Les désavantages du port de Ningpo sont enumérés en tête de ce travail ; ce sont en certains points sur les canaux, des barrages qui gènent le passage des barques et obligent même souvent à les décharger. Ces barrages destinés à maintenir l'eau des canaux à un niveau convenable, sont tout simplement deux plans inclinés en terre, sur lesquels la barque monte et descend pour passer d'un bief à l'autre. Pour juger des ennuis qu'ils causent, supposons le chargement d'un sampan que l'on expédie à Hang-Tcheou. A quelques milles au-dessus de Yu-yao le sampan recontrera un premier barrage, puis un ou deux autres, à chacun desquels il aura à payer des charges assez fortes et arrivera au Tsao-ngo-kiang. Là il sera déchargé, les marchandises seront déposées dans une barque qui leur fera traverser le fleuve et les mènera à une autre barrage où elles seront encore une fois déchargées et transportées dans une troisième barque qui les mènera par de beaux canaux tout droit à Si-shing, marché situé en face de Hang Tcheou.

On se représente facilement quelles charges ont déjà pesé sur les marchandises ; et dans leur parcours nous avons supposé que les canaux fussent en bon état. Mais que ce voyage ait lieu pendant la saison sèche, et de Yu-yao au Tsao-ngo-kiang le sampan se sera échoué en plusieurs endroits, d'où il ne sera retiré qu'à force de coulis, ou même devra être tiré par des buffles sur une longueur de plusieurs lis, ce qui grossira encore le chiffre des frais.

Est-ce à dire qu'il n'y ait pas de remède à cet état de choses ? Si, le remède existe et il est certainement à la portée des Chinois. Ils ont été capables, il y a trois siècles, de construire à Sann-kiang à l'embouchure de la rivière qui passe près de cette ville, une digue de quatre-vingt dix-huit mètres de long, ouvrage remarquable par lequel ils ont pu régler le système des eaux dans le bassin de Shao-shing : il n'en faudrait pas tant pour règler celui du bassin de Shang-yu. On pourrait, comme des négociants l'ont proposé, barrer le Tsao-ngo-kiang, l'isoler des eaux salées de la baie de Hang-Tcheou dont les marées se font à peine sentir à une dizaine de milles de son embouchure, et former ainsi un réservoir d'eau douce suffisant pour maintenir les canaux à tel niveau que l'on voudrait. Un petit déversoir latéral compléterait ce projet, bien simple comme on le voit, et que les Chinois pourraient exécuter sans le secours d'aucun étranger. Le fleuve lui-même est devenu inutile au pays, car son embouchure est complètement bouchée, et n'apparait plus que comme une immense plaine de vase sur laquelle se dessine un mince et étroit filet d'eau. Croirait-t-on que la résistance de quelques centaines de paysans qui vivent du fonctionnement des barrages, est de force à arrêter une mesure d'une importance vitale pour le pays ? C'est là cependant la seule objection suscitée jusqu'ici à ceux qui ont tenté déjà de la faire comprendre, et il faudra du temps et beaucoup de démarches pour la surmonter.

Nous avons laissé notre chargement à Si-shing, et sa destination est Hang-Tcheou. Anciennement les eaux du Tsienn-Tang arrivaient en tout temps à Si-shing et baignaient le pied de la chaussée qui borde ce

marché ; les marchandises n'avaient qu'à franchir une écluse pour arriver ensuite directement aux faubourgs de la capitale. Mais les laisses du fleuve ont déterminé, en avant de la chaussée, une bande de rivage qui n'est plus couverte qu'aux époques des grandes eaux et encore pour peu de temps. Hors de là, les marchandises sont portées à dos de couli sur une longueur de plus de deux milles, à raison de 400 sapecs le picul, avant d'arriver aux bateaux de passages du Tsienn-Tang ! Ici le remède n'est pas facile et demanderait l'énergie et la vigueur des Européens, car il faut des travaux solides et capables de résister aux efforts d'un flot très violent. Il faut donc se résigner à voir Ningpo perdre la clientèle de Hang-Tcheou, qui va se transporter sur la belle ligne de canaux et de rivières qui relie cette capitale à Shanghaï.

Un sampan qui voudrait aller à Yen-Tcheou ou à Kia-hoa quitterait les canaux de Shao-shing à quelques milles à l'est de Siao-shan et entrerait dans des canaux latéraux, qui le mèneraient aux rives du Tsienn-Tang en passant par Tchou-ky et Ni-kiao. Des ennuis nombreux, surtout à la saison sèche, viendraient embarrasser sa marche, et il est irritant de constater qu'ils existent surtout à l'entrée des villages, dont les habitants par une incurie impardonnable, laissent les canaux s'encombrer de débris, ou, par une avidité stupide, rétrecissent leur cours, en gagnant pied par pied un morceau de terrain sur les vases déposées le long des rives.

Ce sont là des désavantages qui ont pesé et pèseront sur le commerce de Ningpo, tant qu'ils n'auront pas été atténués ou supprimés ; on peut dire que ce sont les seuls qui existent, car les autres tombent à mesure que les relations des négociants de Ningpo avec l'intérieur du pays vont en s'étendant. Jadis le commerce Chinois était divisé en corporations, en Hongs qui monopolisaient les produits du pays et n'en envoyaient qu'une faible partie à Ningpo, réservant le reste pour Shanghaï, où une concurrence plus grande leur assurait de plus beaux bénéfices. Avec le système qu'ont adopté les négociants étrangers d'aller faire leurs achats sur les lieux mêmes de production, ils ont rompu les liens d'association des Hongs, et peuvent attirer à eux ce qui revient de droit à leurs opérations. Ils ne manquent pas de facilités pour voyager dans l'intérieur du pays, car les populations du Tchè-Kiang sont douces et polies, et ne craignent plus ces gens avec lesquels elles ont été en étroit contact pendant les crises de la rebellion. Le séjour parmi elles des contingents disciplinés, la conduite exemplaire qu'ils ont tenue, n'ont pas peu contribué, nous le osons croire, à les accoutumer à la présence ou au passage des étrangers, et tel se voit maintenant accueilli par des sourrires et avec cordialité là où jadis il n'eut pu passer qu'après des perquisitions sévères et suivi par une police inquiète.

Un point que Ningpo n'obtient que lentement c'est un commerce plus indépendant ; il reste encore trop un faubourg de Shanghaï, recevant de ce port ses marchandises d'importation et lui envoyant ses produits d'exportation, ce qui grève ses transactions de charges fort pesantes. La douane ne s'en apercoit que trop par le nombre "d'exemption certificates" qui viennent prendre, dans ses coffres, la place d'une belle somme de dollars. L'ouverture du Yang-tze-kiang à une libre navigation, les grandes routes ouvertes par les steamers de Ningpo à Hankow et à Hong Kong, ont déjà fait tomber beaucoup de ces chaines que le riche voisin avait rivées si solidement. Leur chûte totale sera couronnée par ce qui assurera la prospérité de ce port, des relations directes avec l'Europe. Dans ce mouvement considérable de navires dont nous avons donné les chiffres plus haut, trois seulement, chargés de coton, ont été expédiés en Angleterre, et l'exportation de cet article avait pris des proportions assez belles pour mériter mieux que cela. Les thés n'ont

pas eu l'honneur d'un envoi direct, et cependant Ningpo en a fourni pour plus de 7,000,000 de livres; mais ce résultat sera obtenu bientôt, quand les maisons étrangères auront acquis plus de force.

Le commerce Européen est encore naissant; toutefois ses progrès sont sûrs, car de jour en jour la confiance croissante des Chinois les fait s'en rapprocher, attirés qu'ils sont par des banques, des maisons d'assurance, le fret des navires, et surtout une connaissance meilleure du mode de faire des hommes de l'Occident.

Cette dernière partie de notre travail montre plus fortement que tout le reste sur quoi reposent les espérances que nous fondons sur l'avenir de Ningpo. Nous ajouterons encore que l'accès du port est facile et son mouillage sûr et commode, que le climat est bon, et conclurons, que les négociants Chinois et étrangers peuvent, par une conduite prudente, compter sur des affaires prospères, et la douane (pour terminer en bon directeur) sur un total raisonnable de revenus.

(Signé) P. GIQUEL,
Directeur des Douanes.

HANKOW.

Office of Customs, Hankow,
Sir, *January* 31, 1865.

I HAVE now the honour to report to you on the trade of this port during the past year, as directed in your circular No. 3 of 1865.

For the sake of completeness, I have occasionally extended my observations to the three preceding years.

Imports.—Sir H. Parkes' proclamation declaring the Yang-tze as far as Hankow to be open to British vessels, and consequently to vessels of other Treaty Powers, was published at Shanghae on the 18th of March, 1861, and the import trade of the port for the eight ensuing months was valued at 5,662,240. I have been unable to ascertain the proportion of treasure comprised in this amount. The trade for the following year was valued at 10,130,522 taels, inclusive of 3,417,894 taels treasure. In 1863 the value of the import trade, after deducting re-exports, increased to 14,591,687 taels, inclusive of 7,384,700 taels treasure and copper cash. The import trade for the past year, after deducting re-exports, is valued at 12,068,870 taels, inclusive of 4,324,856 taels treasure and copper cash. Thus taking the gross value, we find the import trade of 1862 to be nearly double that of 1861, whilst deducting treasure and copper cash, the import trade of 1863 shows an increase in value of 494,269 over that of 1862, and the import trade of 1864 an increase in value of 537,117 taels over that of the preceding year. It is out of my power to trace with precision the causes of the increase in the value of the imports of 1862 over those of 1861, and of those of 1863 over those of 1862, as it is impossible to procure trustworthy returns of the actual trade of the port during the first two years; those emanating from the British Consulate referring solely to goods conveyed in British vessels, whilst the return published by the Shanghae Customs for 1861 embraces the entire Yang-tze trade. I gather, however, from these returns and from the information which I have been able to obtain from other sources, that in every article of consumption the import trade of 1862 shewed an advance over that of 1861; as compared with the former year, 1863 was distinguished by an increase in the quantities imported of foreign and native sugar, of Japanese and Straits produce, such as seaweed, pepper, &c., and of most descriptions of Chinese produce. There was also a considerable increase in the importation of woollen manufactures, which would doubtless have

been greater but for the same causes which produced a marked reduction in the demand for cotton piece-goods. This reduction was mainly atttributable to the large stocks which existed in the interior before the opening of the port to foreign trade, to the large additions made to these stocks during the year and a half which immediately followed that event, to the disturbed state of the neighbouring country, and to the gradually increasing price of the articles themselves.

It should not be forgotten that during the greater portion of 1863 no scarcity of the raw material was experienced in Hu-pei, and that there was consequently no advance in the price of native cotton piece-goods; the latter are supposed to be stronger, and in Hu-pei, as in other parts of the empire, are generally preferred by the peasantry, whose avocations compel them to regard that quality as of the first importance, and the absence of a proportionate rise in their price proved of course injurious to the consumption of foreign fabrics. From April to December 1861, 535,107 pieces of the principal descriptions of cotton goods, viz., shirtings, *T*-cloths, and drills, were shipped from Shanghae to the Yang-tze ports, of which at least three-fourths were destined for Hankow. In 1862, British vessels alone brought up to Hankow 539,409 pieces of these goods, whilst in 1863 the total quantity imported was reduced 436,897 pieces.

In 1861, raw cotton figures amongst the exports from Shanghae to the Yang-tze ports to the extent of 1,046 piculs, and 5,809 piculs of it are included amongst the imports by British vessels in 1862. In the early part of 1863, 9,856 piculs reached Hankow, to be succeeded by the exportation and re-exportation during the last month of the same year of 10,090 piculs.

In 1861, about 250 piculs of foreign opium were imported; in 1862, as I explained to you in my despatch No. 8 of last year, the occupation by the Nien-fei rebels of the important city of Shou-chou, in Ngan-hui, and of the surrounding country, interrupting communication between a great portion of that province and the eastern riverain ports, created a sudden increase in the demand for foreign drug at Hankow, which ceased on the re-capture of the invaded districts. The importation of foreign opium accordingly fell from about 2,000 piculs in 1862 to 1,465 piculs in 1863.

The following Table shows the increase and decrease in 1864, as compared with 1863, in the principal articles of import:—

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1863.	1864.
Camlets	Pieces	17,675	23,049
Drills	,,	50,709	26,989
Lastings	,,	7,507	9,568
Long ells..	,,	82,576	92,569
Opium	Piculs	1,466	2,018
Pepper, black	,,	24,486	20,320
Seaweed, Japanese	,,	80,488	115,655
Shirtings, dyed	Pieces	2,300	5,134
,, figured	,,	12,464	13,746
,, grey	,,	227,139	150,480
,, white	,,	57,854	39,359
Silk piece-goods	Piculs	758	1,009
Spanish stripes	Pieces	23,752	22,185
Sugar	Piculs	153,353	153,486
T-cloths	Pieces	86,431	64,348

The most prominent features in this comparison between the imports of the two years are the increase in the quantity of opium and decrease

in the quantity of cotton piece-goods imported. The increase arises to a certain extent from an increased consumption, but is principally owing to the fact that many country dealers who formerly provided themselves with drug at Canton now find it more convenient and economical to draw their supplies from Hankow. There is also every likelihood that they will continue to pursue this course; January 1865 shows an importation of 208 piculs of Malwa opium against 153 piculs during the same month of last year.

The decrease in the importation of cotton piece-goods is due, with one exception, to the causes which exercised a similar effect on the trade of 1863 as compared with that of the previous year. The exception to which I refer is the comparative cheapness of native piece-goods, which does not apply as strongly to 1864 as it did to 1863.

Towards the end of last year the stocks of cotton piece-goods in the interior commenced to be exhausted; the dealers, however, still delayed replenishing them, in the hope that circumstances might arise to lower the price of the articles of which they stood in need. In December they began to perceive that there was but little prospect of their hopes being realized, and a larger demand ensued, which has grown in a truly marvellous way during the first month of the present year; yet the present demand barely represents the current consumption, as on account of the high prices not a single piece is purchased beyond what is required for the moment.

I do not think, therefore, that I can be accused of being unduly sanguine in expressing an opinion that the great development which has been the result of the partial removal of only one of the previously existing obstacles, an overstocked market, may be accepted as an indication of the magnitude to which the consumption of foreign manufactures at this port is destined to attain under more favourable circumstances.

The growth of the native population produced last year a marked increase in the demand for the products of other Chinese ports and of Japan. The trade in Japanese seaweed, has, year after year, been assuming more ample dimensions; in 1861 the three Yang-tze ports together, took but 49,910 piculs, whilst in 1864, 115,655 piculs arrived in Hankow alone. Ningpo also produces seaweed, of which 613 piculs reached this port last year. Japanese seaweed is reckoned superior to Chinese; it varies in quality, and when retailed, the price ranges from 89 to 80 cash per catty, seaweed is principally made use of by the poorer classes; whilst no inconsiderable proportion is consumed in Hankow, large quantities are transported to Hsiang-tan and Ch'ang-sha in Hunan, and Sha-shih in Hu-pei. In 1864 two vessels arrived direct from Japan with cargoes of seaweed.

243,956 piculs of copper cash, valued at 2,926,658 taels, were imported in 1864,—being an increase of 33,000 piculs as compared with 1863. Copper cash are imported almost solely for transmission to the tea districts, the small cultivators greatly preferring cash to sycee. As this preference on their part becomes more manifest, and as an increased difficulty is experienced in procuring the cash in the districts adjacent to Chin-kiang, the value of the cash gradually advances, though with occasional fluctuations. The highest and lowest recent quotations which have been furnished to me have been cash 1,150 to 1,300, whilst on the first arrival of foreigners, 1,600 or even 1,650 cash were obtainable for the tael. We should not, however, overlook the fact that the more frequent occurrence of panics on account of the closer proximity of the Tae-ping and Nien-fei rebels, was doubtless calculated to produce, at that time, an extraordinary depreciation in the value of cash.

The debased character of the sycee current in Hankow during the

past two years, is also regarded by some as having conduced considerably to the present high rate of the other coin. In the early days of the port, the demand for sycee was so sudden and extensive that, ere long, Shanghae was unable to supply standard sycee, known, according to the terms employed in Chinese assay, as 2/4 touch, in sufficient quantities. It thus arose, that, under temporary pressure, sycee of inferior quality was transmitted to this port, and on its being found that the adulterated silver was accepted here as equivalent to standard, the practice (originally exceptional) eventually became the rule, and sycee depreciated to the extent of two, three, or even four mace per shoe, was regularly manufactured for the Hankow market. About two years ago an attempt was made to establish a Kung Ku or assay office, which was unsuccessful, and the failure was immediately followed by an enormous increase in the depreciation of the silver. Chinese knowing that in Hankow itself the sycee would be submitted to no universally accepted assay, and would be generally recognised as a medium of exchange, open smelting shops, in which sycee, impure to the extent of two or three mace per shoe when it arrived from Shanghae, was debased to the extent of 1.2 per shoe; in some well-authenticated cases to even a greater extent. It was not, however, until extraordinary losses were experienced in transmitting sycee from Hankow to another port, that the foreign residents fully realised the magnitude of the evil, and it was only towards the end of January of the present year that an assay office duly recognised by the Chinese and Consular authorities, and supported by every firm interested in the trade of the port, was opened. The importation of treasure decreased from 4,862,590 taels in 1863 to 1,398,198 taels in 1864, of which latter amount more than 1,000,000 taels appear to have been subsequently re-exported. Towards the close of the year, on the establishment of a Kung Ku being determined upon, bankers and others became desirous of ridding themselves of their stocks of impure—unknown to what extent impure—sycee, on any terms, and large quantities were accordingly reshipped to Shanghae and the other river ports. This operation of course resulted in considerable loss, but through some clever manipulation of exchange, the loss was not so severe as it would have been, had the sycee been retained in Hankow, and submitted to the assay office.

The decrease in the quantity of sycee imported into and absorbed in Hankow in 1864 as compared with 1863, appears altogether inexplicable in view of the fact that the excess in the value of the exports over the value of the imports in 1864 is greater by fully a million of taels than the parallel excess in 1863. It may be partially accounted for by the large amount of foreign capital which reaches Hankow in the shape of salt. In the spring of last year Tseng Kuo Fan promulgated certain regulations, throwing open the carrying trade in salt to the provinces of Nganhui, Kiangsi, Hu Pei, Hunan, and Honan, to all Chinese who chose to engage in it. The conditions were such as offered a large and certain profit, putting aside the risk, attached to transporting the salt in native boats up the river. The salt is prepared on the shores of the Yellow Sea, near the old mouth of the Yellow River, and is supplied to purchasers at Tai Chow, a small town, situated near the junction of the northern portion of the grand canal with the Yang-tze. The quantity to be supplied to each province is fixed; at the place of consumption, each shipment is disposed of in order, according to the date of its arrival, under the superintendence of an officer deputed by the provincial Salt Commissioner. The prices at Tai Chow, and at the place of consumption, are also fixed, and are, in the case of Hu Pei, such as to yield a profit of from 20 to 30 per cent.

on one operation, which rarely occupies more than four months. It is not surprising that foreign merchants, though nominally debarred from entering into it, should have found, through their Chinese connections, means of taking part in so lucrative a traffic; and the foreign capital which reaches Hankow in this guise should not be overlooked, in balancing the values of the import and export trades.

Exports.—The export trade of Hankow for the eight months of 1861, during which it was open to foreign trade, was valued at 4,117,669 taels; the export trade for the following year was valued at 8,915,487 taels: in 1863 the value of the export trade increased to 12,741,908 taels; the export trade for the past year is valued at 13,448,313 taels. Thus the export trade for 1862 exceeded in value that for 1861 by 4,797,818 taels, that for 1863 exceeded in value that of 1862 by 3,826,421 taels; whilst last year shows an increase as compared with the preceding one of 706,405 taels.

In 1861, before foreign merchants had perfected arrangements for carrying on their business at Hankow, the southern tea men had secured the greater portion of the year's crop for conveyance to Canton, so that, whilst 247,014 piculs black tea left the latter port, only about 80,000 piculs were exported from Hankow. In 1862 the shipments of black tea from Hankow rose to 216,351 piculs, whilst in Canton they fell to 191,919 piculs; in 1863, 272,922 piculs were despatched from Hankow, whilst the quantity exported from Canton was reduced to 135,328 piculs. In the exports from Canton are, of course, included the teas grown in the Canton province itself, but the proportion of these is small. In any case, it cannot be, I think, expected that Hankow will ever divert entirely from Canton the teas of Hu Pei and Hunan; apart from the fact that the more southern producing districts of the latter province are about equi-distant from the two ports, it is, for many reasons, the interest of the tea men that Canton should retain at least something of its old importance. Moreover, as will be seen hereafter, Treaty transit passes are employed to but a limited extent, and the comparative lightness of the inland taxes in the various provinces will always exercise considerable effect on the destination of the tea.

From the above figures it will be seen that the growth of the export trade from 1861 to 1863 was principally owing to the increase in the export of tea; there was, no doubt, also a fair increase in miscellaneous exports, but as in the case of imports the absence of complete and trustworthy returns for the first two years renders it impossible for me to trace with any minuteness or accuracy what the exports in which the increase took place were. I find, however, that of hemp, 19,865 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports; that in 1862, 10,503 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst the entire export in 1863 amounted to 28,784 piculs; that of oil, 44,772 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports, that in 1862, 80,190 were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst the entire export in 1863 amounted to 98,295 piculs; that of paper, 8,387 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports, that in 1862, 37,394 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst the entire export in 1863 amounted to 40,457 piculs; that of rice, 7,502 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports, that in 1862, 51,167 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst the entire export in 1863 amounted to 91,325 piculs; that of rhubarb, 2,694 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports, that in 1862, 1,408 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst the entire export in 1863 amounted to 8,326 piculs; that of tallow, 8,135 piculs

were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports, that in 1862, 15,264 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst the entire export in 1863 amounted to 8,326 piculs; that of tallow, 8,134 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tzu ports, that in 1862, 15,264 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst in 1863 the entire exports amounted to 44,243 piculs; that of tobacco, 21,051 piculs were received in Shanghae in 1861 from the Yang-tze ports, that in 1862, 26,346 piculs were shipped from Hankow in British vessels alone, whilst in 1863 the entire export amounted to 56,011 piculs. The imperfection of these figures should prevent undue importance being attached to them; still it should be observed, that with the exception of hemp and rhubarb, the quantities of these commodities shipped in 1862 from Hankow alone, in British vessels alone, exceed the quantities shipped, in vessels of every description, from all the Yang-tze ports in 1861. The subjoined tables show the increase and decrease in the principal Hankow exports, during the year 1864 as compared with 1863.

Table A.—Increase.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1863.	1864.
Cotton	Piculs.	9,787	30,475
Fungus	,,	4,836	7,085
Grass cloth	,,	401	1,148
Hemp	,,	28,784	33,026
Lotus nuts	,,	3,044	4,539
Nankeens	,,	548	1,115
Planks	Square feet	1,187,919	1,720,801
Poles	Pieces	935,139	1,170,526
Rhubarb	Piculs	8,326	9,413
Tea	,,	272,922	279,770
,, dust and stalks	,,	131	5,288
Tobacco, prepared	,,	30,377	34,752
Varnish	,,	1,704	2,325
Wax, vegetable	,,	1,746	4,033

Table B.—Decrease.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1863.	1864.
Charcoal	Piculs	93,113	67,614
Coal	,,	172,262	117,449
Copper	,,	2,814	1,780
Fireworks	,,	5,451	941
Gallnuts	,,	7,885	7,369
Medicine	,,	45,635	31,616
Oil	,,	98,295	92,952
Paper	,,	40,457	37,070
Rice	,,	91,325	Nil.
Safflower	,,	5,579	1,494
Silk, yellow Sze-chuen	,,	501	427
Tallow, vegetable	,,	44,243	36,561
Tobacco, leaf	,,	25,634	20,873
Tea, brick	,,	32,072	12,167

Cotton was shipped, more or less, during the whole of the past year—the last shipment took place on the 12th November; the first shipment of cotton from Hankow took place in December 1863. Under present circumstances it certainly does not appear probable that cotton will ever again be exported from Hankow; Hu Pei is, nevertheless, one of the

largest cotton-growing provinces in China, and considerable quantities are forwarded from it to Sze-chuen. The nankeens fabricated in Hu Pei are famous throughout the Empire; the 1,115 piculs shipped in 1864 were valued at 67,041 taels. The grass-cloth manufactured in Hu Pei is principally of a coarse character, and is much inferior to the fabrics of Canton and Che-kiang; the 1,148 piculs shipped in 1864 were valued at 44,155 taels. The hemp which was shipped from Hankow is produced principally in Hu Pei; it is grown in the Hsing-kuo-chou district, close to the south, or rather west, bank of the Yang-tze, about 100 miles below Hankow. The rhubarb is a product of Sze-chuen and Shansi, but the better qualities are grown in the former province; during the past year rhubarb has been shipped hence to Shanghae for re-export to Japan, but the speculation has not, I think, proved successful.

On the tranquillization of the Kiang-nan province hopes were not unnaturally entertained that there would be a large demand for building material of every description in the recaptured districts. The Returns of Trade show that ninety-three rafts cleared last year for Chin-kiang, one for Chin-kiang and Shanghae, three for Kiu-kiang, and five for Shanghae. The three for Kiu-kiang were despatched by foreign merchants, to be employed in the construction of houses which they were constructing at that port, and three of those which cleared for Shanghae were the *bonâ fide* property of a British firm. The balance representing a value of over 625,000 taels, though cleared under a Treaty Power flag, were really Chinese-owned. In such cases the foreign merchant in whose name the raft is cleared advances on it a sum equal to a half or third of its value; the raft is mortgaged to him, and on arrival at Chin-kiang is held by his agent until the money is refunded; the raft is subsequently dispatched from Chin-kiang to Hsin Niu Miao, where it is broken up and disposed of. Interest from 5 to 7 per cent. per month is paid for these advances;—a rate which, high though it be, has until recently been amply compensated for by the large profits derivable from the sale of the wood at the latter mart. I say until recently, as I hear that at the present moment, owing to the large quantities of wood which have arrived from Kiang-si, the supply at Hsin Niu Miao exceeds the demand. The wood of which these rafts are composed is grown on the hills which border the Tung Ting Lake; the spars are tied up into small rafts, floated down the lake past Yo Chow, down the Yang-tze to Hankow, where the small rafts are again lashed together and converted into large ones.

Of the 13,000,000 taels-worth of exports over 7,000,000 are represented by tea. The export of tea in 1864 exceeds the export of the preceding year by 6,848 piculs. At the commencement of the season it was expected that the increase would be much larger, it being thought that the general dullness of trade at Canton would lead to but little tea being sent to that port, whilst it was known that the Shansi merchants who forward tea overland to Kan Su, and beyond the Great Wall, still held their stocks of the previous year unsold. Moreover, in the hope of a brisk demand at home, the market opened at prices which were certainly sufficient to induce every tea-dealer in the Empire to dispatch his merchandize to this port for sale; but subsequently, on its being ascertained that the demand in England was not so great as had been anticipated, and that the prices obtainable there were hardly equal to those paid in Hankow, a depression ensued which had doubtless the effect of diverting to other markets, or causing the retention in the country, of a considerable portion of the crop of the two provinces. It is certain, also, that the crop of 1864 was somewhat short.

In 1863 27,179 piculs of tea were shipped at this port direct to

England ; in 1864 the quantity thus shipped increased to 46,298 piculs. The popularity of this mode of shipment will eventually be dependent on the rate of freight by river-steamers to Shanghae. The higher the freight by river-steamers the larger will be the quantity of tea dispatched in ocean-going vessels to England, and *vice versâ* ; fortunately for these vessels, the time at which their presence is required at Hankow accords with that at which the river is highest.

I have been compelled to include brick tea in Table B,—it shows a decrease of 19,911 piculs, a decrease which, however, it is not altogether impossible to account for. Her Majesty's Consul at Tien-tsin remarks, in his report for 1862, that brick tea for the Russian market no longer reaches the north of China overland by way of Shansi, it is now shipped from Hankow for Shanghae, and transhipped at Shanghae for Tien-tsin. Yet, in 1862, the entire quantity of brick tea reshipped from Shanghae was 8,446 piculs ; there can be little doubt, therefore, that the shipments for 1863 were in excess of the demand, and that the excess has reacted prejudicially on the export of last year. The consumption may also have been affected by the larger quantity of the better descriptions of tea imported into Russia from England. Moreover, tea-dust and stalks—the principal ingredients in brick tea—only figure to the extent of 131 piculs in the exports for 1863, whilst in 1864 certain favourable circumstances resulted in the exportation of 5,288 piculs. This tea-dust is the refuse remaining after the firing and packing of the tea, and is worth from 5 to 7 taels per picul ; a portion is disposed of for local consumption in Shanghae, but it is principally shipped to England, where it is said to meet with a ready sale.

The Hu Pei tea districts are all contained in the loop formed by the Yang-tze on its turning in a northerly direction when leaving Kiangsi until it touches Hunan, after flowing southward for 150 miles from Hankow to Yo Chou. The triangle thus bounded on two sides by the river is the prefecture of Wu Ch'ang ; it is about 200 miles broad at the base, and is the site of the provincial capital and of nine smaller towns, seven of which give their names to tea-producing districts ; the seven cities are Shêng Ning Hsien, Chia Yü Hsien, Pû Chï Hsien, T'ung Chéng Hsien, Ts'ung Yang Hsien, T'ung Shan Hsien, and Hsing Kuo Chou. Of these, Shêng Ning Hsien is not above thirty miles from Hankow overland. The T'sung Yang districts are, I believe, most fruitful. At Hsing Kuo Chou, which, as I have already explained, abuts on the south or rather west bank of the Yang-tze, about 100 miles below Hankow, steamers were wont to ship tea in 1860 ere the regulations had strictly confined trade to the three ports. The Hunan tea districts are more scattered ; they principally lie close to the south-west boundary of Hu Pei ; one of the most productive is known to foreigners as Piu-kiang, and may be seen under that name in any common map of China. They exist also in the neighbourhood of Hsiang T'an, and even further south along the banks of the Hsiang Kiang.

The increase in the quantity of varnish exported is attributable, as in the case of timber, to the expectations which were entertained that rebuilding on an extensive scale would be carried on in those portions of the Kiangnan province which had remained so long in the hands of the rebels.

The export of vegetable wax was last year distinguished by an increase of over 2,000 piculs. It is taken by the Chinese as medicine, but is principally used in the manufacture of candles. It is one of the most valuable of the many valuable products of Sze-chuen, being worth from 69 to 70 taels per picul. It is, I need hardly say, deposited, for the protection of its eggs, by an insect which inhabits the tree on which the

wax is secreted. The formation of the wax was a subject which met with the especial attention of M. Simon, a French *savant* who returned to Hankow in August 1863, after having passed a considerable time in the interior, during which he is said to have traversed the greater portion of Sze-chuen, and to have even reached the eastern confines of Thibet. It is to be hoped the result of his researches into the products of the former fertile provinces will ere long be made public. A short report on the subject appeared in the "North China Herald," in, I think, October 1863.

Of coal there are three descriptions to be purchased in Hankow; one description, which is known in Chinese as dry coal, is retailed at about 600 cash per picul; another description, which is known as smoke coal, is quoted at about 750 cash per picul; and a third, which is called white coal, costs about 800 cash per picul; a picul of coal, however, consists of but eighty catties. The dry coal is a sort of coke, and is admirably adapted for all household purposes; the smoke and white coal are both adapted for and employed by steamers. During the last month of 1864, owing to the excessive shallowness of the upper waters, native coal somewhat increased in price, and considerable difficulty was experienced by the agents of steamers in procuring sufficient and regular supplies of it, and as at the same time the price of foreign coal was comparatively low in Shanghae many steamers were induced to ship at that port a sufficient quantity for the return voyage; it is to this cause that the decrease in the quantity of native coal exported from Hankow must be attributed.

Hankow is furnished with coal by the Hunan coal-fields, the position of which can be determined by a glance at any ordinary map. By following from its source, the river (the Hsiang Kiang), which, rising in the Hsiao Ling mountains, flows northwards until it reaches the Tung Ting Lake, the district city of Kiyang will be found situated, a short distance above the point where the north-east corner of Kuangsi cuts into Hunan. Here are the mines which supply the yen mei or smoke coal. Proceeding north, we reach the great mart of Hsiang Tan, situated at the junction of two branch streams with the Hsiang Kiang. The more westerly of these streams flows past a city marked on the map as the district city of Syang Syang, and it is in this neighbourhood that the k'u kuei or dry coal is produced; further north, two large tributaries, also from the west, swell the volume of the main river; thirty miles above their embouchures they unite, and at the point of union is the district city of Iyang, close to which are the hills which yield the pai mei or white coal, a description of anthracite. On the Yang-tze Captain Blakiston saw no coal until he was forty miles beyond I Chang Fu, that is to say, over 440 miles above Hankow. According to the Chinese, the coal produced in Sze-chuen and the western port of Hu Pei is inferior to that which comes from Hunan, a statement which would seem to be confirmed by the fact of Captain Blakiston seeing at Sha Shih, about 190 miles above the outlet of the Tung Ting Lake, junks laden with Hunan coal bound upwards. Many are of opinion that coal should be found much nearer to Hankow, and during the past two years two foreign firms, one British and one American, have, with the greatest perseverance, been endeavouring to trace its existence in the Ching Kou hills, ten miles above Hankow. The British firm has, I hear, recently desisted, but the American firm still continues its researches. Many of the hills between Kiu-kiang and Hankow present every appearance of being rich in mineral treasures, more especially that fine range which terminates eighty-five miles below Hankow, in the picturesque bluff known as the Cock's Head.

All the unmanufactured copper which leaves Hankow is shipped to

Shanghae, and thence re-shipped to Tien-tsin, under a contract which has been entered into by a British firm for the supply of the Peking mints. The better description of copper comes from Yunnan, but the quantity which reaches Hankow from that province has of late greatly decreased, and copper is yearly becoming more scarce in this part of China.

The exportation of rice was finally prohibited in March 1863. The price had become so enhanced owing to the large quantities shipped to Shanghae that apprehensions of a dearth began to be generally entertained by the native inhabitants,—apprehensions which certainly do not appear to have been ill founded or premature, considering that over 91,000 piculs left Hankow during the first three months of the year.

The Sze-chuen yellow silk is principally re-shipped from Shanghae to Canton, where it is employed in the manufacture of the piece-goods which are fabricated in that province.

The export of tobacco leaf during the past year is distinguished by a decrease of 4,761 piculs, whilst that of prepared tobacco shows an increase of 4,375 piculs. It is impossible to explain these and similar fluctuations in other articles of produce, as the advance or decline in the shipment of these commodities is altogether dependent on the quantities already in stock and local circumstances affecting the demand, and the general prosperity of the cities and districts in which they are consumed.

So long as Canton is declining the export trade of Hankow will doubtless advance, but the advance is, I think, certain to cease, for a time at least, when Canton has fallen as low as it will fall. At present, no circumstances are likely to supervene to create an increased demand at the open ports for miscellaneous articles of produce, nor, though I offer my opinion with diffidence, do there appear to be any symptoms of an increase in the demand for Chinese teas in England. I am not forgetful of the fact that tea is becoming more generally used in America, Australia, and most parts of Europe, but my impression is that this extension in the consumption will be neutralized by the growing popularity of Indian teas.

Shipping.—It is hardly necessary to state that the shipping on the Yang-tze consists principally of steamers plying regularly between Hankow and Shanghae, and making one or two trips a month. The tonnage of each vessel is therefore included frem twelve to twenty-four times, both in the tonnage of arrivals and in the tonnage of departures.

In 1861, 401 vessels entered and departed, having an aggregate of 93,433 tons. In 1862, 1,462 vessels entered and departed, having an aggregate of 290,536 tons. In 1863, 1,033 vessels entered and departed, having an aggregate of 395,312 tons. In 1864, 691 vessels entered and cleared, having an aggregate of 418,855 tons.

The tonnage of British vessels which arrived at Hankow during the eight months of 1861 was 21,551 tons; in 1862, it advanced to 52,831 tons; in 1863, it decreased to 51,223 tons; whilst in 1864 it amounted to 59,744 tons. The tonnage of British vessels, which departed from Hankow during the eight months of 1861 was 24,316 tons; in 1862, it advanced to 65,647 tons; in 1863, it decreased to 53,693 tons; whilst in 1864 it amounted to 62,879 tons.

This decline in the tonnage of arrivals and departures for 1863 as compared with 1862 was entirely owing to the decrease in the number of Hankow-built junks which left the port under the British flag. In 1861-62, the high rates of freight by steamers, and the fact that the demands for freight were in excess of the carrying capacity of the steamers then on the river, induced many merchants to build, purchase,

or charter junks, which they filled with their own cargo and despatched to Shanghae, whilst the occupation of Nanking by the rebels and the generally disturbed state of the river rendered the possession of a foreign flag necessary to the Chinese junk-owners who were desirous of engaging in a legitimate trade between Hankow and the lower ports; but in 1863 the increased tonnage and the more reasonable nature of the demands of river-steamer owners entirely put a stop to the transmission of foreign-owned cargo in junks, and taken in conjunction with the gradual restoration of tranquillity in the eastern valley of the Yang-tze, greatly reduced the quantity of Chinese-owned cargo thus conveyed. It so chanced also, that of the petty merchants who had devoted themselves to acting as agents, and procuring foreign flags for Chinese junk-owners, an American proved himself the most careful and trustworthy, and eventually succeeded in 1863 in almost monopolizing the confidence of the owners and traders, who were still so conservative as to prefer this tedious mode of transport, so that the majority of junks which cleared from the port during that year went to swell the American tonnage. I may here state that the invariable excess in the tonnage of departures over the tonnage of arrivals is owing to a great portion of these vessels being disposed of at the port of destination, and never returning to Hankow, as the length of time occupied by the voyage made the dispatching of cargo up the river in junks unremunerative, whilst the usually less bulky character of the commodities rendered it easier to obtain freight in steamers to than from Hankow. In 1862, 130 junks of 6,400 tons arrived, and 342 junks of 17,100 tons departed, under the British flag; whilst in 1863, but 8 of 400 tons arrived, and 86 of 4,637 tons departed. In 1864, the number of junks which arrived under the British flag was reduced to 2 of 109 tons, and the number which cleared to 44 of 2,476 tons, and unless half the steamers are swept off the river, 1865 will probably witness the departure from Hankow of the last junk under a foreign flag.

The decrease in the junk tonnage of 1864 was more than compensated for by the increase in the tonnage of British merchant-vessels, steamers and ships; the aggregate tonnage of arrivals and departures of British merchant-vessels for 1863 exceeded the aggregate tonnage of arrivals and departures of the same class of vessels in 1862, by only 4,901 tons, whilst the aggregate tonnage for 1864 exceeded that for 1863 by 20,159 tons.

1865 will certainly be distinguished by a much greater increase, During the principal portion of the past year there were but three steamers on the Yang-tze under the British flag, of which only one was over 1,000 tons; towards the end of November, a second large steamer was added, and there will probably be a third in the course of a few months. These three vessels alone will represent a tonnage of 7,000 tons, and each will make the trip between Hankow and Shanghae regularly twice a month. At the present moment also the tradition of certain obsolete regulations which delayed British steamers at Chin-kiang, by compelling them to deposit their papers with Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at that port, who then resided three miles below the anchorage, induces an English firm—the owners of one of the largest steamers on the river—to run her under American colours. The four steamers now plying under the British flag were all constructed expressly for river navigation. Two were built in the Clyde, one in America, and one in Shanghae. Of the two built in Scotland, one is a wooden vessel constructed on the American plan; the other is of iron, and is supposed to embody all the most recent improvements introduced by British builders into vessels of this description: she has, I understand, proved very successful, comparing not unfavourably with the American boats in

regard to the all-important points of speed, moderate consumption of coal, and large carrying capacity in proportion to her size and draught of water. The steamers built in America and Shanghae are on the American plan, with exposed beam, engines, houses on deck, &c., &c.

In 1862, one sailing vessel of 352 tons; in 1863, four sailing vessels of 2,500 tons, and one steamer of 558 tons; in 1864, five sailing vessels of 3,078 tons, and three steamers of 3,121 tons, cleared direct for England from Hankow. These vessels were all under the British flag. There are some five or six British lorchas trading regularly between Hankow and Ningpo.

The tonnage of American vessels which arrived at Hankow, during the eight months of 1861, was 19,178 tons; in 1862, it advanced to 79,882 tons; in 1863, it increased to 139,247 tons, and in 1864 to 143,649 tons.

The tonnage of American vessels which departed from Hankow during the eight months of 1861 was 22,388 tons; in 1862, it advanced to 81,542 tons; in 1863, it increased to 147,632 tons, and in 1864 to 150,382 tons.

Most of the steamers, orders for the construction or purchase of which were, in anticipation of the opening of the Yang-tze, sent to America by American firms in 1860–61, made their appearance on the river towards the end of 1862 and in the beginning of 1863, and thus produced a sudden augmentation in the tonnage of the latter year, as compared with that of the preceding one

Three new Yang-tze steamers under the American flag, each considerably over 1,000 tons, reached China in 1864, but the increase in tonnage which their arrival would have created was nullified by the loss during the same year, of three other steamers—the "Fire Cracker," "Che-kiang," and "J. T. Wright," which were also plying under American colours. The "Fire Cracker" was lost on the Lee rock between Hankow and Kiu-kiang in the month of February; the "J. T. Wright" was wrecked on the Lang-shang crossing between Chin-kiang and Shanghae during the great typhoon of July; and the "Chekiang was destroyed by fire, when lying alongside of the Shanghae Steam Navigation Company's wharf at Hankow during the night of the 7th of August. Moreover, one of the three new steamers was, after having made a few trips, withdrawn, in order that certain defects in her construction might be remedied, and she is now undergoing extensive alterations at Shanghae. She will doubtless return on the river in the course of a few months, and her re-appearance, together with the arrival of two other steamers, one of which is now at Shanghae, whilst the other is temporarily running on the Canton River, will, of course, increase the American tonnage during the present year. It is to be hoped there will be a proportionate growth in the quantity of imports and exports.

There are now six steamers plying regularly between Hankow and Shanghae under American flag, of which two are screw vessels and four paddle wheel. In comparing the tonnage of American steamers with that of British steamers, it should always be borne in mind that the most valuable portion of the cargoes carried by the former is the property British merchants.

In the tonnage of junks, which cleared from Hankow under the American flag, 1863 exceeded 1862 by 5,509 tons, whilst 1864 was distinguished by a decrease as compared with 1863 of 6,333 tons. The tonnage of American junks which arrived at Hankow declined from 1,928 tons in 1862 to 100 tons in 1863, and 87 tons in 1864. The advance in the tonnage of American junks which cleared from Hankow

in 1863, and the excess in the tonnage of departures over that of arrivals, have already been explained by me.

The number of lorchas under the American flag is about the same as that under the British flag; they also trade between Hankow and Ningpo. No American vessels have ever cleared for the United States or England.

The tonnage of French vessels which arrived at Hankow during the eight months of 1861 was 634 tons; in 1862 it advanced to 2,040; in 1863 it decreased to 657 tons, and in 1864 no French vessels arrived in Hankow. The tonnage of French vessels which departed from Hankow during the eight months of 1861 was 1,054 tons; in 1862 it advanced to 6,754 tons; in 1863 it decreased to 2,860 tons, and in 1864 to 769 tons.

The French flag, from the first, was solely represented by junks and lorchas, and its almost entire disappearance from the river has been the natural result of the gradual extinction of the trade carried on by these vessels. In the early days, trade on the Yang-tze was not confined to the three open ports so strictly as it now is. Large gains were to be made by carrying produce of different descriptions between the various towns on the river, some of which were still in the hands of the rebels, whilst others had recently been recaptured by the Imperialists, and lorchas offered many facilities for engaging in this traffic, not possessed by large vessels, which were, moreover, beyond the means of most of the men who took part in it. Those were the days in which the arms trade at Nanking flourished, and lorchas, from their speed, size, and armament, were the favourite vessels of the dealers in these profitable commodities; who were also, it is to be feared, not unacquainted with other even more lawless purposes, to which a well-armed lorcha might then be turned. These adventurers were men of every nation, and claimed in turn the protection of every flag, and their disappearance on the restoration of tranquillity, and the exercise of a greater vigilance by local officials, has been one of the most satisfactory features of the last two years.

Two Russian vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 920 tons arrived at and departed from Hankow in 1861; the same two vessels again arrived and again departed in 1862. Since that date the Russian flag has vanished from the river. In 1861, three Portuguese vessels of 834 tons, one Dutch vessel of 285 tons, and one Danish vessel of 234 tons, arrived at Hankow; the Portuguese and Dutch vessels departed during the same year—the Danish vessel in 1862. In November, 1861, the Yang-tze was closed to vessels appertaining to the non-Treaty Powers, by an order prohibiting their receiving river passes, which was issued by the Superintendent of Trade at the southern ports. In the spring of last year, although the Danish Treaty had not yet been ratified, the Danish flag reappeared on the river, under the special arrangement made at Tien-tsin by the Danish Envoy Extraordinary in July 1863. It was represented by a brig of 216 tons, which brought a cargo of lead and pepper from Singapore.

The average rate of freight, so far as I can learn, per ton of 40 cubic feet, from and to Shanghae by river steamers has been as follows, since the opening of the port. In 1861, 10·5 taels from Shanghae, and 20 taels to Shanghae; in 1862, 8 taels from Shanghae, and 7·25 taels to Shanghae; in 1863, 4·8 taels from Shanghae, and 3·5 taels to Shanghae; in 1864, 5 taels from Shanghae, and 2·4 taels to Shanghae. The higher rate in 1861 of freight from Hankow to Shanghae is attributable to the more bulky character of Hankow articles of produce in proportion to their value, as compared with articles of import, which, so long as the tonnage was insufficient, rendered it—as I have already explained in referring to

another subject—more difficult to obtain freight to, than from Shanghai; with the increase in the number of steamers this ceased to have effect, and the reversal of the comparative heaviness in the rates of freight was the natural result of the greater length of time occupied by the journey up the river.

At the present moment, the various steamers are running under an arrangement which binds the owners not to accept less than 6 taels per ton from Shanghae and 4 taels to Shanghae, during the winter, and 5 taels from Shanghae and 3 taels to Shanghae, during the remainder of the year. That freights should have declined does not seem surprising, when it is recollected that, whilst the gross value of the trade of the port has not been tripled since 1861, the aggregate tonnage in 1864 is nearly five times as large as it was during the former year.

The freight by steamers and sailing vessels direct to England ranges from 10 guineas per ton for steamers, and 8*l.* for sailing vessels, at the commencement of the season, to 6*l.* 10*s.* and 5*l.* towards the close.

Trade with the Interior.—The river Han, or Han Shui, Han water as the Chinese call it, which gives its name to Hankow, takes its own name from Han-Chung-Fu in the south-east of Shênsi, close to which, 600 miles above Hankow, it first expands into a stream of importance. Although at Hankow deep, narrow, and impetuous, about 30 miles above its mouth it entirely changes its character, becoming wide and comparatively shallow; still, it is certainly navigable for the smaller class of river steamers as far as Hsiang Yang, probably even farther. Han-Chung-Fu itself and the adjacent districts fell into the hands of the Taeping rebels about three years ago, and do not, as yet, appear to have recovered from the effects of their presence, although recaptured in November or December 1863. Lower down, about half way between Han-Chung and Hankow, are the famous cities of Hsiang-Yang and Fan-Chêng, facing each other, Hsiang-Yang on the southern bank, and Fan-Chêng on the northern. Fan-Chêng is the stage on the great western route from Canton to Peking at which boats are finally given up and land carriage had recourse to. It is resorted to by traders from Shênsi, Shansi, Honan, and Pechili, and will, if the chronic disturbances which have afflicted two of these provinces cease, become one of the chief outlets for the foreign imports which find a depôt in Hankow.

Sha Shih, in Western Hu Pei, Chung-Ching, in Sze-chuen, Chang-Sha, and Hsiang Tan, to the south of the Tung-Ting lake in Hunan, are the other great marts which draw their supplies from Hankow. Sha-Shih is following the course of the Yang-tze, about 340 miles, and Chung-Cheng about 820 miles distant from Hankow; in the summer time, creeks, which, however, are only navigable for the smaller class of boats, are said to furnish a perfect communication with Sha shih, and to lessen the distance by one-half. Hsiang Tan is about 300 miles distant from Hankow; Chang Sha is a little to the north of Hsiang Tan, and consequently nearer. Of these Hsiang Tan is by far the most important; three-fourths of the foreign goods despatched into the interior under transit pass are destined for it.

The transit regulations came into force at this port in March 1863, and have proved a complete success; the trifling difficulties which have arisen being owing either to the misconduct or folly of the Cantonese in charge, or to the stupidity of some small official. The simple pass issued by this office has been found sufficient to protect, and to free from all inland exactions, foreign goods going to, and native produce coming from, Chung Ching in Sze-chuen, a distance, as I have already said, of over 800 miles. Foreign merchants as yet, however, avail themselves of the transit system to but a limited extent. In 1863 only 80,438 pieces of cotton fabrics were forwarded to the interior under transit pass, whilst

the entire quantity imported amounted to 436,897 pieces; in 1864 the quantity imported decreased to 300,056 pieces, and the quantity transmitted under transit pass to the interior, was reduced to 57,300 pieces. Again, in 1863, 305,131 piculs of tea, brick tea, &c., were exported, of which only 55,450 piculs were brought down in the name of foreign merchants; whilst of the 297,227 piculs which left Hankow in 1864, but 56,253 piculs were covered by transit passes, which seems still more strange when it is recollected that unprotected tea is subject to an additional war tax of 2 mace per chest. Many merchants are, however, of opinion that, whilst the buying of tea in Hankow affords the advantage of a larger selection, the additional cost is a minor evil compared with the risk and uncertainty as to quality attendant on the purchasing of it in the interior. I do not, therefore, at present anticipate any great development of the transit system, so far as exports are concerned; with imports the case is different. 1865 is already distinguished by a great advance as compared with 1864 in the number of foreign goods transit-passes which have been granted, and the increase will doubtless continue so long as the inland taxes on these commodities are, as they now are, so much heavier than the dues prescribed by Treaty.

Chinese, usually Cantonese, are invariably placed in charge of foreign-owned goods protected by transit passes. These men are not over scrupulous, and are occasionally detected in attempts at smuggling; whilst despite the published regulations, many officials in the interior are still unable to reconcile the fact of a native being in charge with the alleged foreign ownership of the goods, and are disposed to consider the transit pass as a document obtained under false pretences by some foreigner for the Chinese to enable the latter to evade the taxes to which he is legally liable. It is to be hoped that this impression will gradually die away, though I fear that it is not altogether without foundation. In any case it is impossible to make use of foreigners as agents in the interior. Endless troubles and complications would be generated unless the men who filled the position were possessed of great self-restraint, were thoroughly trustworthy, and were acquainted with the spoken language—three qualities which are rarely found in the class of foreigners who would accept of such employment.

There are about nine Russian merchants resident at this port, all speaking and reading Chinese, who proceed every spring into the country with a view to the purchase of tea.

Some of the larger British firms have Cantonese regularly established as their agents at Yo Chou, Sha Shih, and Chung Ching.

General Remarks.—The two past years will hardly be regarded as bright ones in the commercial annals of the port. Miscellaneous articles of produce are principally Chinese-owned, and tea has resulted in enormous losses; whilst the high prices, existing stocks, and disturbed state of the neighbouring districts prevented any compensatory development of the import trade. Moreover, formidable opponents have arisen in the persons of Chinese, who forward foreign imports from Shanghae to Hankow, where, owing to their having no expensive establishments to maintain, they can undersell the foreign merchant. The facilities also offered by banks and certain commission houses enable the Cantonese to compete with the foreigner in the tea market. Still, the extent to which the Chinese can carry their competition either in imports or exports is but limited. In the absence of unforeseen disasters, 1865 will doubtless be distinguished by an increased demand for piece goods and opium, and by a proportionate gain to the importers; and, if merchants will but display sufficient resolution in refusing to pay unreasonable prices for tea, the export trade will possibly be relatively profitable. The high prices offered so willingly by exporters have resulted in tea-men paying propor-

tionately high prices to the growers, and neither tea-men nor growers will submit patiently to a reduction; but submit they must, as the retaining the tea in their hands will be productive of more loss and inconvenience to them than the not purchasing it will be to the foreigner.

Some enthusiasts still cry for the opening of Yo Chou on the Tung Ting lake. It is difficult to see how this step would cause the reduction of a single cash in the cost of tea. Transit dues would still have to be paid, and the only existing expense which would be avoided would be that of conveying the tea in native boats from the neighbourhood of Yu Chou to Hankow, a saving which would, I think, be counterbalanced by the higher rates of freight demanded by steamers, by the large expenditure into which merchants are compelled to enter on establishing themselves at a new port, and by the permanent additional outlay which the maintenance of their establishments would involve. The beneficial effect of opening fresh ports will always be more apparent in increasing the demand for imports than in reducing the price of exports. The opening of Yo Chou would have neither one effect nor the other; it is no resort of traders, and foreign goods are never despatched to it for sale: if Hsiang Tan or Sha Shih were the ports referred to, the case would be different,—the former effect would ere long be perceptible.

The Chinese have a proverb that, "in Hankow ten feet of ground are more valuable than a cubic inch of pure gold," and foreigners have certainly acted as though they believed it implicitly. In the palmiest days of old Hankow the native town extended over but a small portion of the upper part of the present British concession, whilst land for more than a mile beyond its lower limits is now foreign-owned. This spirit of speculation was doubtless engendered by the marvellous way in which paddy fields were transmuted into crowded streets in Shanghae, and was fostered by the large profits yielded by the trade of the port during the first two years, which induced many to look forward to an extraordinary increase in the foreign population. Fortunately for China nothing has supervened to convert Hankow into a city of refuge for two provinces, whilst the depressing effect of the losses of the last two years has prevented the realization of other expectations. Much foreign-owned property, all in fact below the defence wall, is at present unsaleable, whilst the remainder, with the exception perhaps of that portion of the concession which possesses river frontage, has considerably depreciated in value.

I see by a Report made by Mr. Consul Gingell in June 1861, that there were then about forty foreign residents at Hankow. The foreign population now amounts, so far as I can ascertain, to 150, of whom 103 are British, 23 American, 15 French, and 9 Russian. There are four foreign banks established here. The Chinese officials made last year an attempt at a census of the native fixed population, which they reckoned at 550,000. These figures are, I know, under the ordinary estimate; but the size and population of Hankow have always been exaggerated. The The native town is after all but a narrow strip, extending hardly two miles along the northern bank of the Han, and comprising within its boundaries not a little vacant ground.

The past year will always be memorable amongst the Chinese, on account of the completion of the defence wall, the great fire which laid waste a tract over a quarter of a mile square in the wealthiest part of the city, and the extreme lowness of the river. The defence wall is four miles long, and with the parapet, eighteen feet high. The wall itself is thirteen feet high, and is constructed of stone; the parapet is built of brick. The building of the wall occupied ten months, and the entire cost was 250,000 taels. It runs from the Han to the Yang-tze, commencing at the back of the native town, and joining the Yang-tze about a quarter of a mile below

the British concession. It has had a most beneficial effect in re-assuring the people, and in preventing those panics which usually seize them in the spring and autumn, on the advance of the Nien-fei from Honan.

All traces of the fire have now disappeared, and in many instances houses of a better description have replaced those which were destroyed.

One of the most gratifying features of the past year has been the arrival of many wealthy Chinese, principally natives of Shansi, who have come to take up their permanent residence at the port.

The renewed prosperity which has distinguished the opening of the present year should teach those who were disposed to attach undue importance to the depression of the previous one, that a port like Hankow cannot always advance with equally rapid strides, and that an apparent stagnation should not be regarded as a proof that progress has been finally arrested, or as an indication of decay.

Those who are best acquainted with the early history of the other and older ports will ever be the last to form such an opinion.

I am, &c.

(Signed) A. MACPHERSON,

To Robert Hart, Esq., *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*
Inspector-General of Customs.

KIU-KIANG.

Office of Customs, Kiu-kiang,

Sir, *January* 31, 1865.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your circular despatch No. 3, I beg to submit the subjoined Report of the trade at this port during the past year.

Imports.—The import trade of the year 1864 shows some improvement on that of the year 1863, although there is a decrease in the import of a few of the chief articles of import, viz.:—Medicine, pepper, shell-fish, nankeens, shirtings, &c.

The following Table, giving the principal kinds of merchandise imported, with the increase or decrease of each description of goods, may not be found uninteresting:—

Imports.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Camlets	Pieces	1,407 0	2,910 0	1,503 0	..
Chintzes	,,	4,366 0	3,375 0	..	991 0
Copper cash	Piculs	40,585 27	41,660 3	1,074 76	..
Cotton	,,	3,917 1	1 90	..	3,915 11
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	3,450 0	8,966 0	5,516 0	..
Lead	Piculs	3,862 66	5,511 93	1,649 27	..
Long ells	Pieces	9,390 0	17,160 0	7,770 0	..
Lustres	,,	820 0	2,590 0	1,770 0	..
Medicines	Piculs	1,111 11	7 39	..	1,103 72
Mussels, &c.	,,	1,262 21	196 24	..	1,065 97
Nankeens	,,	1,170 18	557 37	..	612 81
Opium	Chests	2,033 0	2,201 0	168 0	..
Pepper	Piculs	6,425 34	3,304 41	..	3,120 93
Saltfish, &c.	,,	9,119 0	12,975 2	3,856 2	..
Sandal wood	,,	1,170 17	1,912 90	742 73	..
Seaweed	,,	20,779 25	26,377 7	5,597 82	..
Shirtings	Pieces	93,728 0	41,597 0	..	52,131 0
Spanish stripes	,,	3,067 0	7,107 0	4,040 0	..
Sugar	Piculs	26,505 11	45,251 70	18,746 59	..
T-cloths	Pieces	18,150 0	25,380 0	7,230 0	..

Exports.—The export trade for the last year, as compared with that of the year 1863, presents an unfavourable contrast.

The export of tea has declined considerably, showing a falling off of 57,289·22 piculs, as compared with the previous year.

Apprehensions are entertained that the native dealers will in future forward large quantities of tea, which used formerly to find an outlet here, to Ningpo viâ Hang-chow, that being an easier route, and Ningpo probably affording a better market than this has hitherto proved.

Paper, formerly an article of considerable importance as an export, is now only shipped in small quantities compared with the previous year, and the trade in it is rapidly diminishing.

Much that used formerly to be sent to this port for shipment in foreign vessels is now exported in native boats from a place called Chien-Chang-Fu, in this province.

Although the total export of China ware for the year shows an increase, yet for some time past the export has been falling off. Owing perhaps to the recapture of Nanking, and the consequent tranquillity of the river, the necessity no longer exists for sending China ware in such large quantities as formerly to this port for shipment. I am informed from native sources that, recently, large amounts are being shipped in native craft direct from the potteries at Ching-Tê-Chen, on the Poyang lake.

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bamboo shoots ..	Piculs	864 32	179 31	..	685 1
China ware	,,	29,100 89	66,178 68	37,077 79	..
Coir	,,	1,039 80	262 94	..	776 86
Cotton	,,	..	1,490 65	1,490 65	..
Grass cloth	,,	1,310 68	2,449 32	1,138 64	..
Hemp	,,	4,481 94	16,459 32	11,977 38	..
Indigo .. .	,,	763 6	210 10	..	552 96
Medicines	,,	2,348 56	128 71	..	2,219 85
Paper	,,	121,816 9	71,363 70	..	50,452 39
Red earth	,,	6,008 19	22,210 81	16,202 62	..
Tea (black and green) .	,,	191,570 42	134,281 20	..	57,289 22
Tobacco	,,	18,003 27	14,481 57	..	3,521 70
Vegetable, tallow ..	,,	3,523 21	1,381 80	..	2,141 41

Tonnage.—By the subjoined Table it would appear that there is a decrease in the total amount of vessels of all classes entered during the year of 25,472 tons, and of vessels cleared during the year, of 26,202 tons.

There is an increase, however, in the tonnage of British vessels entered, of 3,462 tons; cleared, of 3,148 tons; and a decrease in the tonnage of American vessels of all classes entered, of 28,834 tons; cleared, of 29,250 tons.

No French vessels entered or cleared during the year.

TONNAGE.

Flag and Class of Vessels.	Entered Inwards.				Cleared Outwards.			
	1863.		1864.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British—								
Steamers, ships, and lorchas	192	90,702	138	94,009	193	91,016	139	94,025
Junks and rafts	11	200	12	355	11	216	10	355
American—								
Steamers, ships, and lorchas	382	267,937	323	239,028	385	268,398	324	239,078
Junks and rafts	...	...	4	75	1	...	2	75
French—								
Ships and lorchas	2	100	...	...	2	100	...	...
Junks and rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	587	358,939	477	333,467	592	359,730	475	333,528

Freights—During the first seven months were so low as to be unremunerative. A combination amongst the agents of steamers in July led to the rate being fixed at 3 taels per ton of 40 cubic feet, which arrangement lasted for two months, when a decline to 2 taels per ton took place.

In November the owners and agents of steamers in Shanghae came to a resolution, fixing the minimum rate of freight at 3 taels per ton, and during the winter months at 4 taels per ton, which rate still continues.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS W. WHITE,

To Robert Hart, Esq., *Acting Commissioner of Customs.*

Inspector-General of Customs.

CHE-FOO.

Office of Maritime Customs, Che-foo,

Sir, *January* 31, 1865.

Referring to the fourth and concluding paragraph of your circular despatch No. 3 of 1865, I have now the honour to forward you the few following remarks relating to the Returns of Trade of this port for the year 1864. Owing to the altered form of these Returns, it is difficult to make any minute comparison between the trade of this place during 1864 and that of the previous years, more especially as the Customs Returns for 1863 only relate to the nine months of that year during which the Office of Maritime Customs was in existence. That there has been, however, a considerable increase in the value of the trade during the past year there can be no doubt.

Looking back but very few years, to the time when the only business done here (by foreigners) was by means of one or two agents of firms in the south, who, residing on board ship, transacted business with the shore on a very limited and cautious scale; looking back to this time, some five years since, and now turning to the Tables of these Returns, wherein is given the total value (5,804,142 taels) of the trade of the port during 1864, some idea may be formed of its development. The removal of the restriction as to export of peas and beancakes in foreign ships has, of course, had much to do with the present comparative prosperity of the place. These are the only articles of export of any importance in amount.

With regard to peas, which appears in these Returns as exports, it should be observed that they are actually re-exports, being brought here from New-chwang in junks, and are here transhipped on board foreign vessels for conveyance to the southern ports—Canton (through Hong Kong) taking the largest quantity.

When these peas are crushed into cakes (beancake) they are exported to Swatow, at which port they are used as manure for the sugar crops. The number of mills employed in the manufacture of these cakes is considerable. The process is slow and simple. A huge stone wheel (to a pole passing through the centre of which a mule is harnessed) crushes the peas as it passes round a circular narrow causeway, into which they have been thrown. These, in their crushed condition, are packed in moulds and placed in press, whence they are extracted free of the oil, which has passed into the receptacle prepared for it.

Another article of export during the past year has been cotton. The trade, however, in this article has been of an exceptional character. Before the breaking out of the war in America this province took a considerable quantity of cotton from the more southerly ports of China,

the grain crops being found at that time more profitable. Since then, however, the price having advanced to such an extent, a larger tract of country has been devoted to the growth of this article. During the spring of 1864 some 60,000 piculs were shipped hence, but at the close of the year the greater portion of the supply expected from the interior was diverted to Tien-tsin. As to the characteristics of this cotton, it seems to be favourably spoken of in England in point of appearance, but not so as to staple, which is shorter than that of the Shanghae cotton, or quality, which is poor. It may be concluded that, on the cessation of hostilities in America, the trade in this article, as far as regards the supply from the north of China, will be at an end, and the lands now under cultivation will speedily revert to the production of their original crops.

A large quantity of medicines is exported hence, the province and neighbourhood producing a great variety.

The quantity of silk shipped is utterly unimportant. It can rarely be bought at such a price as to make it a profitable speculation in the European market.

The consumption of manufactured cottons has increased steadily since the opening of the port, in spite of the great advance in prices. This may, perhaps, to some extent be accounted for, as far as regards the figures for 1864, by the fact of many Chinese buyers having repaired to Shanghae themselves to effect their purchases, which was not so much the practice in the previous year; by this means in some degree meeting, by commissions saved, the higher rates generally ruling.

Opium appears to stand at a tolerably steady consumption of about 100 chests per month, calculated throughout the year.

This port will, no doubt, prove so far similar to nearly all the others open to foreign trade as to still continue to progress. But it seems improbable that any such strides will be made as at some of the ports in the south.

It should be borne in mind by those who peruse these Returns that the bulk of the trade done here is in the hands of native merchants, and that these are dispensing with the assistance of foreigners in their various transactions relating to trade in foreign bottoms more and more every year.

This port has the advantage over that of Tien-tsin or New-chwang, from being open throughout the year and easy of access. During 1864 some 450 vessels entered the port, of a total tonnage of 140,000 tons. A fleet of about thirty-five Siamese ships visits the port every year, arriving with the south-west monsoon, and returning with that from the north-west. This annual trip they have been in the habit of making for many years. In exchange for the produce they bring, they take away peas to Hong Kong, which are there exchanged for cargoes to be disposed of in Siam.

The harbour of Che-foo has the drawback of its exposure to the violence of the north-west winds, which prevail here at certain seasons of the year; at which times, owing to the shallowness of the water, a heavy sea is raised in a very short time. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that, for those foreigners who can find sufficiently profitable employment in carrying on such business as the port admits of, it is some satisfaction to know that they have the advantage of a residence in a spot surrounded by picturesque scenery, and in a climate probably second to none in any part of China.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. HANNEN,
Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Customs.

YING-TZE.

Office of Maritime Customs, Ying-tze,
November 28, 1864.

Sir,

In drawing up this the first Report of foreign trade, I must limit myself to the simple facts as they appear in our Returns, there being nothing with which to make comparison.

The Foreign Customs were opened at the port of Ying-tze on the 9th of May last, and may be said to have closed on the 10th of November instant; that being the date on which the last vessel cleared.

The following will show the amount of tonnage and duties during this period, say six months :—

	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.
British	53	17,770	Siamese	1	300
American.. ..	16	6,112			
Sundry	182	49,910	Total ..	252	74,092

	Duties.					Duties.			
	T.	M.	C.	C.		T.	M.	C.	C.
Import	3,732	2	9	6	Coast trade ..	6,491	1	2	2
Export	80,109	7	9	3	Tonnage dues ..	5,222	0	0	0
Opium	9,174	3	0	0					
					Total ..	104,729	5	1	1

Imports.—Of imports there is not much to report, as many vessels came in ballast. The principal consist of Malwa opium, brown sugar, white sugar, paper second quality, and gunny bags.

Value of imports, 709,738 taels.

Exports.—Those of most importance are beancake, beans and peas, and bean-oil, with a little cotton, wine (Chinese), and millet.

Value of exports, 1,710,398 taels.

Re-Exports.—These are too trifling to notice.

The vessels which come home here are mostly those sailing under sundry flags. The greater number of all the vessels arrive in ballast. It is estimated that over 300 foreign ships have visited the port this year, inclusive of fifty which arrived before the Customs opened, and this is said to be an increase upon any former year. It is probable that this number might have been increased, but the scarcity of produce, its high price, and the low rates of freight ruling here, caused many vessels to go to Taku, where there was a demand for tonnage, owing to the increased export of cotton there. I have no doubt that next year there will be between 300 and 400 foreign vessels trading to this port.

The trade, so far as foreigners are concerned, is confined to three firms; one British, one American, and one German. The rest, and by far the larger portion, is in the hands of Chinese; chiefly from the South, where enterprise and capital seem to be combined in a manner unknown in the North.

The port virtually closed on the 10th of November, but the river still remains open, although full of ice. This early stoppage of trade is caused by the lighters and other small vessels being drawn up on shore, which of course stops all loading or discharging. The boats are compelled thus timely to be drawn up, as this climate is so harsh and treacherous, and they might otherwise be caught and frozen in for the winter. I have seen in one day a gale of wind charged with minute drops of frozen rain which covered the weather sides of houses, trees, &c., with a coating of ice one inch thick, the roads being like stone. Within three days a

southerly wind has arisen, and the melted snow and ice has poured off the roofs, boats, trees, &c., like summer rain; the roads being almost impassable from melted snow, mud, &c.

I observed that the junks remained some ten days longer in the river than foreign vessels.

His Excellency Pao, the Superintendent, left Ying-tze on the 26th instant, although, had the condition of the roads been better, he would have gone on the 23rd. He has gone viâ Mougden to Shan Hai-kwan, and taken with him an unusually large mounted escort.

The disturbed state of this province, its want of Government, and consequent absence of security to life and property, are great obstacles to the extension of foreign trade. At present trade is a bargain all on one side. The producer sells his produce, but buys no equivalent in return. A large amount of cheap freight is used to carry it away, and the ship-owner gets employment for his ships, although of an inferior kind. But the exporter finds the balance of trade against him, as, after purchasing and shipping produce, the producer takes off no proportionate amount of imports in return. This may be partly owing to the high price of cotton goods, as well as the lawless condition of the province above referred to.

On the whole, I should say the general trade next year is not likely to fall below this year's, and if any change in the class of persons engaged in it takes place, it will be a decrease in the foreign, and an increase in the number of native firms.

For more detailed particulars, I have the honour to refer you to the Returns themselves, which were despatched two days ago to the Commissioner at Shanghae; Mr. Gardner, who has now gone on a visit to Peking, having kindly taken charge of them with a promise to forward them from thence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MACKEY,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

To Robert Hart, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Customs, Shanghae.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SIAM.

1865.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
July 1866.

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1866.

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Commercial Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in China, Japan, and Siam: 1865.

No. 1.

Acting Consul Hughes to Mr. Hammond.—(Received April 18.)

Sir, *Kew-keang, February* 7, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward duplicate of the Report of the Trade within this Consular district for 1865.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. J. HUGHES.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Report on the Trade of Kew-keang for the Year 1865.

Shipping and Navigation.

THE tonnage of vessels visiting this port does not, as will be seen by the following Table, differ very materially from that of former years. The steamers at present plying regularly on the river are ten in number, and appear quite sufficient for the existing traffic.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Tonnage of vessels cleared from Kew-keang . ..	359,730	333,528	330,362

One British vessel, the "Emperor," loaded with tea, direct for England. Almost all other vessels, including, of course, the steamers, proceeded to Hankow as well.

Though, in the winter months, new shoals are often formed, others disappear, and, in spite of the shifting nature of the channels, the navigation of the river has offered no serious impediment to vessels drawing 10 feet of water,—vessels of greater draught are unsuitable for the winter navigation. In this season the most shallow part of the river is close to Hunter's Island, some twenty miles above this port, where the depth of water in the narrow channel is generally found to be about $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Last season the principal difficulty was met with twenty-two miles lower down, that is to say, two miles below this port, where no impediment is at present encountered. This will serve as an illustration of the great changes to which the bed of the river is subject. The difference between the level of the river at Kew-keang on the 24th August, when it was at its highest, and the beginning of this month (January 1866), is 39 feet. The river has not, however, as yet fallen so low as it did in January 1865, when it was certainly 3 or 4 feet below its present level.

Trade and Commerce.

Exports.—The following Table will show the amount and value of the exports from this port during the past year:—

	Piculs.	Value. Taels.
Chinaware, coarse	26,540·02	76,966·9
Ditto, fine	5,741·15	51,670·1
Paper, 1st quality	11,079·08	55,395·4
Ditto, 2nd ditto	31,805·81	101,778·4
Hemp	7,857·99	78,579·9
Grasscloth	2,419·73	24,704·9
Vegetable tallow	4,208·72	46,206·0
Tobacco, prepared	1,120·99	48,987·1
Ditto, leaf and dust	18,248·90	37,756·1
Tea	204,413·51	6,259,105·6
Treasure	..	1,325,534·4
Sundries	..	22,309·6
Total		8,199,774·4

Tea.—In the Report for 1864 it was remarked that the native dealers, rather than dispose of their teas at the prices offered, stored them in foreign godowns, and paid interest on loans obtained from the foreign merchants on the security of these teas at the rate of from 2 to 3 per cent. per mensem. The subjoined Table shows that, despite the heavy losses which the teamen thus incurred, and the unfavourable anticipations which they, in common with almost every one else, entertained respecting the prospects of the season, the export of tea for 1865 has exceeded that of either 1863 or 1864.

Comparative Table of Export of Tea during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Black	9,818,608	10,294,555	8,961,556
Green	15,724,115	7,609,605	18,140,790
Leaf	885,235	352,548	152,788
Totals	26,427,958	18,256,708	27,255,134

As the teas which were brought to Kew-keang during the past year came from districts drained by streams which flow into the Poyang Lake, Kew-keang may, therefore, be considered their natural entrepôt; and such teas are not likely to be taken, at all events in the first instance, to other ports. The business transacted was done in the face of discouraging circumstances, as already pointed out, and it is evident that, so far as the natives are concerned, there is no reason to suppose that the amount of tea placed on the market at Kew-keang may not in subsequent years greatly exceed the supply of 1865.

The districts upon which Kew-keang may always count for the supply of its tea market are the following:—

	Approximate Distance from Kew-keang.	
	By Land.	By Water.
Green tea districts :—	Miles.	Miles.
Wuyuan (better known by its Cantonese pronunciation "Moyune")	112	200
Kemun	104	220
Teh-hing	120	160
Fow-leang	75	150
Black tea districts :—		
Ning-chow	120	175
Wuning (Cantonese "Moning") .	80	135
Hokow (Cantonese "Hohow") ..	155	250

Treasure is sent by the land route to several of these places, but the tea is invariably brought down by water.

Moyune and Kemun are both in the Province of Ganhwuy. The watershed whence originate the streams which, flowing westwardly, connect these districts with the Poyang Lake, is also, on its other face, the source of rivers which, running in an easterly direction, connect the Fy-chow and Ting-kai districts with rivers and canals leading to Hang-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghae. Accordingly the teas from these districts which came here during the occupation of Hang-chow by the rebels have now, of course, resumed their natural channel, and find their way to the maritime ports, while the Kemun and Moyune teas, equally as a matter of course, come down stream to Jao-chow, and thence viâ the Poyang Lake to Kew-keang. Fow-leang and Teh-hing are in this province, in the prefecture of Jao-chow. Fow-leang is near Kiu-te-chen, the celebrated pottery district. The stream coming from the Kemun tea districts passes by Fow-leang, and a small watercourse connects Teh-hing with the river issuing from the Moyune districts. Both the Moyune and Kemun streams unite at Jao-chow to discharge their waters into the Poyang Lake. Here transhipment is necessary into larger junks fitted for the rougher and more dangerous lake navigation. Moning and Ning-chow (or I-ning-chow) are to the west or south-west of Kew-keang. Ho-how is in the prefecture of Kwang-sin to the south-east. These three districts produce black tea exclusively, which is conveyed by canals or small rivers to Woo-ching, some forty-five miles from Kew-keang. At Woo-ching the tea is transhipped into large junks for the passage across the lake. Short as the journey is, these junks are often delayed for several weeks in consequence of adverse winds. The same, of course, is the case with the junks carrying green teas which come viâ Jao-chow. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantage to the natives and to all concerned, which would result from making these voyages affairs of hours instead of weeks by means of the introduction of small steamers to be used for towing purposes. The mandarins, of course, set their faces altogether against such projects. In fact, these arrangements might interfere with certain petty squeezes, perhaps even render necessary the introduction of the system of fixed transit dues as prescribed by Treaty, and the inconvenience which would thus be given to a few local mandarins would be as real, if not so considerable, as the benefits which would accrue to every other class of the community. The development of the resources of the country generally would quickly follow the introduction of steam. As may be noticed by the Table already given considerable quantities of chinaware, paper, hemp, and tobacco are brought here for export. The great bulk of these goods comes viâ the lake from Woo-ching or Jao-chow.

Details respecting these miscellaneous exports are reserved for future Reports.

Imports.—Subjoined is a list of the principal imports during the past year :—

			Value.
			Taels.
Seaweed	Piculs	33,563·96	133,293·4
Sugar	,,	59,901·73	320,949·9
Copper cash	,,	4,369·50	52,434·0
Opium, Malwa and Patna ..	,,	2,476·56	1,561,357·7
Salt and cuttle fish	,,	17,482·33	188,634·8
Birds' nests	,,	4·34	4,527·0
Sugar candy	,,	711·26	7,825·9
Lead	,,	5,797·37	29,069·0
Pepper	,,	6,686·51	50,148·8
Quicksilver	,,	125·43	12,041·3
Sandal and sapan wood ..	,,	8,158·22	35,068·5
Cotton, raw	,,	4,477·58	35,820·6
Silk piece goods	,,	316·32	22,791·3
Nankeens	,,	977·92	29,246·6
Shirtings, figured and white ..	Pieces	7,990	29,993·1
Ditto, grey	,,	60,331	205,125·6
Spanish stripes	,,	8,952	143,232·0
T-cloths	,,	34,614	89,996·4
Brocades	,,	1,550	7,915·0
Camlets	,,	4,231	39,943·0
Chintz	,,	6,981	16,637·3
Crapes	,,	125	8,700·0
Lastings	,,	2,075	30,150·0
Long ells	,,	16,544	124,080·0
Lustres	,,	6,230	36,138·4
Velvets and velveteens ..	,,	3,842	35,688·0
Cotton handkerchiefs ..	Dozens	11,798	8,258·6
Coals	Tons	609	9,135·0
Treasure	..	..	2,193,278·0
Sundries	..	..	216,707·0
Total value of Imports . ..	..	..	5,678,186·2

Of the above amount 639,738·7 taels is the value of the native produce imported.

If we compare this list with the imports of last year, we shall find a gratifying increase in the amount of most articles, whether native produce or foreign manufactures. Take, for example, the following items which represent important materials of clothing and food :—

		1864.	1865.
Grey shirtings	Pieces	34,091	60,331
Figured and white ditto ..	,,	7,506	7,990
T-cloths	,,	25,330	34,614
Sugar	Piculs	44,773·65	59,901·73
Seaweed	,,	26,377·07	33,563·96

Kew-keang has never been a great mart of trade, and its power of absorbing imports is limited. The extensive districts around the Poyang Lake will, however, be always supplied from Kew-keang ; and should the country remain tranquil, and the means of communication be improved by the introduction of steam, the import trade of this port may in future years assume very respectable proportions.

Annexed is a Comparative Table of the trade for the past three years, showing the value in pounds sterling, and distinguishing for each year the

value of opium, the most important article of import; and of tea, the most important article of export.

IMPORTS.

	Opium.	Other Imports, except Treasure and Cash.	Treasure.	Copper Cash.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1863 ..	359,207	526,712	..	175,869	1,061,788
1864 ..	370,447	503,659	272,992	170,112	1,317,210
1865 ..	522,328	621,829	731,093	17,478	1,892,728

EXPORTS.

	Tea.	Other Exports, except Treasure and Cash.	Treasure.	Copper Cash.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1863 ..	2,153,950	280,175	..	6,938	2,441,063
1864 ..	1,050,893	277,724	77,220	4,436	1,410,273
1865 ..	2,086,368	204,773	441,845	272	2,733,258

The average value of the tael for the past year in bills at six months' sight was 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling. Agencies of two banks have been established at this port in 1865. Exchange business is done chiefly with Shanghae and Hankow—seldom direct with England.

For the data upon which the Returns of imports and exports in this Report are based, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Customs authorities.

(Signed) P. J. HUGHES, *Acting Consul.*

British Consulate, Kew-keang, January 25, 1866.

No. 2.

Sir H. Parkes to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord, *Yokohama, February* 14, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward Mr. Consul Vyse's Report and Returns of Trade for the port of Hakodate for the year 1865, the result of which, as compared with the operations of the previous year, may be thus epitomized :—

BRITISH TRADE.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Imports.	Exports.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
1865 ..	27	9,664	73,474	359,901
1864 ..	45	13,746	83,070	356,758
FOREIGN TRADE.				
1865 ..	18	4,061	60,502	101,914
1864 ..	26	6,346	7,727	58,088

It would thus appear that the British trade has been nearly stationary, while greater activity is observable in the traffic carriead on in foreign bottoms.

Mr. Vyse represents that the trade continues to suffer from various monopolies and restrictions imposed by the authorities. As soon as I can obtain further particulars of these I shall bring them to the notice of the Gorogio with a view to their removal. The engagements they lately entered into to abandon the monopoly of irico and awabi only came into effect on the 9th of November last; and as I hear that it has been observed at Nagasaki, I trust the good faith of the Government will eventually not be at fault in Hakodate also.

By the next mail I hope to forward the Returns of the two Consulates of Kanagawa and Nagasaki, when I may be able to offer some further observations on the trade of Hakodate.

I beg to commend Captain Vyse's diligence in sending his Returns in so promptly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Consul Vyse to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Hakodate, January* 1, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward my Report on the Trade of Hakodate, for the year 1865, together with the Returns relating thereto.

Trade and Commerce.

Notwithstanding the numerous failures of business houses all throughout the East, but more especially in China, which would be calculated to affect the few foreign resident merchants at this port, there is a very considerable increase in most of the articles of export over that of last year, which amounts to 75,000 Mexican dollars, including the large amount lost by fire, the property of Messrs. Lindsay and Co., of Shanghae.

Silk.—More of this article has been exported this year, and very much more could have been shipped if it was not for the obstacles placed in the way of the producers by the Governor, who will give no facility for its being brought across the Straits.

Comboo, the chief article of export for the China market, shows a decrease over the exportation of the same article during 1864, which was 119,054 piculs, and during 1865 there have been 82,862 piculs.

Erico.—65 piculs more during 1865 than the preceding year.

Awabee shows a diminution which is entirely on account of the exportation of this article being monopolized by the Japanese Government, notwithstanding a promise which has been made that all restrictions hitherto imposed on the free sale of awabee to foreigners should be removed, and a notification was circulated in Hakodate by the Governor to that effect; but at the same time at the principal ports on this island, as well as on the north coast of the Island of Niphon, nothing is as yet known of the aforesaid Proclamation, so that virtually the same prohibitions exist, and the Tycoon's Government, as is its custom, have broken faith with the foreign Representatives.

Cuttle Fish is an article that varies from year to year more than any other. Last year 12,000 boxes were exported; this year 25,000. It is a fish that is very rare on this coast, and is only to be found in large quantities every two or three years, so the natives say themselves; but this is, I fancy, merely a legend.

Timber.—The exportation of this is also very much on the increase.

Shipping and Navigation.

Not much can be said upon this point. Twenty-seven British vessels have only visited this port during 1865, and the preceding year there were forty-six, which appears most incomprehensible, comparing it with the large increase of articles of exportation.

Among the general shipping the arrival of the Japanese steamer "Kiu-siu" from Nagasaki, and departure for Yokohama with a miscellaneous cargo, is worthy of notice, inasmuch as it denotes a readiness on the part of the Japanese to trust their merchandise to foreign-built vessels, the superiority of which over their fragile junks cannot but be apparent. There is no doubt but that with the opening of new ports commerce would not only be developed in the ordinary way, but that a large carrying trade in native produce for native consumption would be carried on along the coast in foreign bottoms; and even if the Japanese preferred to carry on the coasting trade with their own hands, the demand that this would give rise to for foreign-built craft would be immense, and, as a necessary consequence, for machinery and the like: in addition to this it would induce them to work their own coal fields with something like vigour, and with all the mechanical applicances known to ourselves, the supply of this mineral in large quantities and at a fair rate would be an immense benefit to commerce in the East.

The steamer "Kiu-siu" (English built) was recently purchased by the Prince of Satsuma, and was formerly the property of Messrs. Fletcher and Co., of China.

Public Works.

During the past year an attempt was made on the part of the Governor to establish a light-ship at the entrance of the harbour, but up to the present time his efforts have been unattended with success.

General Remarks.

Hakodate is a port that I feel convinced would increase rapidly both in population and commerce, if proper inducements were held out on the part of the Japanese Government to their merchants to arrive and locate themselves; but the monopolies of the Government are so numerous that they find it impossible to contend against such competition: thus the commerce of Hakodate is checked from perhaps becoming among the most important in Japan for the trade of China.

No facilities, no encouragements are held out to foreigners by the Japanese Government to increase their trade. There are times when neither cargo boats nor coolies are to be obtained, and no provision is made for either of these two commodities, which are indispensable to a foreign merchant. But the same system exists as that to which I alluded in my Trade Report of 1863, namely, that in consequence of the manner in which the Japanese Government interfere where they should not, and omit to interfere in instances where they should, the whole trade of Hakodate is nearly all done by smuggling, and there are instances on record in which the Custom-house officials have gone to the houses of foreigners at night in order to sell some copper, the sale of which is prohibited. Again, the trade of Hakodate suffers very much from the laxity and supineness of the Governor and all his subordinates; the former never comes to the Custom-house except once a week, and very often during his absence there is no officer, not even a Vice-Governor, of any authority whatever, which is an immense hindrance to business; and, in addition to the foregoing, I regret to say that now there is not a single interpreter who can either talk or write English or Dutch to be understood, which is

another inconvenience of great importance. I trust, however, that by means of representing these difficulties to their Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Yeddo, an inquiry may be quickly instituted, and a suitable remedy found.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. HOWARD VYSE.

(No. 1.)—REGISTER of Foreign Vessels Entering the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Name.	Rig.	Flag.	Tons.	Whence coming.	Whither going.	Arrival.	Departure.
Allendale	Barque ...	British ...	449	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	Jan. 22	Feb. 27
Shindrokomari ...	Japanese steamer						
Dolphin	Barque ...	Ditto ...	396	Ditto	Ditto	28	16
Akindo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	370	Yokohama ...	Ditto	Feb. 28	Mar. 25
Meta	Schooner	Prussian .	137	Shanghae ...	Ditto	28	14
Khankai	Ditto ...	British ...	137	Yokohama ...	Tien-tsin ...	28	18
Bogatyr	Corvette .	H. I. R. M.	1,700				
Gazelle	Brig ...	Prussian .	200	Shanghae ...	Ditto	Mar. 29	April 14
Julian	Ship ...	Old ...	282	Cruise	Whaler ...	April 17	20
Onsuri	Barque ...	British ...	363	Yokohama ...	Nagasaki ...	21	30
Petrel	Schooner	Ditto ...	267	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	22	30
Lottie Marie ...	Ship ...	Ditto ...	1,047	Hong Kong ...	San Francisco	19	May 19
Comet	Brig ...	Old ...	229	Cruise ...	Whaler ...	28	4
Fanny	Schooner	British ...	148	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	May 13	24
Bogatyr	Corvette .	H. I. R. M.	1,700	Ditto	Russian ports	April 8	22
Variak	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	May 13	22
Dwina	Barque ...	Russian .	276	Ditto	Shanghae ...	13	June 5
Huittiack	Ditto ...	H.I.R.M.	600	Honolulu ..	Russian ports	28	May 31
Duplex	Corvette .	H. I. M. .	2,500	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	29	June 5
Aline	Schooner	American	130	Nagasaki ...	Peterpulaski .	June 21	22
Northern Light ...	Ship ...	Ditto ...	513	New Bedford .	Whaler ...	23	24
Union	Steamer .	British ...	204	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	29	July 5
Fanny	Schooner	Ditto ...	148	Ditto	Tien-tsin ...	July 6	20
Onsuri	Barque ...	Ditto ...	363	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	24	Aug. 9
Selina Jane	Brig ...	Ditto ...	216	Nagasaki ...	Ditto	29	14
Khankai	Schooner	Ditto ...	137	Swatow ...	Che-foo ...	29	5
Florence	Ditto ...	American	200	Nicolaefsky ...	Yokohama ...	29	July 30
La Vierge	Barque ...	French ...	189	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	Aug. 7	Sept. 24
Aden	Ditto ...	British ...	348	Ditto	Victoria ...	17	2
Akindo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	370	Ditto	Shanghae ...	21	2
Lizzie Allen ...	Schooner	Ditto ...	325	Nagasaki ...	Ditto	28	14
Shaftesbury	Steamer .	Ditto ...	525	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	28	9
Louisa Braginton ...	Barque ...	Ditto ...	280	Ditto	Ditto	31	29
Variak	Corvette .	H.I.R.M.	2,000	Castris Bay ...	Nagasaki ...	31	17
Omar et Julian ...	Barque ...	French ...	220	Yokohama ...	Shanghae ...	Sept. 5	—
Bogatyr	Corvette .	H.I.R.M.	1,800	Castris Bay ...	Nagasaki ...	7	17
Cato	Brig ...	French ...	200	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	10	28
Tahchang	Schooner	Ditto ...	103	Tien-tsin ...	Tien-tsin ...	11	23
America	Despatch	H.I.R.M.	450	Castris Bay ...	Nicolaefsky ...	14	23
Huittiack	Barque ...	Ditto ...	600	Ditto	Manila ...	14	Nov. 5
Waterwitch	Ditto ...	Japanese	230	Coast	Coast	16	26
Tusuzama	Steamer .	British ...	710	Yokohama ...	Nagasaki ...	16	Oct. 7
Elizabeth	Brig ...	Dutch ...	248	Nicolaefsky ...	Yokohama ...	22	Sept. 27
Kaffir Chief	Schooner	British ...	186	Nagasaki ...	Shanghae ...	22	Oct. 6
W. Caudell	Brig ...	Ditto ...	267	Ditto	Ditto	Oct. 2	18
Jeane and Joseph .	Ditto ...	French ...	110	Shanghae ...	Ditto	Sept. 30	11
Jacobus Martinus .	Barque ...	Dutch ...	334	Nicolaefsky ...	Ditto	Oct. 6	20
Princess Royal ...	...	H.M.'s ...	3,200	Yokohama ...	Yokohama ...	6	20
Argus	Steamer .	Ditto ...	900	Ditto	Ditto	7	14
Onsuri	Barque ...	British ...	363	Shanghae ...	Shanghae ...	18	27
Gazelle	Brig ...	Prussian	200	Ningpo ...	Nagasaki ...	21	Dec. 9
Khankai	Schooner	British ...	137	Nagasaki ...	... ...	24	Nov. 3
Olgar	Brig ...	Russian .	150	Nicolaefsky ...	Yokohama ...	25	Oct. 29
Ho Hoang	Schooner	British ...	154	Ditto	Shanghae ...	30	Nov. 4
Dantzic	Ditto ...	Prussian	270	Nagasaki ...	Nagasaki ...	31	16
Akindo	Barque ...	British ...	370	Ditto	Shanghae ...	Nov. 4	20
Lizzie Allen	Schooner	Ditto ...	325	Ditto	Che-foo ...	4	22
Jeddo	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,059	Passiette ...	Amoy	Dec. 19	Dec. 27

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

List of American Whalers.

Name.	Rig.	From	To	Date of Entry.	Date of Departure.
C. W. Morgan ..	Ship ..	Honolulu ..	Cruise ..	April 5	April 16
W. Retch	Barque ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10	16
Cape Horn Pigeon ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	13	20
H. Howland . ..	Ship ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22	May 3
Europa	Barque ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23	3
Brunswick	Ship ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24	6
Mercury	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	9
Addrien	Barque ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	3
Corinthian	Ship ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	3
Ontario	Barque ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	9
Merlin	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	9
Covington	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29	11
Richmond	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	May 14	19
Northern Light ..	Ship ..	New Bedford	Ditto ..	June 23	June 25

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A Return of the Number and Guns of Men-of-war which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Nationality.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number of Vessels.	Guns.	Number of Vessels.	Guns.
British	3	96	3	96
French	1	11	1	11
Russian	9	115	9	115
	13	222	13	222

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—A Return of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant-Vessels which have Arrived and Departed from the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Nationality.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	27	9,664	27	9,664
American	3	843	3	843
Russian	2	426	2	426
French	5	892	5	892
Dutch	2	582	2	582
Prussian	6	1,318	6	1,318
	45	13,725	45	13,725

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties, and Custom-House or Shipping Dues paid by Foreign Vessels in the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Nation.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Custom-house Dues.	Total.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
British	808 70	7,764 95	757 50	9,331 15
American	..	5 35	382 50	387 85
Russian	..	152 90	61 50	214 40
French	256 30	1,652 95	149 50	2,058 75
Dutch	..	464 30	53 0	517 30
Prussian	168 70	1,249 35	153 50	1,571 55
	1,233 70	11,289 80	1,557 50	14,081 0

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 5.)—STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties, and Shipping Dues, paid by British Vessels in the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Vessels.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Shipping Dues.	Total.
	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.	Dols. c.
Allendale	257 70	878 75	30 0	1,166 45
Dolphin	..	291 30	27 50	318 80
Akindo	4 0	299 30	35 50	338 80
Khankai	26 20	264 30	26 50	317 0
Onsuri	25 20	178 40	31 0	234 60
Petrel	75 10	164 30	26 50	265 90
Lottie Marie	..	..	22 0	22 0
Fanny	..	277 70	32 50	310 20
Union	..	84 80	26 50	111 30
Fanny	17 75	185 80	31 0	234 55
Onsuri	244 80	191 30	35 50	471 60
Selina Jane	51 25	300 60	30 0	381 85
Khankai	..	141 40	23 50	164 90
Aden	..	5 50	26 50	32 0
Akindo	..	156 60	29 50	286 10
Lizzie Allen	..	373 0	25 0	398 0
Shaftesbury	..	434 70	40 0	474 70
Louisa Braginton ..	..	800 20	29 50	829 70
Tusuzama	37 40	1,062 40	31 0	1,030 80
Kaffir Chief	..	319 50	28 50	348 0
W. Caudell	..	390 10	23 50	413 60
Onsuri	42 80	269 20	34 0	346 0
Khankai	..	119 40	23 50	142 90
Ho Hoang	18 70	89 30	28 0	136 0
Akindo	7 80	111 0	31 0	149 80
Lizzie Allen	..	376 10	29 50	405 60
Jeddo	—	—	—	—
	808 70	7,764 95	757 50	9,331 15

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 6.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 27 British Vessels, of 9,964 tons, to the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Awabee .. .. Piculs	812·15		18,896
Boards .. .. Pieces	—		—
,, hardwood .. ,,	3,300		421·87
,, pine .. .. ,,	58,400		4,863
,, rough .. .. ,,	25,000		1,128
,, cedar .. .. ,,	20,000		628
,, sugi .. .. ,,	20,000		1,300
Charcoal .. .. Piculs	249		150
Comboo .. .. ,,	52,582		160,462·42
Comboo, cut .. .. ,,	7,393·68		31,484·27
Cuttlefish .. .. ,,	1,947·10		24,230
Deer feet .. .. ,,	5		12·50
Deer horns .. .. ,,	91·35		640
Firewood .. .. Pieces	24,030		680
Handspikes .. .. ,,	1,085		38·75
Hotadikaimi .. .. Piculs	256		1,430
Trico .. .. ,,	430·05		11,060
Knees .. .. Pieces	77		22·25
Laths .. .. Bundles	8,947	China ..	353·20
Logs .. .. Pieces	50		75
Oars .. .. ,,	1,218		397
Oil (seed) .. .. Casks	10		107·20
Planks, hinoki .. Pieces	21,915		1,124·40
,, hardwood .. ,,	5,676		3,997·05
,, sugi .. .. ,,	3,100		162·50
Potatoes .. .. Bags	780		136
Salmon .. .. Cases	97		468·50
Scantling .. .. Pieces	9,550		215·70
Shark-fins .. .. Piculs	24·07		370
Silk . .. .. ,,	98		48,950
Silkworm eggs .. Sheets	37,051		36,800
Sulphur .. .. Piculs	50		65
Timber, hinoki	11,820		517
,, hardwood	260		462·75
,, siki kamachi	6,500		2,555
Tobacco .. .. Piculs	557·47		5,606·12
Wedges .. .. Pieces	36,200		102·40
			359,901·88

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 7.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 2 Russian Vessels of 426 tons, to the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Comboo .. .. Piculs	1,000	Shanghae	2,500
,, cut .. .. ,,	1,338		6,200
Cuttlefish .. .. ,,	53		850·60
Deer horns .. .. ,,	105·05		690
Hotadikaimi .. .. ,,	23·58		165·10
			10,405·70

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 8.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 3 American Vessels, of 843 tons, to the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Planks	400	.. ..	61·50

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 9.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 5 French Vessels, of 892 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Awabee .. .. Piculs	41·48	Shanghae	936
Comboo .. .. ,,	13,780		32,050
,, cut .. .. ,,	270		1,729
Deer horns .. .. ,,	63·20		567
Irico .. .. ,,	20		490
			35,772

British Consulate, Hakodate, Jauuary 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 10.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 2 Dutch Vessels, of 582 tons, to the undermentioned Places, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Awabee .. .. Piculs	115·30	Shanghae	2,649
Comboo .. .. ,,	2,500		8,350
,, cut .. .. ,,	106·25		500
Cuttlefish .. .. ,,	19		255
Irico .. .. ,,	37·40		870
			12,624

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 11.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from the Port of Hakodate, in 6 Prussian Vessels, of 1,318 tons, to the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	To what Places Exported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Awabee .. .. Piculs	10	China ..	250
Comboo .. .. ,,	13,000		41,400
,, cut .. .. ,,	260		1,400
			43,050

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 12.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Hakodate, in 27 British Vessels, of 9,664 tons, from the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Places Imported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Beer .. .. Barrels	160	Shanghae and Yokohama	1,200
Brandy .. .. Cases	115		1,050
Bricks .. .. Pieces	2,000		60
Camlets .. .. ,,	150		3,459·36
,, union . .. ,,	880		16,400
Chintz .. .. ,,	500		1,800
Cigars .. .. Cases	2		100
Coffee .. .. Bags	8		70
Cotton goods . .. Pieces	1,250		6,750
Colouring matter .. Tins	670		2,400
Glass .. .. Cases	22		180
Gunny bags .. .. Pieces	1,000		21
Iron . .. .. Piculs	1,670		4,291·50
Lastings .. .. Pieces	175		2,600
Lead .. .. Piculs	280		1,800
Manufactured goods .. Pieces	9,614		1,150
Medicine .. .. Cases	2		600
Railroad iron . .. Piculs	3,500		16,117·40
Stores .. .. Pckgs.	1,625		5,187
Sugar .. .. ,,	180		1,253
Sundries .. .. Cases	17		155
T-cloths .. .. Bales	3		1,260
Velvet .. .. Pieces	450		5,050
Wine .. .. Cases	75		520
			73,474·26

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 13.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Hakodate, in 2 Russian Vessels, of 426 tons, from the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Places Imported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Camlets .. .. Pieces	140	China ..	4,000
,, union . .. ,,	260		5,000
Cotton goods . .. ,,	1,260		6,300
Manufactured ditto .. ,,	200		1,000
Railroad iron . .. Piculs	2,140		9,000
Sugar .. .. ,,	970		6,200
			31,500

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 14.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Hakodate, in 5 French Vessels, of 892 tons, from the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Places Imported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Bricks .. .. Pieces	10,000		300
Camlets .. .. ,,	100	Shanghae	750
,, union .. ,,	175	and	3,300
Lead .. .. Blocks	600	Yokohama	4,920
Nailrod .. .. Piculs	1,900		9,500
			18,770

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 15.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Imported into the Port of Hakodate, in 6 Prussian Vessels, of 1,318 tons, from the Places undermentioned, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Denomination.	Quantities.	From what Places Imported.	Declared Value in Dollars.
Camlets .. .. Pieces	150	.. ..	2,850
,, union .. ,,	100	.. ..	1,900
Cotton goods . .. ,,	800	.. ..	4,100
Manufactured ditto .. ,,	14	.. ..	1,040
Medicine .. .. Cases	1	.. ..	300
Sundries .. ,, ,,	1	.. ..	42
			10,232

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.
(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

(No. 16.)—A SYNOPTICAL and Comparative Table of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries at the Port of Hakodate, during the Year ending December 31, 1865, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities, as well as their Declared Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Exported.

Commodities.	Quantities and in what Vessels Exported.						1865.		1864.	
	British.	Russian.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Prussian.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
								Dollars.		Dols. c.
Awabee .. .. .. Piculs	812·15	..	..	41·48	115·30	10	978·93	22,731·00	1,286·53	20,248 42·8
Boards, hardwood .. .. Pieces	3,300	..	..	..	..	..	3,300	421·87	—	—
,, pine .. .. .. ,,	58,400	..	..	..	..	..	58,400	4,863	—	—
,, rough . .. .. ,,	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	1,128	—	—
,, cedar . .. .. ,,	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	628	—	—
,, sugi .. .. .. ,,	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	1,300	—	—
Charcoal .. .. .. Piculs	249	..	..	..	..	..	249	150	590·15	312 28·5
Comboo* .. .. .. ,,	52,582	1,000	..	13,780	2,500	13,000	82,862	244,762·42	119,054·95	293,620 97
,, cut . .. .. ,,	7,393·68	1,338	..	270	106·25	260	9,367·93	41,313·27	4,508·56	15,624 78
Cuttlefish .. .. .. ,,	1,947·10	53	..	..	19	..	2,019·10	25,335·60	1,159·83	12,185 64
Deer feet .. .. .. ,,	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	12·50	—	—
Deer horns .. .. .. ,,	91·35	105·05	..	63·20	..	..	259·60	1,897	213·88	1,168 99
Firewood .. .. .. Pieces	24,030	..	..	..	..	..	24,030	680	210	466 78
Handspikes .. .. .. ,,	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	38·75	—	—
Hotadikaimi .. .. .. Piculs	256	23·58	..	..	..	..	279·58	1,595·10	1,055·85	9,493 81
Irico .. .. .. ,,	430·05	..	..	20	37·40	..	487·45	12,420	422·67	8,364 87
Knees .. .. .. Pieces	77	..	..	..	..	..	77	22·25	116	31 50
Laths .. .. .. Bundles	8,947	..	..	..	..	..	8,947	353·20	365	45 75
Logs .. .. .. Pieces	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	75	—	—
Oars . .. . ,,	1,218	..	..	..	..	..	1,218	397	470	173 33
Oil (seed) .. .. .. Casks	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	107·20	67	536 60
Planks, hinoki .. .. Pieces	21,915	..	..	..	..	..	21,915	1,124·40	25,295	2,711 33

* To the above-mentioned amount of comboo, 6,000 piculs, valued at 25,000 dollars, the property of an English firm, destined for exportation, but lost by fire at this port, might be added.

Commodities.	Quantities and in what Vessels Exported.						1865.		1864.	
	British.	Russian.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Prussian.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
								Dollars.		Dols. c.
Planks, hardwood .. .. Pieces	5,676	..	400	..	..	..	6,076	4,058·55	12,627	3,354 0
,, sugi .. .. .. ,,	3,100	..	..	..	..	..	3,100	162·50	69,040	3,456 35
Potatoes .. .. .. Bags	780	..	..	..	..	..	780	136	2,811·58	2,214 41
Salmon .. .. .. Cases	97	..	..	..	..	..	97	468·50	52	86 0
Scantling .. .. .. Pieces	9,550	..	..	..	..	..	9,550	215·70	—	—
Shark-fins .. .. .. Piculs	24·07	..	..	..	..	..	24·07	370	—	—
Silk . .. . ,,	98	..	..	..	..	..	98	48,950	42·10	17,306 66
Silkworm eggs .. .. Sheets	37,051	..	..	..	..	..	37,051	36,800	11,305	4,374 0
Sulphur .. .. .. Piculs	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	65	391·88	391 14
Timber, hinoki .. .. Pieces	11,820	..	..	..	..	..	11,820	517		
,, hardwood .. .. ,,	260	..	..	..	..	..	260	462·75	530	971 13
,, sikikamachi .. .. ,,	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	6,500	2,555		
Tobacco .. .. .. Piculs	557·47	..	..	..	..	..	557·47	5,606·12	2,148·04	7,097 4
Wedges .. .. .. Pieces	36,200	..	..	..	..	..	36,200	102·40	500	22 0
Awabee shells . .. .. Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158·32	66 20
Deer skins .. .. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175·65	2,107 80
Ginseng .. .. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·18	2,257 50
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	42 0
Oil (fish) .. .. .. Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405·87	5,209 87·5
Peas . .. . Bags	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	43 80
Samenhile .. .. .. Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68·66	114 59
Wax .. .. .. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	150 0
Lacquered ware .. .. Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	67 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461,715·08	..	414,846 55·8

British Consulate, Hakodate, January 1, 1866.

(Signed) F. HOWARD VYSE, *Consul.*

No. 3.

Consul Knox to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received April* 18.)

My Lord, *Bangkok, February* 20, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my Commercial Report for the past year, together with the Returns of Shipping, and Tables of Imports and Exports.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX.

Inclosure in No. 3.

Report on the Trade of Bangkok for the Year 1865.

OWING to the small quantity of rain that fell during the season of 1864, the rice crop was so much below the usual average that the Siamese Government considered it expedient to prohibit the exportation of that article.

This prohibition came into effect on the 25th of January, 1865, and ceased on the 21st of August last.

The high prices which the growers, as soon as the effect of the drought became apparent, demanded for their rice, would of itself have been a virtual prohibition to its export; and doubtless the most legitimate one.

The Siamese Government, however, failed to understand that in such matters there was no necessity for their interference, and, as the results would have been the same, whether caused by the shortness of supply or Government interference, I merely drew their attention to the fact, and yielded without remonstrance.

I have reason to believe that the lesson has not been lost on them, and that, on future occasions, this Government will not interfere in such matters.

From inquiries which I have made, it would appear that droughts occur in Siam on an average of once in twelve years. On former occasions the loss was much more injuriously felt than on the last.

Before the Treaty with Great Britain, Siam merely grew enough rice for home consumption; but, since that Treaty, a large export trade in that grain has sprung up, and consequently a great deal more is now planted than can be consumed in the country, even if the Return is only an average one. Thence last year, though the Return was very much below the average, yet, from the greater quantity sown, there was quite sufficient for the consumption of the people.

The consequences of this drought will, however, be plainly seen in the Tables that accompany this Report. Four-fifths of the exports of this country consist of rice, and having had last year none to export, the whole trade has been, to a great extent, paralyzed.

The present crop, now harvested, is said to be an excellent one, and I therefore hope that my next Report on the trade of this country will be very much more favourable than the present one.

I have to report one beneficial change which has taken place during last year, viz., the abolition of the heavy tax on cocoa-nut trees, which has been replaced by a light one on the oil extracted from the nut.

As the soil and climate of many parts of Siam are particularly well suited to the growth of this palm, a very extended cultivation of it will now probably take place.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Bangkok, February 19, 1866.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of Imports into the Port of Bangkok, from December 1, 1864, to December 1, 1865.

	From Singapore and Batavia.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From India.		From Europe.		From Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		Mex. dols	Sterling.
		$		$		$		$		$		$			£
White shirtings ... ... Pieces	32,106	121,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,106	121,445	25,301
Grey ditto ... ... „	94,902	268,698	850	3,586	...	...	750	1,825	...	...	...	...	96,502	274,109	57,106
Figured ditto ... ... „	6,978	25,030	500	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,478	27,730	5,777
Coloured piece goods ... ... „	4,817	18,326	1,950	6,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,767	24,889	5,175
Turkey red cloth ... ... „	5,856	12,988	490	9,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,346	22,073	4,598
Long cloth ... ... „	1,135	4,073	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,135	4,073	849
T-cloth ... ... „	335	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	583	122
Prints and chintz ... ... „	3,073	7,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073	7,764	1,165
Madapollams ... ... „	4,744	8,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,744	8,218	1,712
Canvass ... ... Bolts	1,303	6,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303	6,593	1,373
Cambrics ... ... Pieces	5,656	8,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,656	8,145	1,697
Muslins and jaconets ... ... „	8,763	14,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,763	14,348	2,989
Shawls ... ... Corges	17,334	141,187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,334	141,187	29,414
Handkerchiefs ... ... „	147	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	843	175
Miscellaneous piece goods . ... Pieces	52,643	71,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,643	71,779	14,954
Woollen goods ... ... Bales	252	17,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	17,636	3,674
Red twist ... ... „	226	31,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	31,238	6,508
White twist ... ... „	449	67,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	67,472	14,057
Yellow and green twist ... ... „	250	29,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	29,565	6,159
Raw silk ... ... „	20	5,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5,275	1,099
Hardware ... ... Packages ...	309	7,036	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	...	310	7,081	1,475
Iron ... ... Piculs	9,884	27,553	90	308	250	705	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,224	28,566	5,951
Steel ... ... Tubs	1,343	4,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,344	4,434	924
Pepper ... ... Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,997	85,497	15,997	85,497	17,812
Muskets ... ... Corges	800	24,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	24,951	5,198
Glassware ... ... Cases	520	10,585	133	1,532	5	128	...	...	6	147	...	...	664	12,392	2,582
Copper metal, sheathing, &c. ... „	223	16,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	16,748	3,489
Crockery ... ... Packages ...	277	5,506	5,133	23,799	6,592	21,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,002	50,670	10,556
Coal ... ... Tons	1,252	9,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	2,919	...	...	2,167	12,071	2,515
Brass and copperware ... ... Cases	84	4,289	941	52,472	341	21,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,366	78,416	16,337
Jewellery and precious stones ... Packages ...	45	40,043	20	11,785	5	2,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	54,301	11,313
Mat bags ... ... Pieces	1,046	33	121,890	3,357	466,180	10,827	...	...	...	...	1,041,460	35,214	1,634,576	49,431	10,298
Mats ... ... „	20,434	5,264	900	84	116,265	5,224	...	...	...	...	110,934	6,014	248,533	16,586	3,455
Opium ... ... Cases	205	105,392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	105,392	21,957
Dates . ... Piculs	1,949	4,557	...	...	...	...	1,670	3,762	...	...	...	...	3,619	8,319	1,733
Ship chandlery ... ... Packages ...	1,609	18,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609	18,491	3,852
Liquors ... ... Cases and bales	9,606	21,638	1,378	3,742	...	...	25	250	244	875	...	...	11,253	26,505	5,522
Tin ... ... Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	29,945	1,500	29,945	6,238
China goods . ... „	...	17,606	...	8,321	...	171,378	...	...	...	...	...	11,560	...	208,865	43,513
Fancy goods . ... Packages ...	15	2,149	37	7,736	...	...	...	...	36	1,260	...	...	88	11,145	2,322
Silk shawls ... ... Pieces	100	470	14,415	67,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,515	67,790	14,123
Crapes ... ... „	1,050	4,560	4,443	27,421	19	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,512	32,105	6,689
Silk piece goods ... ... „	349	3,055	22,954	177,402	167	1,000	...	...	87	1,087	...	...	23,557	182,544	38,030
Gold thread ... ... Packages ...	9	1,547	76	4,962	41	1,810	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	8,319	1,733
Sundries ... ... „	...	54,628	...	58,496	...	53,216	...	...	...	14,624	...	50,872	...	231,832	48,299
Cutlery ... ... „	115	5,428	89	1,962	41	1,366	...	...	40	288	...	...	285	8,774	1,828
Mexican dollars	...	59,916	...	70,194	...	34,435	...	...	...	...	...	3,808	...	168,353	35,074
Gold leaf	...	60,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,590	12,624
	...	1,376,723	...	542,597	...	325,706	...	5,882	...	21,200	...	222,910	...	2,495,018	519,795

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 31, 1866.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—RETURN of Exports from the Port of Bangkok, during 1865.

December 1, 1864, to December 1, 1865.

Description of Export.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Piculs.	Tons.	Ticals.	£ sterling.
Rice	36,718	2,295	174,410	21,801
Paddy	10,324	645	43,877	5,485
Sugar	81,966	5,123	819,660	102,458
Sapan wood	90,117	5,632	315,409	39,426
Peas	2,279	142	11,395	1,424
Silk	947	59	255,690	31,961
Pepper	26,281	1,643	289,091	36,136
Tin	2,752	172	110,080	13,760
Teel-seed	32,016	2,001	176,088	22,011
Hemp	1,855	116	37,700	4,712
Hides	5,344	334	64,128	8,016
Horns	1,674	105	20,088	2,511
Salt	252,419	15,772	201,935	25,242
Salt fish	87,512	5,469	962,632	120,329
Mussels	10,985	686	142,805	17,851
Rosewood	74,380	4,649	106,570	13,321
Gum Benjamin	189	12	37,800	4,725
Ivory	85	5⅓	24,650	3,081
Clean cotton	11,922	745	29,800	3,725
Unclean cotton	12,843	809	12,944	1,618
Liekhraboo seed . ..	1,638	102	8,190	1,024
Cardamums	1,300	81	97,500	12,118
Stick lac	4,744	296	94,880	11,860
Gamboge	477	30	9,540	1,192
Mangrove bark . ..	23,882	1,493	35,823	4,478
Ebony	11,302	706	22,604	2,826
	Pieces	About		
Teak logs and planks ..	16,569	2,578	128,920	16,115
	..	51,700	4,234,209	529,276

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 31, 1866.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—Return of British Shipping at the Port of Bangkok, during the Year 1865.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

Whence Arrived.	Entered. Number of Vessels. With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	Tonnage. With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Whither Bound.	Cleared. Number of Vessels. With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	Tonnage. With Cargoes.	In Ballast	Total.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargoes.
								£									£
Great Britain	5	...	5	1,621	...	1,621	59	19,605	Great Britain ...	2	...	2	568	...	568	20	6,925
Hong Kong	4	7	11	947	2,329	3,276	163	16,533	Hong Kong ...	9	...	9	3,052	...	3,052	138	30,303
Singapore	9	3	12	2,287	1,202	3,489	195	22,070	Singapore	10	...	10	2,630	...	2,630	121	14,700
									Bombay	4	...	4	1,741	...	1,741	121	30,260
Total Direct trade ...	18	10	28	4,855	3,531	8,386	417	58,208		25	...	25	7,991	...	7,991	400	82,185

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Chinese Ports	2	1	3	472	198	670	27	500	Saigon	1	1	2	218	130	348	24	60
Siamese coast	1	1	2	83	140	223	18	300	Siamese coast ...	...	3	3	...	353	353	30	—
									Java	7	...	7	2,143	...	2,143	103	7,765
Total Indirect trade ...	3	2	5	555	338	893	45	800		8	4	12	2,361	483	2,844	157	7,825
Total	21	12	33	5,410	3,869	9,279	462	59,008		33	4	37	10,352	483	10,835	557	90,010

(No. 4.)—Return of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Bangkok, during the Year 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered. With Cargoes. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	In Ballast. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Total. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Nationality of Vessels.	Cleared. With Cargoes. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	In Ballast. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Total. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.
										£											£
British	21	5,410	269	12	3,869	193	33	9,279	462	59,008	British	33	10,352	519	4	483	38	37	10,835	557	90,012
Danish	...	...	...	1	224	12	1	224	12	—	Danish	...	...	...	1	168	9	1	168	9	—
Dutch	10	3,198	220	10	6,222	219	20	9,420	439	9,766	Dutch	19	9,210	409	...	...	...	19	9,210	409	15,090
French	...	...	...	3	1,157	47	3	1,157	47	—	French	2	919	34	...	...	...	2	919	34	3,139
Hanoverian	1	334	12	...	...	...	1	334	12	8,333	Hanoverian ...	2	571	25	...	...	...	2	571	25	6,384
Hanseatic	5	1,358	61	6	3,015	89	11	4,373	150	11,700	Hanseatic	7	2,546	136	...	...	...	7	2,546	136	11,030
Oldenburg	...	...	...	1	500	18	1	500	18	—	Oldenburg	1	500	18	...	...	...	1	500	18	900
Prussian	2	570	28	2	756	28	4	1,326	56	2,035	Prussian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ...	1	305	7	1	225	9	2	530	16	1,000	United States ...	1	305	7	...	...	...	1	305	7	612
Siamese	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	80	33,052	(?)	427,953	Siamese	79	30,816	...	...	...	...	79	30,816	—	402,109
Junks	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)		Junks	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	60,195	(?)	519,795		144	55,219	1,148	5	651	47	149	55,870	1,195	529,276

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 31, 1866.

(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, *Consul.*

(No. 5.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Bangkok, in the Year 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Danish ...	...	...	1	224	1	224	...	...	1	168	1	168
Dutch ...	15	8,117	5	1,303	20	9,420	19	9,210	...	...	19	9,210
French ...	...	...	3	1,157	3	1,157	...	...	2	919	2	919
Hanoverian ...	...	...	1	334	1	334	...	...	2	571	2	571
Hanseatic ...	...	...	11	4,373	11	4,373	...	...	7	2,546	7	2,546
Oldenburg ...	...	...	1	500	1	500	...	...	1	500	1	500
Prussian ...	...	...	4	1,326	4	1,326	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ...	...	...	2	530	2	530	...	...	1	305	1	305
Siamese ...	80	33,052	...	...	80	33,052	79	30,816	...	...	79	30,816
	95	41.169	28	9,747	123	50,916	98	40,026	14	5,009	112	45,035

British Consulate, Bangkok, January 31, 1866.
(Signed) THOMAS GEORGE KNOX, *Consul.*

No. 4.

Sir H. Parkes to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 27.)

My Lord, *Yokohama, February* 28, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward Mr. Consul Gower's Report and Returns of Trade for the port of Nagasaki for the year 1865.

The summary with which Mr. Gower concludes his Report exhibits a considerable decrease, both in imports and exports, as compared with the trade of the previous year; on the British side imports have decreased to the extent of 188,941 dollars, or one-fifth less than those of 1864, and the diminution in the case of exports is 409,010 dollars, or nearly one-half of the aggregate of the previous year. On the foreign side a similar falling-off is observed in exports, while in imports transactions have been stationary.

Mr. Gower is of opinion that this unfavourable result is attributable to the incorrectness of the Returns, which are taken from the Custom-house books, and that if the real amount of business could be ascertained the trade of the past year would show an improvement instead of the reverse. The comparison between the two years, however, is made with Returns obtained from the same source, and equally open, therefore, to the charge of short reports. In the case of each year—1864 and 1865—Mr. Gower considered that 50 per cent. should be added to the returns for smuggled goods and low valuations, and I am disposed to believe that he would have been within the fact if he had even doubled this estimate of the deficiencies of Japanese Custom-house administration.

The difference between the export trade of the two years may be traced, however, to the discontinuance of cotton shipments—those of 1865 being only 50,653 dollars in value, against 496,404 in 1864. The exports of tea are satisfactory, being 3,216,440 lbs., according to the Returns, or only 100,000 lbs. less than those of last year, and the circumstance that this item is in excess of the private estimate supplied to Mr. Gower is some proof that the Returns are not altogether without their value. The transactions in silk at Nagasaki are very trifling.

The sale of steamers and foreign sailing-vessels forms a very considerable item in the business of the port, amounting, this year, to 699,500 dollars, and which is not included in the Returns. These vessels have in every case been sold to Daimios, and it appears that a considerable impetus

would be given to trade if Japanese merchants were also free to purchase foreign shipping. I shall therefore endeavour to persuade the Gorogio to grant them this privilege.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure in No. 4.

Consul Gower to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Nagasaki, January* 15, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Trade Returns of this port for the year ended the 31st ultimo.

Respecting the difficulty to obtain from the Japanese Custom-house even these unreliable statements of imports and exports, I can only repeat what I stated in my double Report for 1863-64 of the 18th January last year. I therefore send them as a matter of form, simply stating that the trade has not diminished, and I can safely assert that to compensate for goods smuggled principally by Chinese, and for undervaluations and mis-statements of quantities and weights, as accepted by the Custom-house underlings, cent. per cent. added to both imports and exports will hardly meet their real total.

In order to obtain more reliable statistics of the trade of this port, the authorities were induced last year to appraise the value of goods in itzebus, the silver currency of the country, and abandon the nominal currency in taels, to which they gave a fixed official rate, which seldom or never agreed with that of the market.

Imports.—The principal imports are cotton and woollen manufactured goods, such as grey shirtings, cambrics, camlets, &c. The Returns do not show increase during the past year; but this is easily accounted for by the high prices goods cost laid down in this country, and the low value of the native currency. To this may also be added that the cessation of the civil war in America caused a very great diminution in the export of raw cotton, which export greatly tended to augment the import of manufactured goods. The total imports, however, amount to something very considerable, if steamers and sailing ships sold to the Japanese, as shown in the following list, may be included under this head:—

Date.	Name.	Description.	Registered Tonnage.	Number of Guns.	Where Built.	Material.	When Built.	By whom Sold.	Price in Mexican Dollars.	To whom Sold.
1865										
	BRITISH.									
Oct. 25	Kiu Lin	Screw ...	270	4	Lanarkshire .	Iron ...	1864	Glover and Co.	100,000	Satzuma.
Nov. 22	Sir Harry Parkes .	Ditto ...	541	6	Sunderland ...	Ditto ...	1863	J. Cull ...	112,000	Kanga.
Dec. 4	Union	Ditto ...	204	8	Rotherhithe ..	Wood and iron	1854	Glover and Co.	60,000	Satzuma.
6	Pembroke	Ditto ...	243	3	Boston, U.S. .	Iron ...	1860	Walsh and Co.	25,000	Ditto.
16	Ayrshire Lass ...	Ditto ...	67	2	Dumbarton .	Ditto ...	1848	Glover and Co.	25,000	Chikuzen.
16	Gerard	Ditto ...	410	4	Ditto	Ditto ...	1862	A. Baudwin ...	80,000	Satzuma.
21	Elgin	Ditto ..	396	6	Birkenhead ...	Ditto ...	1862	Glover and Co.	125,000	Chikuzen.
	AMERICAN.									
June 6	Star	Schooner ...	250	2	U. S. A. ...	Wood ...	...	Walsh and Co.	12,500	Kanga.
Aug. 3	Huntress	Barque ...	383	4	Ditto	Ditto ...	...	Glover and Co.	19,000	Satzuma.
Oct. 7	Matthew Luce, with stores	Ditto ...	305	2	Ditto	Ditto ...	...	Walsh and Co.	35,000	Japan. Government.
	PRUSSIAN.									
May ...	Berlin	Schooner ...	207	2	New York ...	Ditto ...	1861	Ditto	11,000	Echizen.
	DUTCH.									
June ...	Viola	Screw ...	684	6	British built .	Iron ...	1862	A. Baudwin ...	95,000	Satzuma.
	Total	... ...	3,960	49					699,500	

A very large business is transacted also in arms and ammunition, of which but a very small portion is reported to the Custom-house. And, finally, I may include as sold to the local Government, principally by Chinese, 350 bars of Peking gold at 225 dollars, equal to 78,750 dollars.

Exports.—Tea, camphor, cotton, tobacco, vegetable wax, and silk, are the principal exports. These are largely produced to meet the foreign demand, and their cultivation greatly increased and still increasing.

By reliable data furnished me by one of the principal British firms here, I find that tea exported in 1865 amounted to 2,239,839 lbs.; in 1861, 1,559,587 lbs.; showing a surplus of 680,252 lbs.; and this does not include the "green leaf," which the Chinese have commenced to export to fire in their own country, the quantity of which is considerable, but impossible to ascertain.

Even the export of silk, which is but commencing at this port, shows an increase of 62 piculs 49 catties; and I may add that some 160,000 cards of silkworm eggs, valuing about 98,360 dollars, left this port for Europe during last year.

Exchange.—There are as yet no banks established at this port, and banking transactions are entirely in the hands of the principal mercantile firms. The rate of exchange is almost entirely regulated by those of our neighbouring port, Shanghae, and the sight value of the Mexican dollar may be said to have averaged about 4*s.* 5*d.* sterling.

The average exchange of the native silver coin last year was 244 itzebus for 100 Mexican dollars.

Shipping.—It will be observed that there is no material difference between the number and tonnage of ships arriving at and departing from this port during the years 1864 and 1865. A large number came seeking, and generally succeeding in procuring, miscellaneous cargoes for various ports in China. Some came merely for the purpose of laying up, as the current expenses at this port are more moderate than in Shanghae.

The foreign residents are slowly increasing. They now number 166, viz:—

British subjects	70	Portuguese	3
American citizens	32	Swiss	2
Dutch	26		
Prussian	19	Total	166
French	14		

Many visitors from China remain here during the summer months to recruit their health, or merely as villeggiatura, and bungalows for their reception are rapidly being built on the beautiful hills surrounding our charming lake-like harbour.

In conclusion, I may observe that notwithstanding the continued unsettled state of internal affairs in Japan, the trade of Nagasaki is prospering, and promises to improve; so much so, indeed, that even the opening of Hiogo will hardly affect it, as the Princes of Kiusiu are those who principally give proofs of entering into the spirit of our commerce, and they are undoubtedly making great preparations to freely supply our demands, and thereby the nature of trade here is gradually becoming more and more local.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ABEL A. J. GOWER.

P.S.—I have also the honour to annex a comparative Table of Exports and Imports for the last two years, which require some explanation.

EXPORTS.

	In British Ships.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1864	844,120	315,772	1,159,892
1865	409,010	151,777	560,787
Decrease ..	435,110	163,995	599,105

IMPORTS.

	In British Ships.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1864	988,961	327,936	1,316,897
1865	800,020	347,751	1,147,771
Decrease ..	188,941	.. ..	169,126

These Custom-house statistics would therefore prove the contrary of my statement that the trade has improved, which I based on the firm and competent opinion of the leading merchants here; and in support of it I not only repeat that no actual reliance can be placed on these imperfect Returns, but also specially draw your attention to the fact that the large but temporary export of raw cotton caused by the civil war in America naturally ceased almost entirely during last year.

There is no doubt, however, that if this item be excepted, the general trade of Nagasaki has steadily increased.

A. A. J. G.

(No. 1.)—Imports at Nagasaki during the Year 1865.

N.B.—The picul (or 100 lbs. weight Japanese) equals about 133 lbs. avoirdupois.

Name of Merchandize.	In British Vessels.		In other Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Itzebus.		Itzebus.		Itzebus.
Ammunition ... Packages	1,996,652	31,944	820,900	9,782	2,817,552	41,726
			875	437	875	437
Bricks	13,270	225	...	...	13,270	225
Camlets ... ... Pieces ...	34,408	550,662	4,234	93,248	38,642	643,910
Camphor . ... Packages	10·95	8,300	1·50	660	12·45	8,960
Cassia ... ... ,,	...	...	197	987	197	987
Carpets ... ... Pieces ...	3,143	6,958	539	994	3,682	7,952
Chintzes . ... ,,	22,956	113,284	3,640	27,105	26,596	140,389
Cigars ... ... Packages	30	290	...	...	30	290
Cloth ... ... Pieces ...	995	30,684	286	16,750	1,281	47,434
Coal ... ... Piculs ...	17,238	11,509	1,760	1,240	18,998	12,749
Corals ... ... Packages	1·06	1,306	0·69	690	1·75	1,996
Cotton—						
Handkerchiefs . Pieces ...	6,888	13,083	4	4	6,892	13,087
Raw ... ... Piculs ...	...	...	156·06	2,829	156·06	2,829
Yarn ... ... ,,	449	33,080	...	...	449	33,080
Cottonetts ... Pieces ...	5,058	21,252	1,580	8,300	6,638	29,552
Cutch ... ... Piculs ...	21	126	...	...	21	126
Earthenware ... Packages	23,873	2,544	13,379	2,131	37,252	4,675
Fire-arms ... ,,	11,271	288,479	14,579	192,386	25,850	480,865
Fishing-lines ... Piculs ...	6·49	1,386	2·85	1,161	9·34	2,547
Flannel ... ... Pieces ...	302	1,897	20	400	322	2,297
Furniture ... ,,	108	1,261	55	904	163	2,165
Ginghams ... ,,	5,066	34,860	21,150	152,266	26,216	187,326
Glassware ... Packages	3,480	582	48,672	25,711	52,158	26,293
Gold stones ... Piculs ...	4·55	3,663	2·40	1,270	6·95	4,933
Hemp ... ... ,,	132·21	32,936	...	...	132·21	32,936
Hides ... ... Pieces ...	7,131	12,229	7,445	17,599	14,576	29,828
Hoof, buffalo ... ,, ...	51·30	525	448·75	2,013	500·05	2,538
Horn, ditto ... ,, ...	134	1,316	355·50	2,299	489·50	3,615
Ditto, rhinoceros . ,, ...	25·37	3,683	2·30	2,276	27·87	5,959
Indigo ... ... Piculs ...	...	...	25	640	25	640
Iron ... ... ,, ...	26,193	121,904	8,940	52,556	35,133	174,460
Ivory ... ... ,, ...	51·60	8,354	...	...	51·60	8,354
Lead ... ... ,, ...	2	16	...	...	2	16
Long ells . ... Pieces ...	2,296	33,526	518	5,616	2,814	39,142
Machinery ... Packages	482	8,357	18	5,635	500	13,992
Medicines ... ,, ...	2,958·95	43,152	2,682·78	43,860	5,641·73	87,012
Paper, Chinese . ,, ...	241	1,260	1,157	3,346	1,398	4,606
Quinine ... ... ,, ...	475	807	100	293	575	1,100
Rattan ... ... Piculs ...	597	2,387	382	2,938	979	5,325
Rhubarb . ... ,, ...	650	11,294	696·73	18,056	1,346·73	29,350
Sail cloth . ... Pieces ...	731	7,581	617	6,384	1,348	13,965
Satin ... ... ,, ...	1,221	14,316	...	...	1,221	14,316
Shark-skins ... Piculs ...	236	1,946	528·60	8,520	764·60	10,466
Sheepskins ... Pieces ...	997	300	1,976	500	2,973	800
Shells, tortoise ... Piculs ...	22·43	637	1·39	575	23·82	1,212
Ship chandlery . Packages	1,378	11,185	1,276	6,625	2,654	17,810
Shirtings, blue ... Pieces ...	7,600	61,600	...	...	7,600	61,600
Ditto, grey ... ,, ...	23,703	163,965	3,000	18,000	26,703	181,965
Ditto, red ... ,, ...	11,112	72,710	3,597	23,532	14,709	96,242
Ditto, white ... ,, ...	12,711	64,574	1,984	8,941	14,695	73,515
Soap ... ... Packages	303	928	1,273	1,900	1,576	2,828
Spelter ... ... Piculs ...	10	99	...	...	10	99
Stores ... ... Packages	2,049	4,835	1,541	4,782	3,590	9,617
Sugar candy ... Piculs ...	186·50	3,510	21	336	207·50	3,846
Sugar, brown ... ,, ...	1,366·20	4,405	...	...	1,366·20	4,405
Ditto, white ... ,, ...	2,325·56	18,410	1,081·60	10,925	3,407·16	29,335
Sundries . ... Packages	1,629	7,393	1,090	11,518	2,719	18,911
Tin plates ... ,, ...	595	6,296	825	7,970	1,420	14,266
Velvet ... ... Pieces ...	1,291	15,158	1,056	16,724	2,347	31,882
Vermillion ... Piculs ...	342·20	23,651	189	11,648	532·20	35,299
Wines, &c. ... Packages	4,849	21,849	2,544	11,858	7,393	33,707
Woollen blankets. Pieces ...	913	7,580	865	1,193	1,778	8,773
	...	1,952,049	...	848,513		
	...	$ 800,020	...	$ 347,751		
Total value	...	...	...	...	...	2,800,562
Equivalent to Mexican dols., at the rate of exchange of 244 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	1,147,771
Import duties paid thereon, in Mexican dollars	...	...	...	...	...	64,486

The quantity and value is as stated by the Custom-house officials, and the value is as appraised by them.

Nagasaki, January 15, 1866.

(Signed) ABEL A. J. GOWER, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—Exports from Nagasaki during the Year 1865.

Name of Merchandize.	In British Vessels.		In Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Itzebus.		Itzebus.		Itzebus.
Awabee ... Piculs ...	64·48	1,229	62·92	1,228	127·40	2,457
Bamboo wares ... Packages	12,547	1,452	11,142	179	23,699	1,621
Brooms ... ... Pieces ...	14,868	804	18,390	1,452	32,258	2,256
Camphor ... ... Piculs ...	1,998·80	38,248	1,970·80	41,554	3,969·60	79,802
Charcoal ... ... „ ...	8,535·33	5 842	11,938·75	8,596	20,474·08	14,438
Coir ... ... „ ...	196·64	786	...	...	196·64	716
Coal ... ... „ ...	34,812	22,328	15,200	9,350	50,012	31,678
Cotton—						
Manufactured . Pieces ...	765	688	522	597	1,287	1,285
Raw ... ... „ ...	1,312·28	47,5 7	77·86	2,756	1,390·04	50,653
Crockery and porcelain ... ... Packages	7,508	4,220	10,914	8,979	18,422	13,199
Cuttle fish ... Piculs ...	3,748·19	64,635	3,728·13	56,032	7,476·32	120,667
Firewood . ... „ ...	1,080	178	3,991	1,036	5,021	1,214
Fish, dried ... „ ...	483·10	5,486	254·73	3,181	737·83	8,667
Gall nuts . ... „ ...	1,014·63	10,752	91·80	734	1,106·43	11,486
Ginseng ... ... „ ...	218·37	13,375	309·94	21,761	528·31	43,139
Ginger ... ... „ ...	220	220	50	100	270	320
Honey ... ... „ ...	80	867	17	51	97	918
Iziko ... ... „ ...	411·45	5,449	221·09	1,782	632·54	7,231
Iron ... ... „ ...	...	...	20·83	208	20·83	208
Isinglass ... ... „ ...	558·02	29,029	229·37	14,200	787·39	43,229
Lacquered ware . Packages	9,495	6,212	468	825	9,963	7,037
Lobsters ... Piculs ...	166·26	1,329	23·85	260	190·11	1,589
Medicines ... „ ...	2,897·15	19,531	2,762·49	16,388	5,659·64	35,919
Mushrooms ... „ ...	785·75	26,670	484·34	14,380	1,270·09	41,050
Oil ... ... „ ...	55	196	44·15	599	99·15	795
Orange-peel ... „ ...	65	221	...	...	65	221
Paper ... ... „ ...	4,0 9	26,054	375·33	5,778	4,434·33	31,832
Paper umbrellas . Packages	7,5 0	1,104	261	2,476	7,761	3,580
Peas ... ... Piculs ...	149·45	345	100·50	480	249·95	825
Planks ... ... Pieces ...	91,141	6,332	101,545	9,146	192,686	15,478
Seaweed ... ... Piculs ...	24,796·40	96,162	10,474·54	34,565	35,270·94	130,727
Shark-fins ... „ ...	141·35	2,6 0	61·53	1,073	202·88	3,673
Shells ... ... „ ...	118·28	39	...	...	118·28	39
Silk—						
Manufactured . Pieces ...	...	...	443	2,658	443	2,658
Raw ... ... Piculs ...	52·47	32,160	...	...	52·47	32,160
Silkworms' eggs	131	76,334	...	...	131	76,334
Soy ... ... Packages	642	513	21	24	663	537
Sundries . ... „ ...	3,808	6,007	6,167	6,379	9,975	12,386
Tea ... ... Piculs ...	22,361·19	361,259	1,762·11	23,116	24,123·30	384,375
Timber ... ... Pieces ...	117	281	...	...	117	281
Tobacco ... ... Piculs ...	1,562·50	6,552	660	2,203	2,222·50	8,755
Toys ... ... Packages	65	222	195	118	260	340
Vermicelli ... Piculs ...	1,191·70	4,151	1,957·45	9,161	3,149·15	13,312
Wax, bees' ... „ ...	38·35	1,427	106·58	3,629	144·93	5,056
Ditto, vegetable . „ ...	3,851·13	68,847	2,983·30	55,262	6,834·43	124,109
Total itzebus	...	997,986	...	370,336	...	1,368,322
Or, Mexican dollars, at 224 itzebus per 100 dollars ...	...	$ 409,010	...	$ 151,777	...	$ 560,787
Export duties, Mexican dols.	...	...	...	...	...	28,032

Note.—Quantity as stated by the Custom-house. Value in Japanese itzebus, as appraised by the Custom-house.

British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 15, 1865.

(Signed) ABEL A. J. GOWER, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Nagasaki, from January 1 to December 31, 1865.

ARRIVALS.						DEPARTURES.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Margaret Campbell	12,863	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	122	7	Jan. 4	Shanghae ..	General.
Bertha	44,693	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	257	12	18	Hong Kong ..	Ditto.
Tapangnyo ..	48,929	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	517	50	5	Shanghae ..	Ballast.
Chusan	30,713	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	434	40	Feb. 23	Ditto	Ditto.
Malacca	21,538	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	565	28	Jan. 26	Ditto	Ditto.
Diana	28,766	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..	223	9	31	London ..	Ditto.
Pembroke ..	48,327	243	24	Jan. 6	Shanghae ..	General	243	24	12	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Promise	50,087	444	44	9	Ditto ..	Ditto	444	44	21	Ditto	Ditto.
Gitana	18,264	103	8	9	Hong Kong .	Ditto	103	8	March 2	Hong Kong ..	Ditto.
Agnes Holt ..	44,509	235	9	14	Shanghae ..	Coals, &c. ..	235	9	Feb. 13	London ..	Ditto.
Woodville ..	10,248	361	12	16	Ditto ..	General	361	12	6	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Child of the Ocean ..	45,714	83	7	17	Hong Kong .	Ditto	83	7	14	Hong Kong ..	Ditto.
Tasso	20,396	264	20	17	Che-foo ..	Medicines, &c. ..	264	20	March 6	Taku	Ditto.
Sir Harry Parkes ..	45,793	541	50	20	Shanghae ..	General	541	50	24	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Satzuma	48,852	282	17	22	Ditto ..	Ditto	282	17	Feb. 3	Ditto	General.
Pembroke ..	48,327	243	26	23	Ditto ..	Ditto	243	26	2	Ditto	Ditto.
Australian ..	26,471	725	74	Feb. 5	Ditto ..	Ditto	725	74	April 17	Hong Kong ..	Ditto.
Swanley	961	350	15	7	London ..	Ditto	350	15	May 3	Pernambuco ..	Tea.
Promise	50,087	444	44	7	Shanghae ..	Ditto	444	44	Feb. 21	Shanghae ..	Ballast.
Bob-tail Nag ..	45,018	170	9	8	Hakodate ..	Seaweed, &c. ..	170	9	17	Ditto	Original cargo.
Pembroke ..	48,327	243	26	15	Shanghae ..	General ..	243	26	18	Ditto	General.
Julia	25,944	477	15	20	Yokohama .	Ditto	477	15	March 10	Ditto	Ditto.
City of Nantes ..	17,495	204	38	20	Shanghae ..	Ditto	204	38	11	Ditto	Ditto.
London	32,519	405	25	24	Yokohama .	Ballast	405	25	21	Ditto	Ditto.
Elyacdary ..	19,148	126	9	March 2	Shanghae ..	General	126	9	14	Ditto	Ditto.
Elgin	45,028	396	47	2	Yokohama .	Ditto	396	47	May 6	Hong Kong ..	Ditto.
Ann	45,619	283	9	4	Shanghae ..	Coals	283	9	March 18	London ..	Ditto.
Satzuma	48,852	282	21	6	Ditto ..	General	282	21	10	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Pembroke ..	48,327	243	26	9	Ditto ..	Ditto	243	26	23	Ditto	Ditto.

Arrivals.						Departures.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Elfin	42,955	174	15	March 16	Kanagawa ..	Ballast	174	15	March 21	Shanghae ...	General.
Union	25,117	204	38	20	Shanghae ..	General	204	38	April 1	Yokohama ..	Ballast.
Ocean Gem ..	25,744	324	15	22	Ditto ..	Ditto	324	15	March 30	Shanghae ..	General.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	22	25	Ditto ..	Ditto	243	22	April 23	Ditto	Ditto.
Woodville . ..	10,248	361	12	25	Ditto ..	Ditto	361	12	May 17	London ..	Ditto.
Jane Mitchell* ..	Provisional Register	264	10	..	..	None	264	10	April 21	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Satzuma	48,852	282	21	April 8	Shanghae ..	General	282	21	13	Ditto	Ditto.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	26	10	Ditto ..	Ditto	243	26	20	Ditto	Ditto.
Child of the Ocean ..	45,714	83	6	,,	Hong Kong .	Ditto	83	6	13	Taku	Ditto.
Akindo	45,812	370	14	,,	Hakodate ..	Ditto	370	14	22	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Ocean Bride ..	Provisional Register	261	11	13	Hong Kong .	Ditto	261	11	23	Yokohama ..	Ditto.
Promise	50,087	444	35	16	Shanghae ..	Coals	444	35	23	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Union	25,117	204	30	17	Yokohama .	General	204	30	21	Ditto	Ditto.
Kin Lin	49,602	270	23	21	Shanghae ..	Ditto	270	23	27	Ditto	Ditto.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	26	24	Ditto ..	Ditto	243	26	May 3	Ditto	Ditto.
Union	25,117	204	30	May 5	Ditto ..	Ditto	204	30	9	Yokohama ..	Ditto.
Tasso	20,396	264	20	8	Taku ..	Medicines ..	264	20	25	Che-foo ..	Ditto.
Kin Lin	49,602	270	23	13	Shanghae ..	General	270	23	18	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	26	18	Ditto ..	Ditto	243	26	17	Ditto	General.
Nepaul	27,250	541	103	19	Ditto ..	Coal	541	103	Sept. 24	Yokohama ..	Coal.
Australian . ..	26,471	725	74	23	Ditto ..	General	725	74	June 2	Hong Kong ..	Ballast.
Onsouri	45,818	363	15	29	Hakodate ..	Ditto	363	15	6	Shanghae ..	Original cargo.
Kin Lin	49,602	270	25	30	Shanghae ..	Ditto	270	25	6	Ditto	General.
Union	25,117	204	30	31	Yokohama .	Ditto	204	30	13	Yokohama ..	Ditto.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	26	June 2	Shanghae ..	Ditto	243	26	July 7	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Jane Mitchell ..	Provisional Register	264	10	17	Ditto ..	Ditto	264	10	1	Hong Kong ..	Ditto.

* Built at Nagasaki.

Arrivals.						Departures.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Kin Lin	49,602	270	28	June 18	Shanghae ..	General . ..	270	28	Sept. 12	Shanghae ..	General.
Rifleman	28,370	346	15	22	London ..	Ditto	346	15	July 5	Batavia ..	Ditto.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	26	26	Shanghae ..	Ditto	243	26	Aug. 11	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Malacca	31,538	565	25	30	Ditto ..	Ditto	565	25	July 8	Ditto	Ballast.
South Western ..	13,838	105	20	July 1	Yokohama .	Ditto	105	20	Aug. 6	Ditto	Coals.
Electra	24,439	606	20	6	Shanghae ..	Ditto	606	20	Oct. 23	Ditto	Ditto.
Stella	Provisional Register	290	14	8	Che-foo ..	Ditto	290	14	Aug. 15	Che-foo ..	—
Adeline	28,324	235	8	10	Ditto ..	Ditto	235	8	Nov. 22	Ditto	General.
Dolphin	41,228	396	9	10	Shanghae ..	Ditto	396	9	July 28	Shanghae ..	Coals.
Kin Lin	49,602	270	25	14	Ditto ..	Ditto	270	25	20	Ditto	General.
Seringapatam ..	3,992	587	14	17	Yokohama .	Ditto	587	14	20	Yokohama ..	Ballast.
Selina Jane ..	27,929	216	11	17	Swatow ..	Ditto	216	11	27	Hakodate ..	General.
Pembroke . ..	48,327	243	26	17	Shanghae ..	Ditto	243	26	Aug. 14	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Mary Mildred ..	44,137	460	18	17	Che-foo ..	Ditto	460	18	Nov. 10	Ditto	Ditto.
Edith	44,303	386	15	17	Shanghae ..	Ballast	386	15	10	Pernambuco ..	Tea.
Lammermuir ..	50,192	1,054	30	24	London ..	General	1,054	30	Sept. 14	Shanghae ..	Part of original cargo of machinery for England.
Carobel	41,019	474	24	26	Ningpo ..	Ditto	474	24	Aug. 18	Ningpo ..	General.
Union	25,117	204	30	29	Yokohama .	Ditto	204	30	1	Yokohama ..	Ditto.
City of Nantes ..	17,495	204	40	31	Shanghae ..	Ditto	204	40	Sept. 13	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Northern Crown ..	47,023	197	8	Aug. 2	Ditto ..	Ballast	197	8	9	London ..	Ditto.
Kate Cleather* ..	33,173	372	22	7	Che-foo ..	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Kaffir Chief ..	29,367	186	11	8	Shanghae ..	Ditto	186	11	Sept. 13	Hakodate ..	Ballast.
Wild Wave ..	44,000	159	22	8	Ditto ..	General	159	22	Nov. 5	Acruize ..	Ditto.
Blanche	29,471	292	11	10	Ditto ..	Ballast	292	11	Dec. 12	New York ..	Tea.
Fusiyama	45,069	710	50	11	Ditto ..	Ditto	710	50	Aug. 18	Yokohama ..	General.

* In port on December 31.

Arrivals.						Departures.					
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Otentosama ..	20,396	70	10	Aug. 11	Hong Kong .	General	264	20	Sept. 16	Taku	General.
Lizzie Allen ..	52,583	325	13	11	Ditto ..	Ballast	70	10	Aug. 16	Yokohama ..	Ballast.
Tasso	41,262	264	20	11	Shanghae ..	Ditto	325	13	18	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Sylphide	9,877	295	13	12	Ditto ..	Ditto	295	13	Sept. 7	Yokohama ..	Ditto.
Ben Nevis . ..	27,756	270	10	12	Ditto ..	Ditto	270	10	Nov. 21	Shanghae ..	General.
Corea	52,587	648	62	15	Hong Kong .	Ditto	648	62	Aug. 19	Yokohama ..	Ballast.
Kin Lin	49,602	270	25	15	Shanghae ..	General	270	25	24	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Chanticleer ..	44,314	396	14	17	Ditto ..	Ditto	396	14	Dec. 1	London ..	Teas, &c.
William Cundall ..	46,817	267	12	18	Swatow ..	Ballast	267	12	Sept. 12	Hakodate ..	Ballast.
Queen's Own ..	28,028	457	15	21	Hong Kong .	Ditto	457	15	Oct. 21	London ..	General.
Armenian . ..	30,675	789	75	23	Shanghae ..	General	789	75	Sept. 16	Yokohama ..	Ditto.
Elgin	45,028	396	47	25	Ditto ..	Ditto	396	47	2	Shanghae ..	Ditto.
Albatross . ..	48,346	122	8	28	Hong Kong .	Ditto	122	8	Oct. 13	Che-foo ..	Ditto.
Pekin	31,183	759	87	29	Shanghae ..	Ditto	759	87	—	—	—
Lightfoot . ..	46,217	472	12	Sept. 18	Ditto ..	Ditto	472	12	—	—	—
Empress	26,189	365	13	18	Yokohama .	Ditto	365	13	—	—	—
Ayrshire Lass* ..	15,117	66	18	19	Shanghae ..	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Glengyle . ..	50,009	1,265	80	22	Ditto ..	Ditto	1,265	80	—	—	—
John Brightman ..	32,714	373	30	26	Ditto ..	Ditto	373	30	—	—	—
Gitana	16,084	103	8	26	Hong Kong .	Ditto	103	8	—	—	—
Pembroke† ..	48,327	243	26	27	Yokohama .	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Elgin	45,028	396	52	28	Shanghae ..	Ditto	396	52	—	—	—
Child o the Ocean .	45,714	83	6	29	Taku ..	Ballast	83	6	—	—	—
Lizzie Allen ..	41,262	325	13	30	Hakodate ..	Seaweed . ..	325	13	—	—	—
Jane Mitchell‡ ..	48,349	264	9	Oct. 2	Hong Kong .	General	—	—	—	—	—
Kin Lin§ . ..	49,602	270	25	3	Shanghae ..	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Mary Mildred ..	44,137	460	17	3	Hong Kong .	Ballast	460	17	—	—	—
Khankai	45,199	137	8	4	Che-foo ..	General . ..	137	8	—	—	—
Malacca	31,538	565	25	5	Shanghae ..	Ditto	565	25	—	—	—

* Sold to the Daimio Skizen. † Sold to a Portuguese subject. ‡ In port on December 31. § Sold to Daimio Satzuma.

Arrivals.						Departures.				
Name of Vessel.	Official Number.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Entry.	Where from.	Nature of Import Cargo.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Date of Clearance.	Where bound.	Nature of Export Cargo.
Union	25,117	204	35	Oct. 6	Yokohama	General	204	35	—	—	—
Glengyle	50,009	1,265	80	10	Ditto	Ballast	1,265	80	—	—	—
Fusiyama	45,069	710	50	14	Hakodate	Seaweed, &c.	710	50	—	—	—
Union*	25,117	204	35	19	Inland sea of Japan	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
Akindo	45,812	370	14	19	Shanghae	General	370	14	—	—	—
Elgin	45,028	396	50	25	Ditto	Ditto	396	50	—	—	—
Quick	47,094	229	12	Nov. 1	Ditto	Ballast	229	12	—	—	—
Sir Harry Parkes†	45,793	541	50	16	Shanghae	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Elgin	45,028	396	50	22	Ditto	General	396	50	—	—	—
Albatross	48,346	122	8	22	Che-foo	Ditto	122	14	—	—	—
Wild Wave‡	4,400	159	22	25	Shanghae	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
Akindo	45,812	370	15	Dec. 2	Hakodate	General	370	15	—	—	—
J. H. Wills, Jun.§	Provisional Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	299	9	—	—	—
Tasso	20,396	264	20	4	Taku	General	264	20	—	—	—
Chusan	30,713	434	50	11	Shanghae	Ditto	434	50	—	—	—
Gerard‖	44,717	410	34	11	Ditto	Ballast	—	—	—	—	—
Japan‡	52,603	255	50	12	Ditto	General	—	—	—	—	—
Promise	50,087	444	36	14	Ditto	Ballast	444	36	—	—	—
Elgin¶	45,028	396	50	15	Ditto	General	—	—	—	—	—
Hiogo**	Provisional Certificate	..	..	..	..	Ditto	243	15	—	—	—
Quick‡	47,094	229	13	22	Ditto	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Raglan‡	26,292	754	22	23	Yokohama	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Dolphin‡	41,228	396	12	26	Shanghae	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Ben Nevis‡	27,756	270	12	27	Ditto	Coals	—	—	—	—	—
Lightfoot‡	46,217	472	12	28	Ditto	General	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..	43,783	3,268	..	..	..	41,142	3,032			

* Sold to the Daimio Satzuma. † Sold to the Daimio Kanga. ‡ In port on December 31. § Formerly under American colours.
‖ Sold to a Dutch subject. ¶ Sold to the Daimio Skizen. ** Formerly steamer "Pembroke."

Arrived with cargo, 103 vessels, of 36,116 tons.
Arrived in ballast, 23 vessels, of 7,667 tons.

Departed with cargo, 101 vessels, of 31,183 tons.
Departed in ballast, 17 vessels, of 9,959 tons.

British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 15, 1866.

(Signed) ABEL A. J. GOWER, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—A RETURN showing the Number and Tonnage of all Foreign Merchant-Vessels visiting Nagasaki during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Flag.	Arrived.						Departed.					
	In Ballast.		With Cargo.		Total.			In Ballast.		With Cargo.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	23	7,667	103	36,116	126	43,783	British	17	9,959	101	31,183	118	41,142
American	9	3,756	19	5,685	28	9,441	American	1	107	23	7,987	24	8,094
Dutch	..	..	22	7,558	22	7,558	Dutch	..	..	22	7,296	22	7,296
French	1	266	10	4,042	11	4,308	French	1	266	10	4,042	11	4,308
Prussian	2	331	10	3,089	12	3,420	Prussian	2	288	7	2,298	9	2,586
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	3	549	3	549	Russian	..	..	3	549	3	549
	35	12,020	167	57,039	202	69,059		21	10,620	166	53,355	187	63,975

(No. 5.)—A RETURN showing the Movements of British Shipping which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of Nagasaki, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Arrived from	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Departed to	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Ports of Japan :—			Ports of Japan :—		
Yokohama, Hakodate	21	8,099	Yokohama, Hakodate	21	7,687
China :—			China :—		
Shanghae, Hong Kong, Che-foo, Ningpo, &c.	102	32,993	Shanghae, Hong Kong, Che-foo, Ningpo, &c.	86	29,988
London	3	1,750	London	7	2,152
			Pernambuco	2	736
			Batavia	1	346
			New York	1	292
Total	126	42,842	Total	118	41,201

British Consulate, Nagasaki, January 15, 1866.

(Signed) ABEL A. J. GOWER, *Consul.*

No. 5.

Consul Fittock to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 3.)

Sir, *Ningpo, February 10, 1866.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a duplicate of my despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, inclosing my Commercial Report and Statistical Tables of the Trade of this Port for the year ended 31st December, 1865, together with duplicates of the documents referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Consul Fittock to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Ningpo, February 5, 1866.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the following Returns, together with my Report on the trade of this port during the past year :—

1. A Return of the British and foreign shipping entered inwards, amounting to 258,247 tons, against 296,311 tons in 1864, or a decrease of 38,064 tons.

2. A Return of the British and foreign shipping cleared outwards, comprising 249,748 tons, against 299,355 tons in 1864, or a decrease of 49,607 tons.

3. A synoptical Return of the foreign import trade, amounting to 9,711,848 dollars, against 15,398,710 dollars in 1864, showing a decrease of 5,687,862 dollars in 1865.

4. A synoptical Table of the exports, showing an aggregate of 8,064,634 dollars, against 9,554,030 dollars, or a decrease of 1,489,596 dollars.

5. A synoptical Return of re-exports during 1865, amounting to 442,464 dollars.

6. A Return of the duties and tonnage dues paid to the Chinese Government upon the trade and shipping during the year, amounting to 346,566 taels, against 342,918 taels, or an increase of 3,648 taels. The same Table also shows the amount received for coast trade duties in 1865 to have been 37,159 taels, against 52,405 taels in 1864, or a decrease of 15,246 taels.

7. A comparative Table of the quantity and value of the principal articles of foreign trade imported in 1864 and 1865.

8. A similar statement of the exports during the two years.

And finally, my Report on the present commercial state of the port.

For the information contained in the Returns I am chiefly indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. K. Leonard, who has succeeded M. Giquel as Commissioner of Customs at this port, and who, like his predecessor, obligingly allowed me to obtain the requisite particulars before the publication of the Customs Returns.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Report on the Returns of Trade at the Port of Ningpo for the Year 1865.

UPON contrasting the present Returns with those of the previous year, it will be observed that, as was predicted, a large decrease has taken

place in many of the articles of both import and export; thus, owing to the termination of hostilities in America, the export of raw cotton has dwindled from 103,201 piculs, valued at 3,096,030 dollars, to 33,567 piculs, valued at 963,100 dollars. As a partial set-off to this, however, green tea which is sent from this port principally for the American markets, has increased from 53,810 piculs, valued at 2,475,260 dollars to 70,662 piculs, valued at 3,311,232 dollars, which realizes the prediction contained in my Report on the Trade of 1864, that Ningpo is in a fair way of asserting her natural right to become the tea-depôt of the Province of Chekiang.

Silk, which is also chiefly produced in this province, has increased in export from 949 piculs, valued at 379,600 dollars, to 1,914 piculs, valued at 957,000 dollars; and this, notwithstanding that the same obstructions to its reaching the port from the silk districts continue to exist. Were these obstructions removed there can be little doubt but this port would become the principal outlet for the raw silk grown in the province, instead of Shanghae, as at present. The obstructions referred to consist entirely of a defective water communication between this and Hang-chow, and they might easily be removed if the people had anything of Western enterprize in their character. Even as it is, I think it would not be wise to calculate upon Shanghae becoming the permanent entrepôt for the raw silk and tea so extensively produced and cultivated in this province.

Another peculiar feature of the trade of the port during the past year as contrasted with that of 1864, is the decrease in the export of copper cash. This has gone from 1,362,892 strings, valued at 1,362,892 dollars, to 395,785 strings, valued at 395,785 dollars. This is no doubt attributable to the fact that the port of Hankow is for the present supplied from some cheaper source, possibly from Japan, the copper cash of which country, I believe, is identical with that of China. When at Nagasaki last year I heard, upon good authority, that, although the exportation is prohibited, large quantities were smuggled out of the country; and no wonder, for there you could obtain about 4,000 for the dollar, and dispose of the same in three days' time at Shanghae at a profit of 300 per cent. In my Report of last year I stated that if the enormous export of cash continued it might lead to popular disturbance, and that I thought why it had not done so already was because the people had not fathomed the mystery of the continually increasing cost of their necessaries of life. The staff of life to the Chinese is rice, and the way in which they were affected by the drain of copper cash was this: The province used to produce large quantities of grain, more, in fact, than was required for local consumption. The cultivation was first of all interrupted by the inroad of the rebels, and when this pest was removed, the enhanced value of cotton, in consequence of the civil war in America, induced cultivators to turn their attention to that product in lieu of rice. The result was that the dealers had to procure this necessary from abroad; and without apparently suspecting it, the consumers had to go to market to supply their wants on the same terms as the foreign residents had to furnish themselves with this and other requisites; that is to say, they had to pay in dollars instead of copper cash. The foreign merchant meanwhile took care to receive payment from the native brokers indirectly in copper cash, as he could thereby make a double market by sending it to Hankow, where it was in great demand for the purchase of tea, or rather to pay for its manipulation, there being a great scarcity of the circulating medium at that port to defray the daily demands of the numerous labourers engaged in the manufacture and preparation of the leaf to meet the continually increasing foreign demand. I believe this scarcity of copper cash is still much felt at Haukow and the other Yang-tsze ports; and it is quite probable a further resort will be

had to this and other provinces to obtain the requisite supply, if it cannot be procured from Japan or elsewhere at a more remunerative rate.

I think the above brief statement of the decrease in the chief articles of export will show that the result, if not advantageous to the mercantile class, is undoubtedly so to the general inhabitants of the province, the gap caused by the diminished demand for raw cotton being almost filled up by the greater quantity of tea required, and the cessation of the drain of copper cash.

I believe the same may be said as regards the import trade, as evinced by the following statistics:—

In 1864 rice was imported to the extent of 1,911,143 piculs, valued at 5,613.463 dollars; last year only 558,442 piculs were imported, valued at 1,092,981 dollars. This tends to show either that a further tract of land has been brought under cultivation, or else that part of the area diverted to the growth of raw cotton has reverted to its former use.

In 1864 opium was imported to the extent of 3,011 piculs, valued at 2,258,430; last year the quantity was 3,380 piculs, valued at 2,251,630 dollars.

Sugar is the third principal article of import; and although this fell off from 149,924 piculs in 1864 to 136,847 piculs in 1865, that of 1864 is valued at 1,029,654, whilst the lesser quantity imported in 1865 is set down at 949,860 dollars, or nearly as much.

The foreign tonnage of the port has decreased from 296,311 tons in 1864, to 258,247 tons during the past year. As the duties collected by the Imperial Government increased to 346,566 taels last year against 342,918 taels in 1864, whilst the coast trade duties decreased from 52,405 taels in 1864 to 37,159 taels in 1865, it appears pretty evident that the total decrease in the value of the trade during the past year is attributable to the existence of a lesser demand amongst the inhabitants of the province for the products of their own country, and not to any abatement of the demand for commodities in which foreign countries, and more especially Great Britain, are interested; in other words, it is rather a sign of native prosperity than indicative of a threatened diminution of foreign trade, which I consider is now settled on a firmer and more satisfactory basis than it has ever been before at this port.

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 1.)—A RETURN of Foreign Shipping at the Port of Ningpo, during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

ENTERED INWARDS.

Flag.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		Whence Entered.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage	
British	348	81,292	35	5,278	383	86,570	Australia, India, and Straits, Siam, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Coast Ports.
French	6	1,965	2	160	8	2,125	Saigon and Coast Ports.
American	251	119,564	9	4,042	260	123,606	Coast Ports.
Russian	1	226	...	...	1	226	Hong Kong.
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prussian	6	1,408	...	...	6	1,408	Coast Ports.
Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mecklenburg	1	145	...	...	1	145	Hong Kong.
Hanoverian	7	1,207	...	...	7	1,207	Hong Kong and Formosa.
Hamburg	44	13,598	1	414	45	14,012	Hong Kong and Coast Ports, India, Batavia, and Straits.
Bremen	14	3,852	...	...	14	3,852	Ditto.
Austrian	1	254	...	...	1	254	Ditto.
Swedish	1	227	...	...	1	227	Ditto.
Siamese	19	8,450	...	...	19	8,450	Hong Kong and Straits, Siam, and Coast Ports.
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spanish	2	403	...	...	2	403	Manilla.
Norwegian	3	609	...	...	3	609	Formosa.
Dutch	4	1,273	...	...	4	1,273	Hong Kong and Coast Ports.
Danish	21	4,696	...	...	21	4,696	Ditto.
Chinese Customs junks	130	8,957	4	227	134	9,184	Coast Ports (chiefly Shanghae).
Grand total	859	248,126	51	10,121	910	258,247	
Total tonnage entered inwards in 1864						296,311	
Decrease in 1865						38,064	

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866.
(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of Foreign Shipping at the Port of Ningpo, during the Year 1865.

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Flag.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		For what Places Cleared.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
British	328	63,036	81	14,210	409	77,246	Siam, Straits, Hong Kon Coast Ports, and Japan.
French	6	1,740	2	385	8	2,125	Saigon, Hong Kong, and Coa Ports.
American	235	123,398	8	1,165	243	124,563	Hong Kong and Coast Ports.
Russian	...	...	1	226	1	226	Hong Kong.
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Prussian	3	1,212	3	572	6	1,784	Hong Kong and Formosa.
Oldenburg	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mecklenburg	1	145	...	...	1	145	Hong Kong.
Hamburg	26	8,978	19	5,034	45	14,012	Hong Kong and Coast Ports.
Hanoverian	6	1,000	1	207	7	1,207	Ditto.
Bremen	8	2,201	6	1,651	14	3,852	Ditto.
Austrian	...	...	1	254	1	254	Che-foo.
Swedish	...	...	1	227	1	227	Newchwang.
Siamese	18	8,253	1	197	19	8,450	Siam and Coast Ports.
Spanish	2	403	...	...	2	403	Amoy and Manilla.
Norwegian	3	609	...	...	3	609	Amoy and Formosa.
Dutch	4	1,273	...	...	4	1,273	Coast Ports.
Danish	12	2,695	7	1,725	19	4,420	Coast Ports and Hong Kong.
Chinese Customs junks	131	8,687	2	165	133	8,852	Chiefly Shanghae.
Total	783	223,630	153	26,028	916	249,748	
Tonnage outwards in 1864						299,355	
Decrease in 1865						49,607	

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866.
(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Ningpo, during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

Imports.

Denomination of Goods.	From British Colonies and Straits Possessions.		From Hong Kong.		From Manilla, Siam, and India.		From Shanghae.		From Coast Ports.		Total.		Estimated Value in Dollars.
	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	
Cotton piece-goods—													
American drills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,796	...	...	...	2,796	...	24,896
Shirtings, dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	...	...	...	2,210	...	9,764
" grey	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,402	...	...	...	13,402	...	79,273
" white	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	...	...	...	3,897	...	17,731
T-cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,361	...	...	...	21,361	...	73,866
Handkerchiefs	...	...	...	Dozens	...	...	1,824	...	...	...	1,824	...	1,660
Chintzes	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	...	13,832
Canvass	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	273	...	2,483
Velveteens and velvets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,456	...	...	...	2,456	...	18,582
Cottonades	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,660	...	...	...	1,660	...	5,042
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,991	...	...	...	6,991	...	32,291
Woollens—													
Blankets	...	...	146	Pairs	...	...	445	...	...	...	591	...	2,688
Camlets	...	...	...	...	...	...	949	...	...	...	949	...	7,599
Long ells	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,240	...	...	...	1,240	...	12,977
Spanish stripes	...	...	36	...	...	...	2,370	...	...	...	2,406	...	35,031
Woollen and cotton mixtures	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,004	...	...	...	5,004	...	27,312
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,768	...	...	...	4,768	...	41,350
Coals	...	...	500*	Tons	...	...	...	196†	...	704½	...	1,400½	15,295
Metals—													
Nail-rod, bar, and pig iron	...	...	...	3,467·16	...	...	...	11,385·40	...	...	...	14,852·56	71,020
Quicksilver	...	...	...	10·00	...	...	...	140·27	...	...	...	150·27	9,026
Lead	...	...	...	7·00	...	...	...	529·69	...	215·25	...	851·94	8,211
Tin, slab	...	...	...	13,248·11	...	159·70	...	4,424·09	...	...	...	17,831·90	398,220
" plates	...	...	...	270·00	...	...	...	912·20	...	...	...	1,182·20	14,880
Steel	...	...	...	84·00	...	...	...	855·32	...	280	...	1,219·32	13,316
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	479·58	...	...	...	479·58	3,011
Opium—													
Persian and Turkey	...	...	...	13·43	..	...	...	197·30	...	...	...	210·73	112,308
Malwa	...	...	...	186·00	...	...	...	2,234·04	...	7·43	...	2,427·43	1,782,926
Patna	...	...	...	48·96	...	...	...	478·21	...	...	...	536·17	249,068
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206·40	...	...	...	206·40	107,328
Rice	...	...	40,147·50	261,197·49	...	203,882·43‡ / 52,865·00§	...	350·00	...	...	...	558,442·42	1,092,981

* From Sydney. † From Japan. ‡ From India. § From Saigon.

Denomination of Goods.	From British Colonies and Straits Possessions.		From Hong Kong.		From Manilla, Siam, and India.		From Shanghae.		From Coast Ports.		Total.		Estimated Value in Dollars.
	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	
Sugar—													
Brown	...	9,433·46	...	15,225·07	...	6,834·75* / 2,326·28†	...	5,185·87	...	61,958·06	...	98,913·49	443,988
White	...	80·70	...	18,081·76	...	862·25	...	16,701·66	...	15,683·52	...	35,136·89	469,132
Candy	...	3,597·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,597	33,740
attans	...	2,675·24	...	1,130 00	...	698·34	...	515·84	...	6,079·90	...	11,099·32	60,766
imber—													
Hardwood ... ... {Beams ...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	15,835
{Planks ...	258,640	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259,228		
Softwood . ... Planks ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,020	...	241
Ebony	...	6,937·65	...	498·00	...	15,860·51‡	...	...	...	...	...	23,296·16	70,685
Umbrellas (foreign)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,978	...	...	...	3,978	...	1,989
Indigo	...	...	...	1,130·50	...	230·00	...	1,066·40	...	...	...	2,426·90	20,023
Pepper	...	307·09	...	792·50	...	...	...	1,108·55	...	...	...	2,208·14	19,204
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	36,400
Wax	...	...	...	2·04	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	34·04	3,640
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,518·20	...	...	...	4,518·20	10,570
Window glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,900	...	...	...	67,900	...	1,566
Estimated value of Chinese cargoes and miscellaneous articles, chiefly belonging to the coast carrying trade in foreign bottoms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,240,000
Total value of Imports at Ningpo in 1865.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,711,848
Ditto ditto in 1864.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,398,710
Decrease in 1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,687,862

* From Manilla. † From Siam. ‡ From Ceylon.

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866. (Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Ningpo, during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

Exports.

Denomination of Goods.	To Hong Kong.		To Shanghae.		To Coast and River Ports.		Total.		Estimated Value in Dollars.
		Piculs.		Piculs.		Piculs.		Piculs.	
Tea, green	..	..	..	70,662·22	..	..	..	70,662·22	3,311,232
,, leaf	..	..	..	1,491·79	..	..	..	1,491·79	70,000
Silk, raw	..	..	..	1,914	..	..	..	1,914	957,000
,, piece-goods	..	37·70	..	79·60	..	74·92	..	192·22	288,330
Cotton, raw	..	18,136·44	..	5,560·06	..	9,871·20	..	33,567·70	963,100
Copper cash .. .. Strings	..	..	235,289	..	160,496	..	395,785	..	395,785
Copper, old	..	..	..	..	..	82·40	..	82·40	1,532
Fish, salt	..	..	..	30,667·28	..	6,974·18	..	37,641·46	376,415
Nankeens	..	..	..	63·48	..	800·17	..	863·65	34,546
Paper	..	29·86	..	1,846·78	..	568·66	..	2,445·30	48,906
Peas	..	..	..	1·80	..	4,225·84	..	4,227·64	10,569
Mats, straw	49,442	..	404,502	..	48,367	..	502,411	..	150,723
Tin foil	..	..	..	2,161·55	..	..	..	2,161·55	194,540
Medicines	..	4,012·72	..	13,490·33	..	4,236·97	..	21,739·52	217,395
Joss-stick powder	..	..	..	10,771·36	..	..	..	10,771·36	16,156
Paper fans	..	..	1,063,863	..	122,845	..	1,186,708	..	47,468
Estimated value of Chinese cargoes and miscellaneous articles, chiefly belonging to the coast carrying trade, in foreign bottoms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	981,037
Total value of the Exports from Ningpo in 1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,064,634
Ditto, in 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,554,030
Decrease in 1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,489,596

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866. (Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 5.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Ningpo, during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

Re-Exports.

Denomination of Goods.	To Shanghae.		To Coast and River Ports.		To Russian Possessions.		Total.		Value in Dollars.
	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Pieces.	Piculs.	
Opium, Malwa	..	131·80	..	..	..	4	..	135·80	115,090
,, Patna	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	21,600
,, Turkey	..	6·32	..	..	..	..	..	6·32	3,080
,, Persian	..	9·70	..	..	..	..	..	9·70	6,112
Cottons and woollens—									
American drills	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	1,653
T-cloths	..	..	100	..	100	..	200	..	800
Blankets .. Pairs	650	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	3,375
Camlets	50	..	57	..	..	..	107	..	546
Spanish stripes	6	..	30	..	..	..	36	..	610
Woollen and cotton mixtures	530	..	50	..	..	..	580	..	3,654
Miscellaneous	617	..	610	..	40	..	1,267	..	9,800
Metals—									
Lead	..	..	..	134·99	..	22·10	..	157·09	1,978
Quicksilver	..	..	..	10·47	..	..	..	10·47	726
Nail-rod and steel	..	100	..	..	..	18·90	..	118·90	800
Tin	..	1·34	..	463·65	..	..	..	464·99	12,935
Gunny bags	5,000	..	47,050	..	..	..	52,050	..	10,400
Pepper	..	678·95	..	428·02	..	1·73	..	1,108·70	9,476
Rattans	..	431·21	..	..	..	..	..	431·21	2,716
Sugar, brown	..	733·25	..	1,450	..	82·25	..	2,267·80	11,907
,, white	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	240	2,520
Wheat	..	..	..	2,786·70	..	..	..	2,786·70	7,023
Window glass	..	..	..	..	2,600	..	2,600	..	785
Rice	..	..	..	13,340·05	..	..	..	13,340·05	36,418
Miscellaneous items, chiefly Chinese cargoes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178,450
Total value of Re-Exports at Ningpo in 1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442.464

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866. (Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 6.)—RETURN of Duties and Tonnage Dues paid upon Foreign Trade and Shipping at the Port of Ningpo, during the Year 1865.

Nation.	Tonnage.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total.	Coast Trade Duties.
		Haikwan taels.	Haikwan taels.	Haikwan taels.	Haikwan taels.	Haikwan taels.
British	86,570	41,431	77,365	7,671	126,467	14,803
American	123,606	18,084	157,428	432	175,944	7,523
French	2,125	279	1,391	326	1,996	934
Hamburgh and sundry	30,658	14,219	7,833	6,116	28,168	6,985
Danish	4,696	3,079	1,893	697	5,669	1,587
Prussian	1,408	794	722	301	1,817	945
Native-built luggers, &c.	9,184	198	6,216	91	6,505	4,382
Total	258,247	78,084	252,848	15,634	346,566	37,159
Total duties and tonnage dues paid upon foreign trade and shipping at Ningpo during the year 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	342,918	
Total coast trade duties paid at Ningpo during the year 1864 ...	...	...	...	...	...	52,405
Increase in 1865	...	...	...	...	3,648	
Decrease in 1865	...	...	...	...	...	15,246

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866.
(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 7.)—A COMPARATIVE Table of the Principal Articles and Average Prices of the Foreign Trade at Ningpo, during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

IMPORTS.

Commodities.	1864.			1865.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Prices.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Prices.
	Pieces.	Dollars.	Dols. c.	Pieces.	Dollars.	Dols. c.
Cotton piece-goods—						
American drills	4,415	33,102	7 50	2,796	24,896	10 50
Shirtings, dyed	3,284	15,222	4 50	2,210	9,764	3 0
„ grey	67,367	353,676	5 50	13,402	79,273	6 50
„ white	10,935	72,690	7 0	3,897	17,731	5 0
T-cloths	8,933	40,198	4 50	21,361	73,866	3 80
Chintzes	4,035	12,105	3 0	4,000	13,840	3 80
Velveteens and velvet	2,627	24,241	8 0 to 10 50	2,456	18,582	8 0 to 10 0
Woollens—						
Camlets	1,364	24,375	18 0	949	7,599	8 80 to 12 50
Long ells	2,040	15,300	7 50	1,240	12,977	11 50
Spanish stripes	2,348	42,420	18 0	2,406	35,031	16 0
Woollen and cotton mixtures ...	5,234	31,404	6 0	5,004	27,312	6 0
Metals—	Piculs					
Nail-rod iron	17,126	60,033	3 50	141,852	71,020	4 0
Pig lead	3,431	25,734	7 75	852	8,211	12 50
Tin, slabs	8,790	192,867	22 0	17,832	398,220	26 50
Opium, Patna	226	128,569	570 0	536	249,068	400 0 to 500 0
„ Malwa	3,011	2,258,430	750 0	2,427	1,782,926	740 0 to 900 0
Sugar, brown	113,260	679,560	6 0	98,913	443,988	5 0
„ candy	6,701	80,382	12 0	3,597	33,740	9 0
„ white	29,963	269,712	9 0	35,137	469,132	12 0
Rice	1,911,143	5,613,463	3 0	558,442	1,092,981	3 50

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866.
(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

(No. 8.)—A Comparative Table of the Principal Articles, and Average Prices of the Foreign Trade at Ningpo, during the Year 1865.

Exports.

Commodities.	1864.			1865.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price.	Quantity.	Value.	Av. Price.
		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Dollars.
Tea, green ... Piculs	53,810	2,475,260	46	70,662·22	3,311,232	47
„ leaf ... „	5,307	159,210	30	1,491·79	70,000	—
Silk, raw ... „	949	379,600	400	1,914	957,000	500
„ piece-goods ... „	90	72,000	800	192·22	288,330	1,333
Cotton ... ... „	103,201	3,096,030	30	33,567·70	963,100	28 50
Copper cash ... Strings	1,362,892	1,362,892	1,000 per dol.	395,785	395,785	1,000 per dol.
„ old ... Piculs	6,415	64,150	10	82·40	1,532	10 to 12
Fish, salt ... „	28,600	257,400	9	37,641·46	376,415	9 to 11
Paper ... ... „	5,154	109,080	20	2,445·30	48,906	20
Mats, straw ... Pieces	722,000	216,600	30 per 100	502,411	150,723	30 per 100
Tinfoil ... ... Piculs	4,233	406,368	96	2,161·55	194,540	90
Paper fans ... Pieces	1,216,252	60,813	5 per 100	1,186,708	47,468	4 per 100

British Consulate, Ningpo, February 5, 1866.

(Signed) W. H. FITTOCK, *Consul.*

No. 6.

Vice-Consul Lay to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 19.)

Sir, *Che-foo, February* 22, 1866.

In accordance with instructions I have the honour to inclose the duplicate copy of my Trade Report for the year 1865.

I also inclose some general observations on the port and trade of Che-foo, which have been furnished me at my request by a British firm at this port, and which I trust may not prove unacceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. H. LAY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 6.

Report on the Trade of Che-foo for the Year 1865.

British Shipping.

The Shipping Return shows an increase in the number of vessels arriving and departing during 1865 as compared with the year 1864.

Entries.

With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Tonnage.	
1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
122	190	44	37	55,797	80,398

Increase of 61 vessels, and 24,601 tons.

Clearances.

With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Tonnage.	
1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
138	222	26	5	55,661	80,222

Increase of 63 vessels, and 24,561 tons.

Under foreign flags there has been an increase of 16 vessels and 11,517 tons arriving, and a decrease of 8 vessels departing, but an increased tonnage of 3,006 tons.

SHIPPING TABLE, showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag.

1865.	Entered Inwards.						Entered Outwards.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	14	6,197	..	..	14	6,197	14	6,197	..	..	14	6,197
Austrian	..	..	1	254	1	254	1	254	..	..	1	254
Belgian	..	..	1	294	1	294	1	294	..	..	1	294
Bremen	23	6,073	4	1,143	27	7,216	26	6,944	..	..	26	6,944
British	190	66,292	37	14,106	227	80,398	222	78,660	5	1,562	227	80,222
Danish	40	8,800	9	2,128	49	10,928	45	10,039	..	..	45	10,039
Dutch	6	1,750	..	..	6	1,750	5	1,508	..	..	5	1,508
French	7	1,735	1	191	8	1,926	7	1,836	..	..	7	1,836
Hamburgh	43	12,441	14	4,063	57	16,504	53	15,281	2	558	55	15,839
Hanoverian	8	1,462	2	255	10	1,717	10	1,717	..	..	10	1,717
Hawaiian	3	604	..	..	3	604	3	604	..	..	3	604
Italian	1	353	..	..	1	353	1	353	..	..	1	353
Lübeck	1	249	..	..	1	249	1	249	..	..	1	249
Mecklenburg	1	267	..	..	1	267	1	267	..	..	1	267
Norwegian	2	649	2	404	4	1,053	4	1,053	..	..	4	1,053
Oldenburg	5	1,081	..	..	5	1,081	4	933	..	..	4	933
Prussian	3	589	3	817	6	1,406	6	1,406	..	..	6	1,406
Russian	1	305	..	..	1	305	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siamese	39	17,317	1	197	40	17,514	30	13,176	1	295	31	13,471
Swedish	..	..	2	385	2	385	2	385	..	..	2	385
Totals	387	126,164	77	24,237	464	150,401	436	141,156	8	2,415	444	143,571

From this Table it will be seen that more than one-half of the trade of Che-foo is carried on in British bottoms.

I offer the following remarks upon the trade during the past year.

Opium.—There has been an increase of nearly 13,000 piculs in the import of this drug. Various reasons are assigned for this increase, the most probable being the stoppage of the growth of the native article in the Provinces of Shan-si, &c., and the heavy tax levied upon it by the Chinese authorities. Another reason of the large import may be attributed to the fact that during most of the year affairs have been tranquil in the North.

Cotton Piece-Goods.—The increased consumption of cotton piece-goods (247,242 pieces in 1865 against 112,753 in 1864) has been caused by the diminution in price—which has been slight—from last year, and by the decrease in arrivals in 1864. In that year there was a falling off as compared with 1863 of 12,000 pieces of grey shirtings, and of all cotton piece-goods of 27,000 pieces. These goods are purchased at once on arrival; and I am informed by the merchants that had the stock been double in 1865 it would have been sold. The high prices are still a bar to a very large trade in these articles at this port; but could a direct trade with England spring up, there is no doubt whatever the trade would increase enormously. At present the goods—which are refuse stock, not saleable at the moment—come hither from the ports in the South, incurring double freight and other expenses, and thus preventing their consumption to any large extent, and putting our manufactures in an unfavourable position, and not able to compete with the native. This port is a great depôt for this province and the adjacent provinces of Shan-si, Ho-nan, and Shen-si, &c. Goods imported are conveyed in junks to the Ta-tsing River, and from thence taken to the marts of Se-nan-foo, Tung-chang-foo, Yen-chow-foo, Tsaou-chow-foo, Tung-ping-chow, &c., where they are lost sight of, but there is no doubt they penetrate far to the West and North. Reports of severe squeezes by the mandarins at a place called Teen-mun-kwan, a little distance from the Ta-tsing River, continue to reach this. It is difficult, however, to obtain the exact truth; the authorities here deny it. It is to be hoped, however, that as affairs get more tranquil in these provinces, this impost, which is considered by some to be a war tax, will cease.

Cotton.—There has been a decrease this year, consequent upon the cessation of export to England, and the return of Indian cotton to China. It commands but a low price in the South, and so long as this continues the export will be small.

Seaweed.—This trade has largely increased, as the following Table show.

Import of Seaweed.

	Piculs.
1863	8,500
1864	6,658
1865	41,425

Of these latter about 38,000 piculs were imported from foreign ports, Japan, Passiet, &c. The import of this article will increase probably, it being much used by the Chinese.

Sugar.—There has been a falling off in this import from the heavy prices ruling in the South. The presence of the rebels at Amoy, coupled with the inundations at Swatow, have been the cause of the failing of the crops.

Coals.—Upwards of 2,000 tons of coals have arrived at this port, and a ready sale has been effected. Che-foo is the coaling station for the steamers which ply between Shanghae and the northern ports, and is, moreover, a coaling station for the British and French fleets. Coals are

at present taken to Shanghae, and from thence brought here, thus adding largely to their cost. A direct trade with England would materially benefit the consumers of this article.

Wheat.—Although the wheat crops suffered much from the long drought and heavy rains, a very large export was made:—

	Piculs.
In 1864	14,240
1865	59,538

showing an increase in 1865 of 45,298 piculs, or above 6,000,000 lbs.

Beancake.—The export of this article has largely increased, while the New-chwang beancake has fallen off. The former is now much preferred, in consequence of its containing more oil than the latter, the cakes not being pressed to such an extent.

Freights have been a trifle better than last year. The trade of this port is principally in the hands of the Chinese, and so long as an indirect trade continues this will be the case. The native merchants find it much cheaper to go to Shanghae and buy goods there themselves, than to purchase of the British merchant here, who adds to the Shanghae price his own commission and charges.

The extension of the tonnage dues certificates to vessels bound to and from Japan will be beneficial to the trade of this port, in consequence of its proximity, and the large trade existing between it and Che-foo.

The port of Che-foo possesses a fine large harbour, with good anchorage for vessels. During the north-east monsoon, safe anchorage and smooth water is to be found on the other side of the harbour under Che-foo Cape. The harbour is more than four miles broad, and in length it extends to the Kung-tung Islands, a distance of about five miles.

Lighthouses (see *infra*).

I regret that it is not in my power to make out comparative statements of the trade at this port from Consular official papers. From the 1st of January, 1865, and until my arrival here in April 1865, in consequence of the illness of the Acting Consul, it does not appear that the manifests of ships containing what is necessary to compile full and correct Returns of trade were preserved. Those I append, and numbered from 1 to 7, which I have obtained from the Custom-house through the kindness of the Commissioner, will, I trust, be sufficient.

(No. 1.)—STATEMENT of Duties levied on vessels under each Flag.

	Opium.				Import.				Coast Trade.				Export.				Tonnage.				Total.			
	T.	M.	C.	C.	T.	M.	C.	C.	T.	M.	C.	C.	T.	M.	C.	C.	T.	M.	C.	C.	T.	M.	C.	C.
American	810	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	2,511	8	0	0	4,685	5	4	4	556	8	0	0	8,566	5	4	4
Austrian	..				..				..				261	7	8	0	..				261	7	8	0
Bremen	270	0	0	0	2,849	1	1	6	1,366	9	6	8	5,506	6	9	6	425	6	0	0	10,418	3	8	0
British	68,510	5	1	9	15,514	7	8	2	6,361	6	2	5	34,588	8	4	9	2,999	0	0	0	127,974	7	7	5
Danish	2,100	0	0	0	2,401	9	2	7	3,057	2	9	1	10,444	2	0	1	1,026	4	0	0	19,029	8	1	9
Dutch	216	0	0	0	828	2	9	0	230	4	6	4	1,637	0	9	7	163	6	0	0	3,075	4	5	1
French	150	0	0	0	343	1	0	3	418	2	3	0	1,597	1	4	1	180	0	0	0	2,688	4	8	2
Hamburgh	1,677	2	4	0	4,514	2	6	5	4,214	0	5	0	13,872	0	5	6	1,484	4	0	0	25,762	0	1	1
Hanoverian	689	7	6	0	1,057	1	0	4	1,471	4	0	6	3,002	9	9	4	274	4	0	0	6,495	6	6	4
Hawaiian	102	0	0	0	249	3	1	4	238	3	3	9	381	3	2	0	90	8	0	0	1,061	7	7	3
Italian	..				..				2	4	2	5	277	0	9	3	..				279	5	1	8
Mecklenburg	..				..				..				266	9	6	5	106	8	0	0	373	7	6	5
Norwegian	540	0	0	0	..				72	0	1	6	1,491	8	6	6	117	5	0	0	2,221	3	8	2
Oldenburg	..				306	9	4	0	199	3	3	0	795	0	0	3	182	0	0	0	1,483	2	7	3
Prussian	..				708	4	2	8	..				1,785	0	0	1	299	8	0	0	2,793	2	2	9
Siamese	1,098	6	0	0	11,873	2	0	9	594	0	6	8	13,915	7	6	2	2,847	6	0	0	30,329	2	3	9
Swedish	..				..				..				603	8	9	7	95	2	0	0	699	0	9	7
Totals	76,164	1	1	9	40,648	8	7	8	20,738	0	2	0	95,113	2	6	5	10,849	9	0	0	243,514	1	8	2

	T.	M.	C.	C.
The total amount of duties as shown by this Table is	243,514	1	8	2
In 1864 were collected	228,920	6	7	0
Showing an increase in 1865 of	14,593	5	1	2

Of this amount British vessels paid 127,974 taels 7m. 7c. 5c., or than one-half.

(No. 2.)—TABLE of Value of Import Trade of 1865 as compared with 1864.

IMPORTS.

	1865.	1864.
	Taels.	Taels.
Value of goods imported from foreign countries, less re-exports, and exclusive of opium and treasure	800,274	676,417
Value of opium imported from foreign countries, less re-exports..	51,376	265,104
Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports, less re-exports, and exclusive of opium and treasure ..	972,835	358,027
Value of opium imported from Chinese ports, less re-exports	1,518,423	516,042
Value of native goods imported from Chinese ports less re-exports..	1,178,482	1,465,530
	4,521,390	3,308,120

(No. 3.)—TABLE of Value of Export Trade of 1865 as compared with 1864.

EXPORTS.

	1865.	1864.
	Taels.	Taels.
Value of native goods exported to foreign countries ..	535,065	890,147
Value of native goods exported to native ports	1,993,941	1,868,400
	2,529,006	2,758,547

(No. 4.)—STATEMENT of Import and Export Trade of 1865 as compared with 1864.

	1865.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Total imports	4,521,390	3,308,120	1,213,270	..
Total exports	2,529,006	2,758,547	..	229,541
Grand Total ..	7,050,396	6,066,667	1,213,270	229,541

The above figures show an increase in the value of the trade at this port during the year 1865, as compared with 1864, of nearly 1,000,000 taels.

(No. 5.)—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing Increase or Decrease in the principal articles of Import during 1865.

Description of Goods.	Classifier.	1865.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Opium	Piculs	2,686·35	1,401	1,285·35	...
Cotton piece-goods	Pieces	247,242	112,753	134,489	...
Woollens	„	4,972	5,681	...	709
Sugar, brown	Piculs	129,935 73	199,486·6	...	69,550·33
„ white	„	49,786·65	68,249·46	...	18,463·81
„ candy	„	4,002·96	4,860·41	...	857·45
Seaweed	„	41,424·42	6,658·48	34,765·94	...
Iron bar	„	7,855·64	7,051·45	804·19	...
Nail rod	„	4,797 13	6,773·65	...	1,976·52
Lead	„	9,875·15	8,398·43	1,476·72	...
White lead	„	1,674·19	6,210·28	...	4,356·9
Needles...	Pieces	26,316,000	1,632,200	24,683,800	...
Sapan wood	Piculs	21,755·18	2,839·31	18,915·81	...
Paper, 2nd quality	„	17,783·83	33,092·21	...	15,308·38
Tin	„	1,168·35	448·58	719·77	...

(No. 6.)—Comparative Statement showing Increase or Decrease of the principal articles of Export during the year 1865.

Description of Goods.	Classifier.	1865.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Beancakes, Che-foo	Piculs	755,052·98	615,297·59	139,755·39	...
,, New-chwang ...	,,	1,272	23,953·96	...	22,681·96
Cotton	,,	341·37	183·57	157·84	...
Silk, pongees	,,	19,141·92	61,805·3	...	42,663·11
,, raw	,,	61·85	None	61·85	...
Peas	,,	470,471·44	651,098·77	...	180,627·33
Wheat	,,	59,538·95	14,240·59	45,298·41	...
Medicine	,,	6,195·83	7,942·63	...	1,746·80
Dates	,,	24,073·75	21,529·76	3,543·99	...
Tobacco, prepared	,,	732·11	1,765·96	...	1,033·85
Vermicelli	,,	31,378·12	24,313·75	7,064·37	...
Melon seeds	,,	5,768·70	1,933·94	3,834·76	...

(No. 7.)—Treasure.

	Taels.
Imported during 1865, value	361,560
Exported ,, ,, ...	1,209,376

A comparison with 1864 is not practicable, in consequence of the last Returns including only a fraction of 1864.

Lighthouses.—The Board of Foreign Affairs at Pekin has authorised the erection of two lighthouses, one upon the extreme point of the Shan-tung promontory, and the other upon the Island known as the Kung-tung, some five miles from Che-foo.

I am happy to be able to report that the Kung-tung lighthouse was commenced some months since, and although the work has been delayed in consequence of the frost, the building is expected to be completed by the 1st September next.

(Signed) WM. H. LAY, *Vice-Consul.*

British Vice-Consulate, Che-foo, February 21, 1866.

Inclosure 2 in No. 6.

General Observations on the Port and Trade of Che-foo, and Trade in the North of China.

The port of Che-foo has now been open to British trade for more than five years. It was previously known by the name of Kee-san-so Bay; and for nearly thirty years it had been the central depôt of a large trade in European and native goods, with several other ports in the Gulf of Pecheli.

During the last decade of that term it had been frequented by European vessels chartered by Chinese at the southern ports of the Empire to bring back peas, beancake, and other northern produce, and also by the opium schooners of the large English mercantile houses established in other parts of China.

The imports of English and American cotton goods at Che-foo in 1859 already amounted to upwards of 20,000 packages, or over 1,000,000 pieces, nearly all of which, together with a considerable quantity of opium, were brought up in junks dispatched by the Shan-tung and northern guilds of Ningpo, Shanghae, and Canton. A portion of these goods were distributed through the province of Shan-tung, conveyed either by land, on the backs of mules, or by sea, to the port of Lung-kow and the mouth of the River Wei, whence they reached the city of Wei-lugen, the large distributing depôt of the trade of the south and south-east part of the province.

Some of the goods went coastwise in small junks to the Ta-tsing and Le-tsing Rivers, which they ascended for some distance, and thence were

conveyed to Se-nan-foo, the capital of Shan-tung, and from thence they were forwarded to the adjacent provinces of Honan and Shen-si.

Another portion of the goods was transhipped to Tien-tsin, on the Peiho, and to Tung-ping, on the Pei-tang, while some were sent for sale in Manchuria, to King-chu, a port in the north of the Gulf of Pecheli, celebrated for a superior quality of white beans, and where a colony of Hokien Chinese, who are still the promoters of this trade, have been established for a long time.

The port of New-chwang derived a part of its supplies of cotton goods from Che-foo, as did also the several small ports on the west coast of the gulf. A trade in the same articles was also carried on with the Corea from the port of Che-foo in small junks which were met by the Corean junks at one of the numerous islands on the west coast of that country. Part of the Corean trade went through the neighbouring ports of Litau and Shitau, near the Shan-tung promontory; but the merchants of those ports generally brought their cotton goods for sale at Che-foo. Considering that before the Treaty of Tien-tsin was drawn up sufficient was known of the Che-foo trade to mark it as a place of importance, it is surprising that no special application was made by British merchants to have it expressly mentioned in that Treaty as one of the northern ports to be opened to their commerce.

The former trade of Che-foo in cotton goods has greatly fallen off since the opening of Tien-tsin and New-chwang to European trade, owing to its supplies for the west and north of the Gulf of Pecheli going direct from Shanghae and Hong Kong in foreign vessels to these two ports; and which has caused Che-foo to be no longer so large a distributing point for these articles in regard to many of the gulf ports. It has, however, become an emporium for distributing native productions to a much larger extent than it ever was before the Treaty opened it to foreign commerce. This is owing to the carrying trade between Che-foo and all the intermediate Treaty ports as far south as Canton being now almost entirely performed by European vessels which are employed in taking peas, beancake, &c., from this port; for as these vessels cannot go to any other gulf native port, the cargoes they bring from the south are landed here, and afterwards sold for conveyance to other places by the gulf coasting junks.

As time rolls on this circumstance will still increase further the importance of Che-foo as a distributing point for southern Chinese produce, such as sugar, paper, &c., of which there is an immense consumption in the province of Shan-tung and places round the Gulf of Pecheli; and it is probable that this may bring back to Che-foo its former distribution of cotton goods also, as it has now become a central market for large quantities of northern produce, which are brought here from the interior of Shan-tung and from the gulf coast ports for conveyance southwards in foreign vessels from hence; and the increased exchange of commodities thus entering here will naturally extend to English cotton goods and everything else offering on the market.

One of the chief causes of this new feature in the trade of Che-foo has been the suspension by the Chinese Government of the prohibition contained in the Treaty of Tien-tsin to export peas and beancake from the northern ports in European vessels. This change was effected in 1861. Since then the junks which formerly came from southern ports to Che-foo and other gulf ports for peas and beancake have almost entirely disappeared, and the native southern merchants of the places, no longer visited by the southern junks, now send their produce to Che-foo, where it is readily disposed of to supercargoes of European vessels returning to the south.

The removal of the prohibition above referred to has also produced

a remarkable change in the whole trade of the north of China. It has not only placed the whole of the carrying business in the hands of Europeans, but it has also brought forward a new class of native merchants who previously had no share in this trade.

Formerly the junk owners or the members of the Shan-tung and northern guilds established at Shanghae and other southern ports, had a monopoly of the northern trade, and junks could not be chartered in the same way as European vessels are now hired by Chinese. At present the natives of Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Shanghae, whose means did not permit them to own junks, are able to obtain the use of European vessels at a moderate rate, and they pay the freight at the termination of the voyage. They avail themselves of European capital advanced to them in the shape of ships, for which they pay interest in the shape of freight. Such advantages offered to traders like the Southern Chinese, who thoroughly understand the benefit and use of credit, could not be otherwise than helpful to them, and develope a large business. They have been eagerly accepted by a number of traders who have become large employers of European shipping, and have settled at the ports opened to them through the intervention of Europeans, and by their industry and special knowledge of the country they have become the greatest competitors that the foreign merchants have to contend with in business.

It is a question whether as yet any Europeans have gained anything in proportion to what has been made by the shipping owners and their agents in China by the removal of a prohibition which was looked upon at one time as the chief impediment to the extension of British trade in the north. It is certain that British shipping has not derived from it an equal benefit to what the vessels of the other European nations have received, while it is evident that the English merchants established at the northern ports have been seriously interfered with in their business by the competition of Cantonese and other southern merchants who have sprung into existence under the recent system.

As, however, the permissive measure alluded to is in accordance with the principles of free trade it must eventually produce beneficial results to all concerned.

The increased employment of steamers by natives on the coast will soon introduce a new feature into the business that may bring about unexpected results for the interests of all concerned. The temporary inconvenience hitherto caused by native competitors to British merchants in the northern ports will show them more clearly the difficulties they have to overcome, and the means they must employ for success, and their own perseverance and energy will surely command a reaction in their favour. British commerce in the north of China is, however, as yet deficient in the essential element of permanent success, and this is generally applicable to the neighbouring ports of Tien-tsin and New-chwang as to the trade of Che-foo. One thing alone is wanted to establish British trade at these ports on a solid basis; the receipt of all descriptions of manufactured goods suited to the local wants in vessels coming direct from England to these ports.

At present the northern ports are supplied with goods from Shanghae and Hong Kong, where the native dealers go and purchase the greater part of the manufactures that are sold in these markets; and until the ports of Che-foo and Tien-tsin are brought into direct communication with the British manufacturer, and goods are sent out from England direct to them, these ports can hardly be said to be opened to British commerce, nor will British trade in these ports and the whole north of China be satisfactorily developed. The laying down price of goods at the northern ports, if received direct from England, would be necessarily less than

what goods bought at Shanghae with the addition of freight, insurance, &c., now cost at Che-foo and Tien-tsin before they can be offered to native dealers; and this difference of cost in favour of the direct shipments would materially increase the consumption of British manufactures if they took place.

The trade of Tien-tsin is now so linked with that of Che-foo that the one cannot be considered separate from the other in this point of direct trade with England, and ships coming out might bring cargoes for both places, as they are only separated by a sea journey of twenty-four hours. Of the three Treaty ports in the Gulf of Pecheli, the one best adapted for direct trade with England would certainly be Che-foo. It is the only one of the three ports which is not closed by ice during the winter. The navigation is easy; the anchorage is safe at all seasons of the year; and it is already a large central market for the Gulf trade, and even now is a distributing depôt for goods for the whole of the North of China.

It is very difficult to state what will be the probable future capability of Che-foo and the North of China in regard to British manufactures. The statistics of the last five years offer no criterion for a decisive judgment in this matter.

The lamented civil war in the United States of America, by reducing the quantity of cotton available for England, and the consequent advance in the price of goods, has kept the China trade in an abnormal state since 1862. Still there is sufficient in the records of the trade to warrant some deductions as to the future. In 1861, when cotton goods were less than two-thirds of their present cost, there were upwards of 1,000,000 pieces of English cotton goods purchased at the ports of Che-foo and Tien-tsin. In 1863, when cotton goods cost as much again as in 1861, the consumption was still over 1,000,000 pieces of goods at the two ports. In 1861, the peace of the North of China was endangered by rebels who ravaged all the Province of Shan-tung, and the consumption of that year can hardly be considered as an average; for in 1865, when the northern provinces were tranquil, the consumption was as large, although the goods cost 50 per cent. more than before; and at Che-foo during that year (1865) the natives bought more than 250,000 pieces of cotton goods at these high rates, which shows that, notwithstanding the shipments to other northern ports, Che-foo is gradually resuming its former importance. It should be borne in mind also that previously to 1862 the importation of raw cotton to the port of Che-foo was 50,000 bales a-year, and about 80,000 bales at Tien-tsin; whereas in 1864 there were 60,000 bales exported from Che-foo alone. The North of China, besides the 1,000,000 pieces of cotton goods that it consumed in 1861, purchased about 17,000,000 lbs. of cotton, or a quantity sufficient to make 2,000,000 pieces of cotton goods; thus making in 1861, when the foreign trade had only begun, and times were unfavourable owing to rebels, a purchase by the North of China of cotton goods and cotton stuffs to the equivalent of 3,000,000 pieces of English cotton goods in one year. At the same time very large quantities of cotton cloths, woven at Shanghae and the Middle Provinces of the Empire, were imported to Che-foo and Tien-tsin to supply the wants of the natives, so that this must be added to the actual total consumption of cotton cloths in the North of China. Since then the Northern Chinese have not only produced the cotton sufficient to clothe themselves, but for export in considerable quantities; but if the inducement of high prices ceases to excite the Northern Chinese to produce cotton for export, they will again be purchasers of cotton and cotton goods to the extent already indicated. The vast capability of the North of China to purchase cotton goods may be gathered from the fact that the bulk of the natives are seldom seen wearing cloths made from English cottons.

They appear to be clad in native-woven materials; and as soon as British merchants can supply the North of China direct from England with goods at such a moderate cost as to be within reach of the masses of the people, the increase of consumption will probably be immense.

Even supposing that the bulk of the people should continue to prefer the native-woven cloth, still when the prices are so low as not to excite its production, they will prefer importing it from Shanghae to at least the quantity used before the export began; and British trade could even then find a very great opening, hitherto untried, of offering to the Northern Chinese weavers English-spun cotton-yarn to the extent of at least 15,000,000 lbs. a-year—that being the equivalent of the cotton yearly imported for spinning and weaving purposes. Indeed, could cotton-yarn be again imported at former low prices from England direct to the North of China, the consumption of this article would form a larger trade than that of cotton goods.

During the last three years it has become impossible to draw the attention of natives to buying yarn, owing to its high price; but there is evidence to show that could it be offered to them at a moderate cost, they would prefer using it to their own unevenly-spun webs. In the Province of Shan-tung, which is specially dependent on Che-foo for its trade, there are more than 10,000,000 lbs. of cotton goods woven by the natives each year, and consequently the opening for a trade in yarn at this port is prodigious.

Although the trade in metals has not yet assumed any great importance, moderate quantities of English iron and lead have found their way to Che-foo. The consumption of lead up to the present time is about 800 tons a-year, and it is chiefly used in making minium, or red lead, with which the natives colour the paper employed in ceremonies, and for special correspondence, and for placards. About 600 tons of English iron are now imported a-year to Che-foo. The native iron competes with it in price for certain sorts, but eventually, when iron is sent out direct from England, so as to lay down here at cheaper rates than what it now costs to bring it from Hong Kong and Shanghae, after it has been shipped to those ports from England, there will doubtless be a much larger consumption of every description. There is a large trade for needles, and it is on the increase. This branch of trade is supplied from Germany. The growing taste for all European articles of utility is extending itself to other articles of hardware which might be developed if a direct trade with England took place.

There is not much request for woollen cloths, though moderate sales of cotton and woollen mixtures are made here. The use of wadded clothing and sheep skins for woollen garments, which are thus cheaply obtained, will always be a bar to a large consumption of English woollen goods. Russian woollen cloths are in limited use, and the cheap German light woollen fabrics find some favour with the better classes as medium clothing in the spring and autumn.

English coals have been in good demand since the extension of steamer trade to the north of China, and during the year 1865 the consumption exceeded 2,000 tons. As Che-foo is the coaling station for nearly all the mercantile steamers going to Tien-tsin and New-chwang, and as the English and French navies have coal-depôts in this port for the use of vessels of war, this branch of trade would greatly increase if coals were sent out direct from England. At present the cost is high, owing to the great expense incurred in transhipping the coal from Shanghae, whence the principal supply comes. It would certainly be an advantage to the British Government if the Royal Navy steamers could get coal here direct from home. There is good coal to be had in Shan-tung, in which province

Che-foo is situated. A sample of this coal was submitted to Admiral Hope in 1862, and the officers appointed to test it reported favourably on its serviceable quality for steamers. How far the coal mines are from Che-foo has not been ascertained. The mineral resources of Shan-tung are reported to be large. There are sulphur and mineral springs about thirty miles distant from this port renowned for their healing qualities, and if a proper geological survey were made of the country much might be discovered that would add to the commerce of Che-foo.

Amongst the articles that can be exported from Che-foo, there is brown silk produced from the wild silkworms that swarm in the mountain forests, and the quantity of this article that could be brought into the market if prices suited, may be computed at not less than 12,000 bales a-year. This silk is of different qualities according to the process and care adopted in reeling it from the cocoons, and some of it is well adapted for manufactures. The native weave plain silk goods from it called pongees, and about 100,000 pieces of these stuffs could be bought annually. There is also a considerable quantity of fine yellow silk produced in the province. In 1861 and 1862 nearly 1,000 bales were exported, but since then very little has been offered for sale. The cause of this silk not making its appearance at Che-foo is partly owing to its being worked up by the native looms to supply the local demand for silk piece-goods. Formerly the greatest portion of silk goods used in the north was brought from Foo-chow and other southern manufacturing towns, but since the rebels devastated those countries this has ceased to be the case, though at present Che-foo imports a moderate quantity of Chinese woven silks, as well as many other branches of commerce. The value of these silk goods imported in the year 1865 was about 45,000*l.* sterling. The silk trade of Che-foo will only be developed and rightly ascertained when by direct importations of English manufactures it will attract to itself all the produce that the natives have to exchange for European commodities.

The capability of Che-foo and the neighbouring port of Tien-tsin for shipping cotton direct from England seems most strangely to have been overlooked or neglected. During the whole of the years 1863 and 1864 more than 20,000,000 lbs. of cotton were shipped away from the two ports for Shanghae and Hong Kong, the greater part of which was thence transhipped to England. If the cotton had been shipped either at Che-foo or at Taku (the seaport of Tien-tsin), the extra cost of freight, the expense of transhipment, of fire and marine insurance, and other incidental charges, as well as a difference in price, in all amounting to at least 2*d.* a lb., would all have been saved, and a great impulse to British trade in the north of China would have been the result. In case of cotton being again required from the far East, for the Lancashire looms, Che-foo and Tien-tsin are likely to export large quantities direct to England.

Besides these matters which directly interest British commerce, Che-foo has commercial relations with Japan, where there is a large market for the medicinal roots and herbs of the north of China, and whence the supplies of isinglass and earthenware are received in return.

A trade in seaweed and peas is also springing up with the Russian ports to the north of the Corea, and the former article is distributed all over the north of China, from Che-foo. There is every probability of a large increase in this business, and that Che-foo will become the centre of the northern trade with those countries and with the Corea, since the trade has already fallen into this channel.

Che-foo possesses, commercially, a most advantageous position. The French navy have their naval and coaling station in the north of China at that port. The British navy have also an island in the bay which serves

as a depôt and a sanitarium. Vessels of war of both nations are constantly stationed there. It would have been the head-quarters of the Anglo-Chinese fleet had it been retained in the service of the Emperor of China. It is the nearest port to Peking which remains open from ice all the year, and it is the point from which, during winter, the Ambassador's and merchants' overland couriers for Peking and Tien-tsin are despatched on the arrival of every mail from England.

If through the progress of enlightened ideas the Chinese Government should boldly enter upon the path of free trade and wish to institute a liberal system of commerce that would largely develop the resources of the country, Che-foo might then become what it seems particularly adapted to be, viz., a free port for all European merchandize, and the emporium of British trade in the north of China.

Che-foo, February 21, 1866.

No. 7.

Consul Winchester to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received May* 19.)

Sir, *Shanghae, March* 24, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward you copy of my despatch to Sir R. Alcock of the 14th of March, with the Trade Returns, which are inclosed therein.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Consul Winchester to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Shanghae, March* 14, 1866.

PURSUANT to the circular requiring the Annual Trade Returns and Reports to be forwarded direct to the Foreign Office for transmission to the Board of Trade, I forward by the outgoing mail a copy of this despatch and inclosures to Mr. Hammond. These consist of similar Returns to those forwarded by Sir Harry Parkes in his despatch of the 21st of June, 1865.

Probably no year ever opened on the trade of this port with gloomier prospects than 1865. The vast exodus of Chinese after the defeat of the rebels had left stranded in serious difficulties many traders, whom the enormous return yielded by Chinese houses had induced to embark their own, and such funds as they could raise, in real estate.

The extension of the tea export in the Yang-tze had thrown upon the home market an excess of that article. The closure of the great outlet of the United States, and consequent necessity imposed on American firms to contract their operations, had diverted the supply destined for that market to the London stocks. The increasing severity of the blockade materially increased this unprofitable accumulation, and a rapid fall in home prices was the consequence.

This was disastrous to many long-established and respectable firms. Bank accommodation, on the facilities connected with which recent commercial building operations were much based, was withdrawn, and the usual result of numerous failures followed.

To add to this depression, the astonishing successes of the "Union forces" led to a marked decline in the value of cotton, a staple which had formed during the year a large though exceptional article of export to

England from this locality. Chinese cotton, being always packed with water to effect a fictitious increase of weight, was even exceptionably depreciated as the prospect of less objectionable supplies opened.

The effect upon the state of business at this port was striking. The whole aspect of the place seemed to have changed. Mercantile houses of world-wide reputation were reported to have sustained enormous losses, to meet which the fortunes made by former generations of merchant princes were to be called out. The expression of men's faces was sombre and depressed. Exchange fell because sellers could see no way to the profitable employment of their funds; and the list of names to whom the banks were allowed to give credit was largely reduced in numbers. Freights went down so low as 30*s.* a-ton for tea; and the profitable employment for shipping, either on homeward or coasting voyages, became impossible. The port was rapidly deserted by its mercantile fleet; and the crowd of storekeepers and artizans, foreign and Chinese, supported by its presence, soon became straitened in their business operations.

So complete a reversal of prosperity as that witnessed between the fall of 1863 and the spring of 1865 was hardly ever before witnessed; nor was there the slightest prospect of improvement previous to the arrival of the intelligence of the reduction of the tea duties—a measure which will be ever memorable in the history of British commerce at Shanghae, as having, almost providentially, interposed to bring back prosperity to this mercantile community.

There was much in the condition of affairs above described traceable to contingencies within the range of those hazards to which commercial operations are necessarily liable; but much of it, even on the most favourable view, is attributable to the excessive and short-sighted spirit of speculation with which all classes of residents in this settlement had been infected by the enormous and short-lived returns of the two former years.

When the crisis arrived it was quickly found that those houses who had withdrawn their funds from the slower circle of legitimate commercial operations to invest them in real estate, or on alluring Chinese ventures, were the first to succumb to pressure.

The extent to which these causes operated in depopulating Chinese and foreign houses was surprising; and in a future despatch, in which I hope to present a general view of the state of the settlement, I trust to be able to furnish some interesting particulars on this head. In the meantime it is sufficient for the purpose of this letter to note the connection.

Probably no interest suffered more generally than the banking. The establishment of seven or eight additional branches led to a competition for business, of which the results were severe losses.

After the end of July, the condition of the settlement and commerce generally gradually improved; and, indeed, so far as trading operations proper were concerned, the year closed with prospects of more than average success.

Having premised these general views, I propose to direct attention, in two separate Memorandums, first, to some of the more noticeable points on which the figures of the Trade Tables of the two years invite comparison, as illustrative of the progress of commerce; and, secondly, to the operations in some of the principal staples of export and import, condensed from Reports kindly furnished to me by mercantile friends, the best qualified to furnish information on the subjects which they have treated.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of the British Import Trade at the Port of Shanghae, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia and Colonies.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore and Straits.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton Piece Goods—			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Shirtings, grey ..	Pieces ..	1,025,626	3,948,659	..	..	262,239	1,009,619	..	..	..	..
,, plain white ..	,, ..	165,309	661,236	..	..	46,788	187,152	..	..	..	..
,, plain dyed ..	,, ..	11,944	47,776	..	..	3,758	15,032	..	..	..	..
,, spotted and broaded white ..	,, ..	6,409	25,195	..	..	2,745	10,705	..	..	..	..
,, ditto ditto dyed	,, ..	23,196	102,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T-Cloths, grey ..	,, ..	119,446	334,448	..	..	36,020	100,856	..	..	..	..
Drills, English grey ..	,, ..	36,997	166,486	..	..	5,965	29,825	..	..	4,840	21,780
,, ,, dyed ..	,, ..	4,254	18,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chintzes and Furnitures ..	,, ..	80,959	170,014	..	..	3,053	6,411	..	..	..	..
,, Japan ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey red cloth or cambrics	,, ..	24,381	70,704	..	..	800	2,200	..	..	..	..
Damasks, dyed ..	,, ..	1,620	9,315	..	..	200	1,400	..	..	..	..
Velvets	,, ..	26,949	195,380	..	..	635	4,446	..	..	..	..
Velveteens	,, ..	14,336	107,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dimities	,, ..	17,300	27,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambrics	,, ..	3,060	5,580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawns	,, ..	10,845	17,352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jacconetts	,, ..	8,364	10,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handkerchiefs	Dozens ..	7,198	5,038	..	..	14,799	10,359	..	..	..	..
Cottonades, unclassed ..	Pieces ..	17,838	40,135	..	..	60	380	..	..	..	..
Cotton thread	Piculs ..	62·84	7,854	..	..	12	1,500	..	..	..	..
,, twills	Pieces ..	2,993	9,727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, yarn	Piculs ..	765	57,375	..	..	936	70,200	..	..	..	..
Ginghams	Pieces ..	900	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslins	,, ..	10,251	15,376	..	..	1,982	2,973	..	..	..	..
Drills, American ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	1,988	15,874	..	..	..	..

Woollen Goods—												
Astrachans, imitation ..	,, ..	40	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blankets	Pairs ..	5,232	22,236	..	..	5,899	25,071	..	..	..	..	
Bunting	Pieces ..	171	840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Camlets, English ..	,, ..	109,330	1,667,282	..	..	5,465	83,341	..	..	220	4,400	
,, Dutch ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	440	9,900	..	..	..	..	
,, Imitation ..	,, ..	8,105	60,761	..	..	380	3,360	..	..	..	..	
Cloth, broad	,, ..	4,256	148,960	..	..	1,707	59,745	..	..	..	..	
,, habit	,, ..	1,749	50,795	..	..	56	1,600	..	..	..	..	
,, medium ..	,, ..	5,956	184,636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spanish stripes ..	,, .	39,595	613,722	..	..	6,142	95,201	..	..	199	3,148	
Woollens, unclassed ..	,, ..	2,121	11,100	..	..	50	1,250	..	..	..	..	
Flannels	,, ..	534	13,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lastings	,, ..	21,278	308,531	..	..	5,236	75,922	..	..	..	..	
,, imitation ..	,, ..	6,155	58,473	..	..	885	7,922	..	..	..	..	
,, crape	,, ..	5,771	51,939	..	..	2,185	19,665	..	..	..	..	
Russian cloth	,, ..	60	1,045	..	..	12	400	..	..	..	..	
Long ells	,, ..	107,834	819,538	..	..	9,812	74,571	..	..	..	..	
Damasks	,, ..	3,850	23,100	..	..	105	720	..	..	..	..	
Bombazettes	,, ..	1,938	9,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Alpacas		219	1,934	..	..	127	1,109	..	..	..	..	
Lustres and Orleans, plain	,, ..	47,206	250,191	..	..	5,824	30,867	..	..	..	..	
,, ,, figured	,, ..	105,049	556,759	..	..	9,300	49,290	..	..	..	..	
Woollen and cotton mixtures, unclassed ..	,, ..	13,351	83,444	..	..	2,309	12,492	..	..	..	..	
Linens	,, ..	1,094	7,658	..	..	50	301	..	..	..	..	
,, sheetings	,, ..	12	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Canvas	Bolts ..	3,242	22,694	..	..	312	2,184	..	..	..	..	
Silk, raw, Japan	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, floss ,, ...	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, waste ,, ...	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, worms' eggs, Japan ..	Packages..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, piece goods.. ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, cocoons, Japan ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, and woollen mixtures .	Pieces ..	125	1,727	..	..	11	120	..	..	..	..	
,, and cotton mixtures ..	,, ..	1,038	13,961	..	..	135	2,250	..	..	..	..	

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia and Colonies.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore and Straits.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Rice	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	126,826 66	329,748	557,332 75	1,393,332	9,495 56	22,789
Sugar, brown	,, ..	..	..	..	..	87,433 68	332,247	..	..	40,574 78	142,011
,, white	,, ..	..	..	..	..	18,208 75	123,818	..	..	..	..
Metals—											
Copper, rod	,, ..	18 61	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sheet	,, ..	38 40	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wire	,, ..	3 70	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, nails	,, ..	10 73	372	..	..	0 84	45	..	..	..	..
,, old	,, ..	..	..	23	368	26 19	380	..	..	..	..
Iron nails	,, ..	407 75	2,035	..	..	276 13	1,380	..	..	..	..
,, screws	Gross ..	610	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, nail rod and bar ..	Piculs ..	106,914 42	277,976	..	..	10,235 96	26,614	..	..	628 16	1,633
,, hoop	,, ..	2,608 85	6,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, manufactured, unclassed	,, ..	1,791 95	5,555	2,962	9,526	..	..	..	..	59 40	150
,, kentledge, pig, and unmanufactured ..	,, ..	30,517	45,775	..	..	252 75	330	..	..	..	..
,, boiler plates and sheet	,, ..	1,727 57	7,774	..	..	53 63	242	..	..	..	..
,, galvanized ..	,, ..	1,333 42	10,002	..	..	781	3,720	..	..	..	..
,, wire	,, ..	2,919 47	23,356	..	..	504 65	4,100	..	..	..	..
Lead, in pigs	,, ..	36,731 62	168,964	2,100	10,000	828 25	4,150	..	..	500 54	2,303
,, sheet	,, ..	264 49	2,112	..	..	388 53	2,619	..	..	..	..
,, tea	,, ..	751 50	4,045	..	..	9 75	96	..	..	..	..
Solder	,, ..	24 52	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spelter	,, ..	..	..	..	..	983	4,900	..	..	298	1,341
Steel	,, ..	3,446 99	18,613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver	,, ..	462 56	24,050	..	..	538 12	27,372	..	..	..	..
Tin	,, ..	..	..	..	..	3,508 74	70,175	..	..	1,593 95	33,474
,, manufactured, unclassed	,, ..	123 48	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, plates	,, ..	5,613 70	47,710	..	..	105 94	846	..	..	..	..

Yellow metal and nails ..	,, ..	1,371 6	37,017	..	..	35 20	770	..	..	..	..	
Zinc	,, ..	55 50	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, sheeting	,, ..	..	..	..	..	103 64	750	..	..	..	..	
Awabe	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bicho de mar, black ..	,, ..	..	..	880 88	18,496	176 43	6,178	..	..	14 40	216	
,, white ..	,, ..	..	..	140	2,000	1,944 25	27,219	..	..	577 98	8,090	
Betel nuts	,, ..	..	..	..	..	728 28	1,821	..	..	681 79	1,704	
,, husks	,, ..	..	..	..	..	161 20	317	..	..	..	..	
Bird's nests, 1st quality ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	1 52	2,620	..	..	0 17	257	
,, 2nd quality ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	25 72	28,225	..	..	1 63	1,500	
,, 3rd quality ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	103 82	51,910	..	..	14 75	2,965	
Bark, Japan	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brass buttons, gilt ..	Gross ..	1,532	2,298	..	..	9,098	13,645	..	..	..	..	
Camphor	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
,, baroos, refuse ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	3 56	5,859	..	..	..	..	
Cardamons, inferior ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	196 14	2,944	..	..	..	..	
,, superior ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	5	125	..	..	..	..	
Caraway seed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 60	157	
Charcoal	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chestnuts	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cloves	,, ..	..	..	..	..	356 98	2,492	..	..	442	2,406	
Cow bezoar	,, ..	..	..	..	..	0 2	55	..	..	..	..	
Coals	Tons ..	47,814	454,233	27,011	229,594	1,562	14,844	..	..	5,102	48,469	
Coke	,, ..	684	10,260	..	..	140	1,560	..	..	..	..	
Coir	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	19 80	99	..	..	..	..	
Copper cash	Strings ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corals	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	0 28	770	..	..	..	..	
Cotton	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Linseed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton seed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cassia twigs	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cotton waste	,, ..	49 21	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cassia lignea	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Curios	Packages .	..	..	..	..	37	455	..	..	..	..	
Earthenware	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia and Colonies.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore and Straits.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Elephants' teeth, whole ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	37 86	4,386	..	..	0 85	76
,, broken ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fans, paper	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feathers, birds, common ..	Sets ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, kingfishers' ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	68,367	6,545	..	..	..	..
Felt, sheathing and roofing .	Value ..	..	1,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	230	92	..	..	325	130
Fish, cuttle	,, ..	..	..	..	..	22 57	337	..	..	..	..
,, dried	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, salted	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 65	302
,, shell	,, ..	..	..	..	..	4 10	140	..	..	..	..
,, skins	,, ..	..	..	..	..	20 80	140	..	..	449 90	1,800
Flints	,, ..	5,359 20	2,060	5,044	2,017	..	..	..	..	3,780	1,890
Fungus..	,, ..	..	..	130	1,950	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambier	,, ..	..	..	..	..	56 57	170	..	..	..	..
Ginseng, 2nd quality ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, crude	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 3rd quality ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	7 60	3,755	..	..	..	..
,, clarified ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	87 20	11,336	..	..	..	..
,, root	,, ..	..	..	..	..	5 76	330	..	..	..	..
Ginger, green	,, ..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	..	..	..
Glass, window	Boxes ..	13,941	32,064	..	..	3,062	7,655	..	..	..	..
,, plate	Packages .	11	537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Venetian	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	4 31	700	..	..	..	..
Gram	,, ..	259	800	..	..	625	1,420	..	..	258	586
Gum, olibanum	,, ..	..	..	..	..	515 37	2,777	..	..	..	..
Gunny cloth	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,300	930
Hemp	Piculs ..	174 54	1,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, cow and buffalo ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	424 18	5,088	..	..	160 7	805
,, elephant	,, ..	..	..	..	..	4 90	24	..	..	..	..

| | | |

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia and Colonies.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore and Straits.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Paper 2nd quality ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plums, dried	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peas	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peel, orange	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pepper, black	,, ..	..	..	..	..	22,819 18	148,325	..	..	5,428 8	35,282
,, white	,, ..	..	..	..	..	8 82	70	..	..	151	1,188
Potatoes	,, ..	..	..	..	..	135	226	..	..	..	..
Prawns or shrimps, dried ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	34 37	724	..	..	99 85	1,795
Putchuck	,, ..	..	..	..	..	492 97	8,874	..	..	..	..
Rattans	,, ..	..	..	..	..	6,521 50	25,433	..	..	6,883 2	30,974
Saffron	,, ..	3	1,800	..	..	3 33	2,000	..	..	..	..
Seaweed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	525 57	1,971	..	..	2,196 47	7,687
Sharks' fins, black ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	120 11	2,766	..	..	..	..
,, white ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	54 20	3,543	..	..	..	..
Sago	,, ..	..	..	..	..	10 4	41	..	..	9 50	50
Shells, sea	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135 40	319
Skins, fox	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, serpent	,, ..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..
,, lamb and sheep ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	6,200	2,100	..	..	..	..
,, elephant	,, ..	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..
Sticklac	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	53	238	..	..	..	..
Tallow, animal	,, ..	..	..	793 13	3,967	75	380	..	..	..	..
,, vegetable ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea, for native consumption.	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, for re-export ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, leaf	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, dust	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, mats	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	4,000	120	..	..	..	..
Tiger bones	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timber, planks, soft wood ..	Sq. feet ..	..	..	14,000	475	89,727	2,243	..	..	228,945	4,578

,, ,, hard wood..	Pieces ..	..	..	375	400	909	2,303	..	..	14,812		25,924	
,, beams	,, ..	..	..	..	..	100	200	..	..	3,029		9,081	
,, piles and poles ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723		750	
Tobacco, prepared ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	60	152	
,, leaf	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
,, stems	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Tortoise shell, whole ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	5	42	2,981	..	..		..	
,, broken ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	7	46	2,685	..	0	3	10	
,, land ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	29		72	..	..		..	
Ultramarine	,, ..	16	76	419	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
Umbrellas, alpaca ..	Dozens ..	..	..	..	..	3		48	..	..		..	
,, cotton ..	,, ..	7,296		29,184	..	297		1,111	..	..		..	
,, silk	,, ..	233		5,126	..	86		1,892	..	..		..	
Varnish, copal	Gallons ..	299		696	..	..		..	..	..		..	
Vermicelli	Piculs ..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	
Wax, vegetable	,, ..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..		..	
Wheat	,, ..	..		..	..	..		..	132	330		..	
Wood—													
Camazan	,, ..	..		..	..	1,086	50	1,626	..	..		..	
Ebony	,, ..	..		..	..	3,006	31	9,020	..	..		4,914	61	14,744
Fragrant	,, ..	..		..	..	249	6	2,739	..	..		2	90	58
Garoo	,, ..	..		..	..	8	41	546	..	..		..		..
Laka	,, ..	..		..	..	710	80	2,483	..	..		1,644	14	5,754
Red	,, ..	..		..	..	1,498	9	2,116	..	..		..		..
Sandal	,, ..	..		..	7,151	28,604	12,907	18	64,537	..	..	13,010	22	65,051
Sapan	,, ..	..		..	..	..	19,594	55	63,861	..	..	1,073	75	2,683
Scale	Pieces ..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..		875		87
Shingles	,, ..	..		..	..	..	199,000		350	..	..	..		..
Wedges	,, ..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Trenails	,, ..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Laths	,, ..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Knees	,, ..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..
Handspikes	,, ..	..		..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..		..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia and Colonies.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore and Straits.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
SUNDRIES.											
Agar agar	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	215	860
Almonds	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alum, white	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchors and chains ..	,, ..	785 90	2,751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot	,, ..	15 60	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley, pearl	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beads, coral	Value ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,510	..	..	..	..
Belts, elastic	Dozens ..	1,352	1,522	..	..	654	734	..	..	..	..
Beeswax	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks and sheaves ..	Pieces ..	298	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brooms	Dozens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borax	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	246 91	6,414	..	..	..	..
Bran	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpets and druggets ..	Value ..	..	2,470	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..
Capoor cutchery	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cement	,, ..	6 48	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalk	,, ..	103 20	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clocks and time-pieces ..	Pieces ..	238	2,725	..	..	381	4,520	..	..	..	..
Corks	Gross ..	2,836	1,091	..	..	104	80	..	..	..	..
Copper pipes	Piculs ..	5 88	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, sulphate of ..	,, ..	9 33	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoa nuts	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	5,201	260	..	..	..	..
Crocodile scales	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	38 13	831	..	..	..	..
Cutch	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	12
Deers' feet	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyes and colours ..	Value ..	..	796	..	..	..	5,827	..	..	..	..
Feathers' peacocks ..	Sets ..	..	..	..	..	316	191	..	..	..	..
Fish fins	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	1 90	7	..	..	..	..
,, maws	,, ..	..	..	..	..	23 96	840	..	..	..	..

Flour	,,	..	..	..	..	7,626	31	38,132	..	..	..	..
Gold stone	Value	..	..	..	..	..		700	..	..	..	..
Gold and silver thread	,,	..	..	..	..	..		551	..	..	..	..
Grass cloth	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Grindstones	Pieces	..	102	18	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Gum, myrrh	Piculs	..	..	..	..	50	50	479	..	..	..	..
Hardware	Value	..	..	11,967	..	..		618	..	..	..	..
Hartall	Piculs	..	..	..	..	2	61	29	..	..	..	..
Japan ware	,,	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Joss-stick powder	,,	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Lamps	Dozens	..	202	2,400	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Lamp wicks	Gross	..	..	..	..	252		253	..	..	..	..
Linen mixtures	Pieces	..	48	400	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
,, drills	,,	..	60	500	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Locks	Dozens	..	725	1,591	..	..	4	144	..	..	..	..
Musical instruments, music boxes	Value	..	..	3,275	..	..		7,073	..	..	..	..
Musk	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Mats, floor	Pieces	..	100	373	..	..	100	280	..	..	..	..
Nankeen	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Oars	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
Oakum	Piculs	..	15	80	..	..	51	38	350	..	..	..
Oil, paint	Gallons	..	9,169	6,877	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
,, kerosine	,,	..	110	95	..	..	4,181		3,775	..	..	..
,, petroleum	,,	..	..	..	..	..	381		270	..	..	..
,, fish	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Paint brushes	Dozens	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Paper hangings	Value	..	..	1,088	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Peel, pumelo	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Pewter	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Pitch	Barrels	..	177	708	30	120	..		..	..	..	..
Pouches, tobacco	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Pumelo, fresh	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Resin	,,	..	54	15	170	..	..	..		..	..	..
Rope, Europe	,,	..	588	34	4,772	..	..	541	48	4,528	..	..
,, Manila	,,	..	218		1,470	..	..	834	69	6,105	..	..

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		Australia and Colonies.		Hong Kong.		India.		Singapore and Straits.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Rope, wire	Piculs	20	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scales	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific instruments	Value	..	120	..	..	..	447	..	..	..	..
Spectacles, telescopes, &c.	,,	..	333	..	..	..	717	..	..	..	..
Stereoscopes, views, & albums	,,	..	695	..	..	..	6,382	..	..	..	..
Soy	Piculs	..	..	..	..	20	60	..	..	..	..
Sugar candy	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tar	Barrels	508	1,624	25	90	357	1,490	..	..	..	..
Toys	Value	..	1,285	..	..	..	1,354	..	..	..	..
Turpentine	Gallons	414	361	..	..	500	455	..	..	..	..
Unicorn horns	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verdigris	,,	5	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watches	Pairs	8½	735	..	..	4,458	44,580	..	..	..	..
Watch-chains and keys	Value	..	42	..	..	..	2,167	..	..	..	..
Watchmaker's tools	,,	..	100	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
Wood-ware	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Opium—											
Malwa	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,114	10,620,420	..	..
Patna	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,324 80	4,498,260	..	..
Benares	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,637 60	1,068,187	..	..
Persian	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	533 25	168,052	..	..
Turkey	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 89	20,925	..	..
Russian	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 47	145	..	..
Total	..	..	12,359,022	..	309,732	..	3,905,063	..	17,769,726	..	522,686
Treasure	..	..	351,659	..	..	..	2,650,551	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	..	..	12,710,681	..	309,732	..	6,555,614	..	17,769,726	..	522,686

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

	Taels.
Value of imports from Great Britain	12,359,022
,, ,, Australia	309,732
,, ,, Hong Kong	3,905,063
,, ,, India	17,769,726
,, ,, Singapore	522,686
Total Value of British Imports (exclusive of treasure) ..	34,866,229
Treasure imported from Hong Kong .. 2,650,551	
,, ,, Great Britain .. 351,659	
Total treasure imported	3,002,210
Grand Total	37,868,439

(No. 2.)—SUMMARY of Return No. 1, showing the Total Value of British Imports for the year ended December 31, 1865.

I.—BRITISH GOODS.

MANUFACTURES.

	Taels.	Taels.
Cotton	7,557,329	
Woollen	5,498,648	
Linen	33,027	
Silk and Woollen Mixtures	18,055	
		13,107,059

METALS.

Iron	416,101	
Lead	194,289	
Tin	154,605	
Yellow metal and other metals	39,011	
		804,006

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal	529,366	
Glass, window	40,956	
Needles	80,679	
Umbrellas	37,361	
Hardware	12,585	
Anchors and other ships' stores	24,662	
Sundries	241,690	
		967,299
Total British goods		14,878,364

II.—INDIAN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Opium	16,375,989	
Rice	1,745,869	
Sugar	598,076	
Coal (Australian)	229,594	
Timber	281,609	
Tin	103,694	
Pepper	184,685	
Birds' nests	87,477	
Rattans, biche de mer, and other Straits produce	219,449	
Sundries	161,423	
Total Indian and Colonial Produce		19,987,865
Total		34,866,229
Total Treasure imported		3,002,210
Total Value of British Imports		37,868,439

(No. 3.)—RETURN of the British Export Trade at the Port of Shanghae during the Year ended December 31, 1865.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		India.		Singapore.		Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Silk, raw	Piculs ..	26,322 93	11,055,660	30 10	12,700	..	..	..	..
,, thrown	,, ..	11 28	4,963	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, coarse	,, ..	18 73	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, waste	,, ..	1,740 79	78,334	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, piece goods, coarse ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	3 55	800	..	..
,, ,, fine ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	21 83	9,540	..	..
Silkworms' eggs	Packages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cocoons	Piculs ..	0 50	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk thread	,, ..	..	..	..	..	1 20	260	..	..
,, caps	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea, black	Piculs ..	238,120 70	6,548,321	..	..	..	..	324 15	8,914
,, green	,, ..	82,097 13	3,160,734	48 97	1,462	..	..	14,105 15	614,838
,, brick	,, ..	2,249 45	13,946	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, dust	,, ..	1,297 37	10,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	,, ..	99,225 80	1,577,689	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alum, green	,, ..	10 0	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bags, gunny	Pieces ..	26,000 0	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, silk	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bamboo leaf	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, tea-firing baskets ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beads, glass	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bean cakes	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bezoar, cow	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blankets, native	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brass ware	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wire	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Camphor, native	,, ..	205 0	3,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cakes and sweatmeats ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Caps, felt	Pieces										
Cassia lignea	Piculs										
Carpets, native	Pieces	96 0		100							
China root	Piculs										
China ware, coarse	,,										
,, fine	,,										
Cotton, waste	,,	200		700				384 26	1,465		
,, rags	,,	4,524 95		6,033				208 38	3,438		
,, thread	,,										
Copper cash	,,										
,, old	,,										
,, ware	,,							8	80		
Dates, preserved	,,										
Dyes and colours	,,										
Earthenware	,,										
Eggs, preserved	Pieces							596 35	748		
Fish, cuttle	Piculs							1,300	13		
,, dried	,,										
,, lines	,,										
,, salted	,,										
Flour, rice	,,										
Fungus	,,										
Ginger, preserved	,,	1 80		25							
Glass ware	,,							2 55	60		
Glue, cow	,,										
Gold thread, imitation	,,							1 32	460		
Gongs	,,	2 0		100							
Grass cloth, coarse	,,										
,, fine	,,										
,, Hankow	,,	5 0		80							
Gypsum	,,										
Hair, camel's	,,	753 2		9,211							
,, cow's	,,										
,, goat's	,,										
Hams	,,										
Hartall	,,										

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Great Britain.		India.		Singapore.		Canada.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Hemp	Piculs ..	54 13	520	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, twine	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides, buffalos' and cows' ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horns, ,, ,, ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoofs, ,, ,, ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indigo, dried	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, liquid	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ink, Chinese	,, ..	0 75	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron nails	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isinglass	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joss sticks	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kittysolls	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lacquered ware	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead, red, or minium ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, tea	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquorice	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lotus nuts or lily seed ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lucraban seed	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lung-ngan, dried . ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mats, bamboo	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, tea and silk ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	20
,, straw	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matting, Canton . ..	Rolls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	331	27	..	..
Musk	,, ..	4 87	34,864	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nankeens	,, ..	..	..	..	..	15 45	788	..	..
Nutgalls	,, ..	801 47	5,919	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, tea	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, wood	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Paints, assorted	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palampores	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, 1st quality ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 2nd ,, ...	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea nuts	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plaisters (medicine) ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rattans, split	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhubarb	,, ..	587 62	30,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rouge	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Safflower	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shell-fish	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoes, satin	Pairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, sheep	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, fish	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, made into clothing ..	Pieces ..	255	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soap stone	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sticklac	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockings, Chinese ..	Pairs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, brown	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, white	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, candy	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow, vegetable.. ..	,, ..	9	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, leaf	,, ..	35	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Towels, native	,, ..	..	..	..	..	9 45	500	..	..	..	..
Varnish	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables, salted ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermicelli	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermillion	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood ware	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, scented	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool	,, ..	66 38	796	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total taels ..	..	..	22,550,283	..	14,162	..	18,179	..	623,772		

SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING.

	Taels.
Value of Exports to Great Britain	22,550,283
Ditto to India	14,162
Ditto to Singapore	18,179
Ditto to Canada	623,772
Total value of British Exports	23,206,396

(No. 4.)—SUMMARY of RETURN No. 3, showing the Total Value of British Export Trade at the Port of Shanghae during the year ended December 31, 1865.

	Taels.		Taels.
Silk	11,168,277	Camel's hair	9,211
Tea, black	6,557,235	Nutgalls	5,919
,, green	3,801,680	Sundries, comprising 24 items..	14,222
Cotton	1,584,422		
Musk	34,864	Total Value British Export Trade ..	23,206,396
Rhubarb	30,566		

(No. 5.)—SUMMARY of Foreign Trade at the Port of Shanghae for the year ended December 31, 1865.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
British—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Great Britain..	12,359,022	22,550,283	—
India	17,769,726	14,162	—
Hong Kong	3,905,063	..	—
Singapore	522,686	18,179	—
Canada	..	623,772	—
Australia	309,732	..	—
Total	34,866,229	23,206,396	58,072,625
Other countries—			
United States of America ..	482,593	3,599,505	—
France and Continent of Europe..	132,643	2,415,403	—
Japan	2,257,986	223,856	—
Russian Settlements	7,450	347	—
Philippine Islands	575,616	84,473	—
Siam	65,320	..	—
Total	3,521,608	6,323,584	9,845,192
Total imports and exports (exclusive of treasure) ..	..	..	67,917,817

TREASURE.

	Taels.		Taels.
Great Britain	351,659	France	236,460
Hong Kong	2,650,551	Japan	198,646
Total British ..	3,002,210	Total other countries ..	493,559
United States of America ..	58,453	Total treasure imported	3,495,769

NOTE.—Of the above, has been re-exported	Taels.
to Hong Kong ..	1,110,428
,, ,, Japan ..	188,650
Total re-exported	1,299,078

(No. 6.)—RETURN of Coast and River Trade at the Port of Shanghae, conducted under various Foreign Flags, for the Year 1865.

	Native Produce.		Foreign Goods.	
	Imports from.	Exports and Re-exports to.	Imports from.	Exports and Re-exports to.
Coast Trade—	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Hong Kong	1,272,788	2,439,764	..	..
Canton	614,779	958,078	62,540	575
Swatow	1,594,569	978,318	8,355	40,270
Amoy	152,189	631,849	43,062	49,079
Foo-chow	648,879	1,620,235	20,972	90,258
Formosa	48,671	19,689	226	13,738
Ningpo	4,535,184	1,214,286	59,353	2,591,331
Che-foo	202,212	249,731	9,146	1,894,432
Tien-tsin	525,387	1,216,835	26,327	6,552,904
New-chwang	558,296	71,457	19,631	947,999
Total Coast Trade ..	10,152,954	9,400,242	249,612	12,180,586
River Trade—				
Hankow	8,243,688	2,124,536	119,528	7,580,676
Kiu-kiang	7,426,463	718,768	8,320	2,488,762
Ching-kiang	23,273	225,966	5,200	2,741,596
Total River Trade ..	15,693,424	3,069,270	133,048	12,811,034
Total Coast and River Trade	25,846,378	12,469,512	382,660	24,991,620

	Taels.
Total Native Produce	38,315,890
Total Foreign Goods	25,374,280
Grand Total	63,690,170

(No. 7.)—RETURN showing the Movements of British vessels and Coasting small craft at the port of Shanghae during the year ended December 31, 1865.

To or from what Place.	1865.				1864.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	89	58,020	65	45,847	152	65,542	127	86,602
Mail-steamers	24	19,266	24	17,808	24	16,035	24	15,665
Hong Kong	110	68,259	101	63,200	131	80,212	123	54,452
British India, Straits Settlements, and Siam ...	41	29,399	24	19,256	66	53,365	30	19,135
Philippines...	8	2,785	12	7,608	6	2,926	15	9,446
Chinese coast ports ...	507	178,394	601	234,453	643	176,853	607	167,630
Yang-tze river ports ...	67	55,889	87	68,012	79	45,320	93	57,115
Japan	109	40,903	126	49,975	115	39,274	186	61,115
America—								
British	None	None	4	1,467	3	2,417	4	1,376
United States	17	10,300	22	10,782	12	6,333	17	6,580
Australian colonies ...	39	24,743	None	None	44	24,393	None	None
Total British vessels...	1,011	487,958	1,066	518,408	1,275	512,670	1,226	479,116
Coasting small craft ...	105	9,064	94	9,261	201	19,313	181	17,681
Grand Total	1,116	497,022	1,160	527,669	1,476	531,983	1,407	496,797

(No. 8.)—RETURN of all the Foreign Tonnage at the Port of Shanghae, during the year ended December 31, 1864.

ENTERED INWARDS.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	935	465,736	76	22,222	1,011	487,958
American	486	271,611	30	11,321	516	282,932
French	40	20,644	1	66	41	20,710
Russian	6	2,773	1	142	7	2,915
Prussian..	16	3,729	4	1,237	20	4,966
Danish	9	2,356	2	265	11	2,621
Norwegian and Swedish ..	5	1,213	..	..	5	1,213
Dutch	15	4,689	1	450	15	5,139
Hamburgh	56	20,944	8	3,150	64	24,094
Bremen	22	7,321	3	1,632	25	8,953
Hanover	3	531	..	..	3	531
Mecklenburg	3	506	..	..	3	506
Oldenburg	2	296	..	..	2	296
Spanish	6	1,528	..	..	6	1,528
Austrian..	2	468	..	..	2	468
Italian	2	808	..	..	2	808
Siamese	6	2,818	..	..	6	2,818
Total	1,614	807,971	126	40,485	1,740	848,456

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	858	418,353	208	100,055	1,066	518,408
American	466	268,497	46	20,327	512	288,824
French	37	18,100	11	4,209	48	22,309
Russian	4	1,961	1	709	5	2,670
Prussian..	16	4,228	7	1,441	23	5,669
Danish	6	1,611	4	1,085	10	2,696
Norwegian and Swedish ..	6	1,364	2	505	8	1,869
Dutch	15	4,647	4	1,557	19	6,204
Hamburgh	53	18,155	9	3,183	62	21,338
Bremen	22	7,990	2	1,529	24	8,519
Hanover	7	1,261	..	..	7	1,261
Mecklenburg	3	498	..	..	3	498
Oldenburg	2	298	..	..	2	298
Spanish	7	1,835	..	..	7	1,835
Austrian..	4	1,216	1	519	5	1,735
Italian	3	1,157	..	..	3	1,157
Siamese	6	2,457	..	..	6	2,457
Total	1,515	753,628	295	134,119	1,810	887,747

Showing the Number and Tonnage of Junks and Ningpo Boats Entered and Cleared.

ENTERED INWARDS.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	95	8,260	10	840	105	9,064
American	31	2,718	2	60	33	2,778
French	3	270	..	..	3	270
Danish	3	61	1	22	4	83
Chinese	132	8,732	4	249	136	8,981
Total	264	20,041	17	1,135	281	21,176

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Flags.	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	89	8,719	5	542	94	9,261
American	21	2,116	8	358	29	2,474
French	3	230	..	..	3	230
Danish	2	44	2	39	4	83
Chinese	134	9,601	7	574	141	10,175
Total	249	20,710	22	1,513	271	22,223

(No. 9.)—RETURN of all Duties on Foreign Trade and Tonnage paid to Chinese Government at Shanghae during the year 1865.

Flags.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total.	Coast Trade Duties.
	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.	H. taels m. c. c.
British	494,661 4 6 6	362,774 5 6 0	95,913 8 0 0	953,349 8 2 6	79,691 5 6 7
American	26,362 3 9 5	37,041 4 7 5	9,029 5 0 0	72,433 3 7 0	44,582 4 8 4
French	11,331 4 0 8	97,023 3 3 3	4,291 0 0 0	112,645 7 4 1	1,345 7 2 4
Russian	414 4 1 4	730 2 4 5	394 0 0 0	1,538 6 5 9	605 7 7 7
Prussian	3,953 9 6 5	1,307 5 0 0	1,093 8 0 0	6,355 2 6 5	495 0 4 5
Danish	2,308 7 1 4	550 4 7 2	453 2 0 0	3,312 3 8 6	986 9 5 2
Hamburg	9,689 9 8 3	9,379 6 2 9	4,651 0 0 0	23,720 6 1 2	7,607 6 3 6
Bremen	3,071 2 5 5	1,139 5 5 7	1,557 0 0 0	5,767 8 1 2	1,171 1 2 8
Dutch	2,662 8 8 7	2,368 1 8 3	912 7 0 0	5,943 7 7 0	288 5 4 9
Hanoverian	853 8 6 0	560 4 9 2	219 3 0 0	1,633 6 5 2	1,480 1 4 8
Norwegian and Swedish ..	45 9 0 0	583 0 3 8	378 4 0 0	1,007 3 3 8	465 3 0 3
Mecklenburg	27 3 0 0	.. ..	124 8 0 0	152 1 0 0	651 3 1 6
Siam	4,150 5 0 4	1,820 4 5 9	1,127 2 0 0	7,098 1 6 3	73 6 9 0
Austrian	151 6 5 1	106 3 4 0	498 8 0 0	756 7 9 1	59 0 8 8
Oldenburg	70 9 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	70 9 5 0	34 3 9 5
Spanish	3,351 4 0 7	3,079 1 8 9	766 4 0 0	7,196 9 9 6	.. ..
Italian	.. ..	33 3 0 0	462 8 0 0	496 1 0 0	.. ..
Chinese junks	67 5 2 2	2,552 2 8 6	145 9 0 0	2,765 7 0 8	2,191 3 4 2
Total	563,175 5 8 1	521,050 0 5 8	122,019 6 0 0	1,206,245 2 3 9	141,730 1 4 4
Amount of Drawbacks to be deducted from Coast Trade Duties					47,558 6 2 0
Net Coast Trade Duties received					94,171 5 2 4
Total amount of Import and Export Duties and Tonnage Dues as above					1,206,245 2 3 9
Opium Duties					783,457 6 4 5
Transit Dues					83,966 7 5 5
Total Hae-kwan taels					2,167,841 1 6 3

(No. 10.)—Summary of the Coast Trade for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

	Hong Kong.	Canton.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Formosa.	Ningpo.	Han-kow.	Kiu-kiang.	Chin-kiang.	Che-foo.	Tien-tsin.	New-chwang.	Total.	
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	
Value of Native Produce imported from	1,272,788	614,779	1,594,569	152,189	648,879	48,671	4,535,184	8,243,688	7,426,463	23,273	202,212	525,387	558,296	25,846,378	
Value of Native Produce re-exported to foreign countries—															25,846,378
	Taels.														
Great Britain	10,905,977														
United States of America ...	3,576,894														
Japan	213,822														
France	185,895														
Canada	525,738														
India	9,739														
Singapore and Straits	6,831														
Hong Kong	6,752														
Manilla	4,147														
Total	15,435,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,435,795	...
Value of Native Produce re-exported to Chinese ports	598,615	113,913	152,562	125,498	231,799	1,731	1,061,084	1,262,825	435,089	208,462	64,095	499,229	12,086	4,766,988	
Total value of native produce re-exported	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,202,783	20,202,783
Total value of native produce imported, less value of re-exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,643,595
Value of native produce exported to Chinese ports	1,841,149	844,165	825,756	506,351	1,388,436	17,958	153,202	861,711	288,679	17,534	185,636	717,606	59,371	7,702,554	
Value of foreign goods re-exported to	...	575	40,270	49,079	90,258	13,738	2,591,331	7,580,676	2,488,762	2,741,596	1,894,432	6,552,904	947,999	24,991,620	
Value of foreign goods imported from	...	62,540	8,355	43,062	20,972	226	59,353	119,528	8,320	5,200	9,146	26,327	19,631	382,660	

(No. 11.)—SUMMARY of Treasure* at the Port of Shanghae, Imported from and Exported to Chinese Ports during the Year 1865.

	Hong Kong.	Canton.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Formosa.	Ningpo.	Han-kow.	Kiu-kiang.	Chin-kiang.	Che-foo.	Tien-tsin.	New-chwang.	Total.
	Tls.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Treasure imported from ..	..	..	..	38,062	550,635	..	274,479	1,441,078	2,657,563	1,458,651	45,395	253,897	2,660	6,722,420
Treasure exported ..	..	3,200	450,500	..	..	1,800	20,696	431,089	1,958,476	108,423	2,700	..	22,640	2,999,524

* It has been found impossible to obtain an exact statement of Treasure imported and exported.

(No. 12.)—Summary of Trade at the Port of Shanghae for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

FOREIGN TRADE.

	Taels	£	s.	d.
Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries	38,386,777 =	11,956,193	0	10¾
Value of foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries	3,161,812 =	984,772	13	11
Value of foreign imports, less re-exports ..	35,225,965 =	10,971,420	6	11¾
Value of native produce exported to foreign countries (including re-exports of native produce imported from other ports, valued at 15,435,795 taels = 4,807,606*l.* 19*s.* 8¼*d.*) ..	29,559,622 =	9,206,590	12	0½
Value of treasure imported from foreign countries	3,259,309 =	1,015,138	18	11¾
Value of treasure exported to foreign countries: .	1,299,078 =	404,608	13	4½

COAST TRADE.

	Taels.	£	s.	d.
Value of native produce imported from Chinese ports	25,846,378 =	8,050,069	16	3½
Ditto re-exported to foreign countries— Taels 15,435,795 = £ 4,807,606 19 8¼				
Ditto re-exported to Chinese ports— 4,766,988 = 1,484,718 2 9				
	20,202,783 =	6,292,325	2	5¼
Value of native produce imported, less re-exports	5,643,595 =	1,757,744	13	10¼
Value of native produce exported to Chinese ports ..	7,702,554 =	2,399,024	12	7½
Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports .	382,660 =	119,182	12	11
Value of foreign goods re-exported to Chinese ports. .	24,991,620 =	7,783,848	6	3
Value of treasure imported from Chinese ports ..	6,722,420 =	2,093,753	14	7
Value of treasure exported to Chinese ports ..	2,999,524 =	934,226	14	11

In the above Table taels are converted into sterling at 6*s.* 2¾*d.*, the average rate of exchange for the year.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Memorandum to accompany the Trade Returns of the Port of Shanghae for the Year 1865.

I.—IMPORTS.

British Goods.	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Manufactures	13,107,059	9,766,161	3,340,898	..
Metals	804,006	1,033,555	..	229,549
Miscellaneous	967,299	1,082,363	..	115,064
Indian and Colonial Produce ..	19,987,865	18,493,024	1,494,841	..
Total, exclusive of treasure ..	34,866,229	30,375,103	4,835,739	344,613
Total treasure imported ..	3,002,210	5,579,419	..	2 577 209
Total value of British imports, showing increase and decrease	37,868,439	35,954,522	4,835,739	2,921,822

Total increase on British imports for the year 1865, 1,913,917 taels.

The increase of manufactures is very remarkable. They must be supposed in some measure to have replaced the fabrics which, but for the high price of that article, would have been worked up into native cloths.

Though there is an increase of 1,494,841 taels in the Indian and Colonial trade over the previous year, the figures are still considerably below those of 1863. The fall in the consumption of opium is still represented by 4,000,000 taels when contrasted with the last-named year.

II.—EXPORTS.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Black tea	6,557,235	8,888,078	..	2,330,843
Green tea	3,801,680	3,273,621	528,059	..
Silk	11,168,277	7,323,332	3,844,945	..
Cotton	1,584,422	6,568,901	..	4,984,479
Miscellaneous	94,782	202,552	..	107,770
Total British exports, showing increase and decrease ..	23,206,396	26,256,484	4,373,004	7,423,092

Total decrease on British exports . .. 3,050,088 taels
Total increase on British imports .. .. 1,913,917 ,,

Total decrease of British trade, 1865 .. 1,136,171 ,,

The above decrease of British trade is mostly covered by the failure of the exceptional commerce in raw cotton.

III.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
British trade, exclusive of treasure	58,072,625	56,923,931	1,148,694	..
Foreign trade, exclusive of treasure	9,845,192	7,301,304	2,543,888	..
Total trade, showing increase in 1865	67,917,817	64,225,235	3,692,582	..
British treasure imported ..	3,002,210	5,287,075	..	2,284,865
Foreign treasure imported ..	493,559	2,016,408	..	1,522,849
Total trade and treasure, showing increase and decrease ..	71,413,586	71,528,718	3,692,582	3,807,714

There is an increase in British trade, exclusive of treasure, of 1,148,694 taels, but it will be seen that the total trade, including treasure, is as near as possible the same as last year, both in the British and foreign columns, in consequence of the large decrease of treasure imported. It may here be noticed that the British trade, exclusive of treasure, is 48,227,433 taels in excess of all other nations.

IV.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN TONNAGE.

ENTRIES.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British vessels, square-rigged	487,958	512,670	..	24,712
,, small craft	9,064	19,313	..	10,249
Total British tonnage, showing decrease..	497,022	531,983	..	34,961
Foreign vessels, square-rigged	360,498	386,661	..	26,163
,, small craft	12,195	27,697	..	15,502
Total foreign tonnage, showing decrease ..	372,693	414,358	..	41,665
Total entries and decrease of tonnage ..	869,715	946,341	..	76,626

V.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN TONNAGE.

CLEARANCES.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British vessels, square-rigged	518,408	479,116	39,292	..
,, small craft	9,261	17,681	..	8,420
Total British tonnage, showing increase and decrease	527,669	496,797	39,292	8,420
Foreign vessels, square-rigged	369,339	409,612	..	40,273
,, small craft	2,787	8,850	..	6,063
Total foreign tonnage, showing decrease..	372,126	418,462	..	46,336
Total clearances and decrease of tonnage..	899,795	915,259	..	15,464

VI.—BRITISH AND FOREIGN DUTIES.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.
	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.	Taels m. c. c.
Customs and tonnage dues.	2,167,841 1 6 3	2,081,373 6 3 1	86,467 5 3 2
Total increase in 1865 ..	..	..	86,467 5 3 2

The above increase is mainly to be attributed to the import duties, which are 109,171 taels 7 mace 6 candarines and 5 cash in excess of last year.

VII.—BRITISH DUTIES.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease, 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
English Imports	494,661	377,941	116,720	..
,, Exports	362,774	367,267	..	4,493
,, Tonnage dues ..	95,913	99,270	..	3,357
Estimated coast duties after deducting share of drawbacks ..	53,691	63,000	..	9,309
Opium duties	783,457	810,029	..	26,572
Transit duties	55,000	33,042	21,958	..
Total duties paid by British trade, showing increase and decrease	1,845,496	1,750,549	138,678	43,731

Total increase British duties 1865, 94,947 taels.

VIII.—COAST AND RIVER TRADE.

	1865.	1864.	Increase, 1865.	Decrease. 1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Native produce .. ,.	38,315,890	43,773,800	..	5,457,910
Foreign goods .. ,.	25,374,280	16,408,393	8,965,887	..
Total trade, showing increase and decrease ..	63,690,170	60,182,193	8,965,887	5,457,910

Total Increase for the year 1865, 3,507,977 taels.

It will be seen that the above increase is to be attributed to the large increase in foreign goods. The increase in the re-exports to the three northern ports of Chefoo, Tien-tsin, and Newchwang is a satisfactory feature, as indicating the growth of the taste for foreign manufactures in provinces where they have hitherto been comparatively little known.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 7.

Abstract of Mercantile Opinions on the Trade of Shanghae for the Year 1865.

THE following mercantile opinions describe the course of the trade for 1865 in the staple imports of manufactures, metals, opium, coals, and rice; and the principal exports, tea, silk, and cotton; and by comparison with past years and allusions to the future, illustrate with considerable clearness the present position and prospects of trade generally at this port.

Imports.

Manufactures.—The trade in woollens, worsted, and mixtures during 1865 exhibits a marked increase over previous years, the importations having, in almost every instance, considerably exceeded those of 1864, as will be seen by a comparison of the following figures:—

	1865.		1864.
Camlets	115,115 pieces, against		74,771
Lastings	29,507	,,	19,545
Long ells	117,646	,,	128,810
Spanish stripes	47,430	,,	31,507
Broad cloths	6,001	,,	4,296
Medium cloths	6,096	,,	5,471
Russian cloths	72	,,	1,568
Figured lustres	114,349	,,	76,990
Plain lustres	53,980	,,	59,601

Owing, however, to the unprecedentedly high cost of worsted and woollen mixtures in England during the early part of last year, and to the fact of importtaions having been in some instances in excess of current requirements, results have not been proportionably satisfactory to importers; but it is hoped that, as supplies from England have apparently experienced a check a few months of healthy demand will suffice to restore the equilibrium between prime cost and selling prices.

Woollen and cotton mixtures continue to make steady progress, partly owing to the increased dearness of native silk fabrics, and partly to the growing familiarity of consumers with our cheaper substitutes for those costly materials. Scarlet long ells have been sold at very high prices for the Hankow market, and the sale of Spanish stripes is steadily increasing. Figured Orleans, craped lustres, and other goods of a similar nature, seem destined to take the place of silk piece goods among the Chinese; and these, and woollen goods generally, are likely to meet with a steadily-increasing demand.

English and German broadcloths are rapidly superseding those of Russian manufacture.

Cotton goods of all descriptions have been in active demand, and the season has been, on the whole, a very lucrative one for importers. The principal demand for these goods has come from the northern ports, more especially Tien-tsin, where, it would appear, the consumption of British manufactures is rapidly increasing. With a range of prices similar to those ruling when that port was opened, probably double the quantity of goods now sold would be disposed of there. The local demand has also been very fair.

The importation of grey shirtings during 1865 was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, but with little effect on prices.

Large quantities of mildewed shirtings were imported in 1865, the mildew having apparently been caused by the employment, in the sizing, of an acid which improved the colour of those goods manufactured from cotton inferior to the American, but completely spoiled them when once packed.

There was some falling off in the supply of white shirtings in 1865 as compared with previous years.

T-cloths.—The quantity imported in 1865 was less than for some years past, owing to the high rates asked for them in England. They resemble, in a greater degree than any other, the native manufacture, and are consequently always fully saleable.

Of white and dyed spots, white and dyed brocades and damasks, the importations were comparatively few. High prices ruled during the latter part of the year, giving a fair profit to importers. They are taken up principally for the Hankow and Tien-tsin markets.

The supply of window-glass has been in excess of requirements.

Metals.—The year 1865 was a satisfactory one for importers, the demand generally outstripping the supply. The extinction of the rebellion in this neighbourhood, and the more settled state of the province, have had a favourable effect on this branch of trade. With more moderate

prices than have lately prevailed there is reason for thinking that the consumption would be largely increased.

Iron and *lead* have for some time past occupied an unsatisfactory position as regards home values.

Opium.—No important change is to be noted in the quantity consumed, except that Patna is coming into more favour than for some years past, and the deliveries during 1865 have been the largest on record since the opening of the port.

The prices of Malwa opium are so high at present, owing mainly to the large quantities held by speculators, that some injury is likely to be done to the trade, as the growth of native opium is always stimulated very much by high rates of Bombay drug.

The better kinds of Chinese opium are worth, generally, nearly as much per picul in this region as Bengal opium, by reason of the greater ease in preparing it for smoking. The reports of Chinese opium-dealers regarding the native drug are often unreliable, but there appears to be reason to believe that much attention will be paid to the cultivation of the poppy in the Provinces of Szu-chuan and Honan this year.

The following is another Report received on this subject, to which is appended a memorandum of the prices ruling during the year 1865 as compared with 1864:—

"*Opium Memorandum*, 1865.

"The opium markets during the year 1865 have experienced more than the usual changes which characterize the trade. The price of Malwa and Patna in January opened at 435 taels per picul for the former, and 320 taels per chest for the latter, and closed in December at 670 and 450 taels respectively.

"The receipts of Malwa from the middle of February to the middle of October were less than the consumption during the same period, but after that the arrivals equalled the deliveries, and on the 31st of December the stock stood at 770 chests against 3,030 chests on the 6th of January. The demand for this description of drug has increased in a very satisfactory manner at the Yang-tze and northern ports, and there is every prospect of the trade at the former becoming more and more important. The growth of the poppy in the western provinces of China was last year prohibited, and this year it was also not allowed. Should the prohibition be continued the demand for foreign drug will be very considerably increased.

"Patna has been for some years increasing in favour and importance, and the deliveries during 1865 reached 11,120 chests. Its consumption until this year has been confined very much to Shanghae and the surrounding country, but it is now extending to all the ports and provinces to come into large consumption."

1865.			1864.		
Date.	Malwa. Value.	Patna. Value.	Date.	Malwa. Value.	Patna. Value.
	Taels.	Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Jan. 7	435 to 430	320	Jan. 8	500	420
25	465 to 470	325	25	485	385
Feb. 8	475	320	Feb. 8	500	400 to 405
22	475	New 310 / Old 338	23	530	New 395 / Old 410
March 8	465	New 305 / Old 340	Mar. 8	545	New 415 / Old 435
25	475	New 315 / Old 335	25	565 to 560	New 405 / Old 420
April 8	495	New 325	Apr. 8	530	New 410 / Old 400
22	520	335	22	510 to 515	Both 385
May 5	505	340	May 5	545	Both 405
22	505	333	21	520	390 to 395
June 5	485	328	June 4	500	390
21	490	325	21	475	375
July 4	510	350	July 4	460	370
21	510 to 512	332	21	495	390
Aug. 4	545	335	Aug. 4	525	385
19	610	385	20	522	383
Sept. 2	630	410	Sept. 3	515	370
20	680	525	20	500	370 to 375
Oct. 7	635 to 640	460	Oct. 8	510	365
25	700	445	25	500 to 505	355
Nov. 8	690	415	Nov. 8	New 490 / Old 495 to 500	360
24	680	405	24	New 480 / Old 490	380
Dec. 8	700 to 710	460	Dec. 8	462	360
23	670	450	24	450	345

Coals are imported from Great Britain, Australia, the United States of America and Japan, as well as from the Chinese port of Kelung in Formosa. The importations from Australia, Kelung, and Japan, seem likely to increase in proportion to the high rates and short supplies of those from Great Britain. Formosa coals have sold at Shanghae at from 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ taels per ton. The Chinese have been almost the only consumers, though this coal has occasionally been used for steamers.

The only port in Japan from which Shanghae receives coals in any quantity is Nagasaki. Owing to the recent abolishment of the Government monopoly, the workers of the Japanese mines have been enabled to supply a more uniformly good description of coals than formerly, but at somewhat advanced prices. It is estimated that 25 tons of the best Japanese coals will give the same result for steaming purposes as 20 tons of Welsh coals. Owing to the introduction of improvements in the working, an increasing supply, and of superior quality, may be looked for.

The consumption of Australian coals has largely increased as compared with other descriptions, having been used by some steamers more generally than the English coal, owing to the high cost of the latter.

The quantity of coals imported from Great Britain in 1865 was 51,325 tons; the stock in Shanghae on the 1st January, 1865 was 46,630 tons, and on the 1st January, 1866, was 23,724 tons, showing a consumption of 74,221 tons during 1865.

The prices ruling in January 1865 were—

	T.	M.	
For English steam coal	6	50	per ton.
Welsh	7	0	,,
Cardiff	7	50	,,

Since that time speculation and irregular demands, with short supplies, have caused an improved market. The year closed with the following rates :—

	T.	M.	T.	M.	
For English steam coal	10	0	to 10	50	per ton.
Welsh	11	0			,,
Cardiff	11	0	to 11	50	,,

There has been on the whole a falling off of about 2,000 tons per month in the consumption of coals from Great Britain owing to the withdrawal of several steamers from the Yang-tze and coast routes to Japan and elsewhere, and to the more general use of Australian coals.

The consumption of American coals has considerably fallen off owing to their high cost, the price at the close of 1865 having reached 14 to 15 taels per ton.

The following is a Return of the importations of foreign coals from 1858 to 1865 :—

	Tons.		Tons.
1858	29,485	1862	173,580
1859	57,710	1863	161,496
1860	53,265	1864	117,244
1861	33,547	1865	91,231

Rice.—The year 1865 was rather an unprofitable one, the high prices at the usual rice ports more that neutralizing the low rates of freight prevailing during the year. The demand for foreign rice has also subsided owing to the success of the native crops. As the country, devastated by the rebels, becomes recultivated, the import of foreign rice will probably altogether cease.

On a fair average for the whole year, Bengal rice was worth about 2 taels 4 mace.

Exports.

Tea.—The year 1865 was one of the most eventful in the annals of the trade. For the first few months those who had been largely interested in shipments of cargoes during the season of 1864-65, were smarting from the disastrous results which had accrued to their ventures ; and when the market opened for the new season's teas, there was a feeling of distrust as to the likely results of the shipments about to be made. Some houses had already succumbed to the pressure of the times ; and most of the banks having been sufferers in consequence, became distrustful of mercantile paper, and credit sustained a severe loss thereby.

The prices paid at the opening of the new season although not so high as the opening rates of the previous year, were in excess of what the teamen had been led to anticipate ; and consequently rashness was again the character applied by many to the operations of the foreign merchants.

After the first settlements had been made, little disposition was shown on the part of foreigners to continue purchases, and prices exhibited a weakening tendency. Any material decline was however arrested by the announcement of the reduction in the duty on tea in England from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per pound ; and an advance of 3 taels per picul was at once established, The stimulus to purchasers, however, which would in ordinary times have resulted consequent upon such intelligence, was not realized, caution having been instilled into the minds of most operators by the costly expe-

rience of the previous year's shipments, and part of the above advance was soon lost. Moreover, advices from home did not encourage the anticipation of any large increase of consumption in Great Britain in consequence of the lowering of the duty 50 per cent. Considerable fluctuations took place in the values of cargoes owing to the accounts received from the home markets until the end of September, after which time a steady and continuous rise took place month by month, and quotations for black leaf teas exhibited at the end of 1865 an advance of fully 6 taels per picul upon the opening rates of the season.

The position of the market was much improved when the favourable out-turn of the first shipments of the season to England became known, and was much strengthened by the fact that the supply of black leaf teas had been proved beyond doubt to be considerably less than that of the previous season—say some 50,000 to 60,000 chests, or about 5,500,000 lbs.

Green Teas during the first half of the year commanded some attention for shipment to America, but for England not much business was done.

A good demand has existed throughout the year for the American market, and at prices generally considered too high for the English market. The expected short supply has tended to keep up prices at a high level.

The total settlements and reshipments of tea for 1865, as compared with 1864, were as follows:—

	1865.	1864.
	Chests.	Chests.
Black	288,060	398,415
Green	423,098½	376,653½

From the above figures it will be seen that the settlements and reshipments of black teas for 1865 were less by 110,355 chests than those of 1864, which discrepancy, it will be noticed, is not borne out by the figures of export subjoined, and is to be accounted for by the circumstance that more direct shipments were made to Great Britain from Hankow in 1865 than in 1864, which do not appear in the above figures, but are still included in the Tables of export hence.

The following figures show the export of tea from Shanghae and the river ports to Great Britain in 1865 as compared with 1864:—

	1865.	1864.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Black	43,195,557	49,370,561
Green	11,987,680	9,651,763
	55,183,237	59,022,324

From the above figures it will be observed that there was a deficit in the export of black tea in 1865, as compared with 1864, of 6,175,004 lbs., while of green there was an excess of 2,335,917 lbs., or, say, a net decrease in 1865 of 3,839,087 lbs.

The export of tea from Shanghae and the river ports to the United States of America in 1865 and in 1864 was as follows:—

	1865.	1864.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Black	327,813	244,016
Green	13,323,513	7,525,979
	13,651,326	7,769,995

Showing an increase in 1865 of 5,881,331 lbs., which is to be attributed to the termination of the civil war in America.

Silk.—At the opening of the year 1865 the stock of China silk was almost exhausted, only about 3,100 bales being exported from the 1st of January to the 1st of June, at which time the new crop began to be brought down to market. The first crop proved good; but about the beginning of July, when the second crop was nearly ready for reeling, the weather was unusually wet, and the result was that the second crop was almost entirely lost. The opening prices in June for the new silk were about—

400 to 500 taels per picul for Tsatlees, Nos. 1 to 5.
325 to 415 ,, ,, Taysaams, Nos. 1 to 5.
350 to 430 ,, ,, Yuenfas, Nos. 1 to 5.

And other qualities at proportionate rates, the exchange on London at six months' sight being 6*s.* 2*d.* per tael. The failure of the second crop, added to the intelligence of the disastrous out-turn of the European silk production, caused prices to advance daily, so that at the close of the year the rates ruling were—

For Tsatlees, Nos 1 to 5 .. .. .. 520 to 655 taels
Taysaams, Nos. 1 to 5 .. .. .. 390 to 555 ,,
Yuenfas, Nos. 1 to 5 .. .. .. 460 to 560 ,,

Per picul of 133⅓ lbs.; exchange being at 6*s.* 3*d.* per tael.

The finest silks have throughout the season been most in demand, as being the most suitable to replace the deficiency of the European crop; and prices for such qualities have naturally advanced to the greatest extent. The unsold stock on the 31st December only amounted to about 1,500 bales, and but little more silk can be expected to be brought down to market until the arrival of the new crop of June next.

The high prices paid for fine silk this season have greatly enriched the growers, as well as encouraged them to increase the production of suitable silk for export; great preparations are accordingly said to be in progress for the coming season; and should the weather prove fairly favourable for the culture of the worms, a much larger yield than heretofore may be confidently expected for next season.

The total export of China silk from Shanghae, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1865, amounted to about 42,000 bales. Of these about 25,800 were shipped by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, 14,400 by the Messageries Impériales steamers, 1,167 by British sailing-vessels direct to London, and 633 to Hong Kong, for shipment thence to Europe. About 7,000 bales were shipped to Marseilles.

Cotton.—For the first three months of 1865 cotton was in some inquiry for shipment to England; but after that time the demand subsided, and by the end of May it had ceased to be exported to Europe. Lower prices in Liverpool consequent on the termination of the American war, and character given to China cotton as "water-packed," deterred shippers from operating farther; and, in fact, the latter reason caused the China cotton trade to be looked upon with suspicion and distrust.

After the discontinuance of shipments to England there was a gradual decline in prices from 17½ to 13½ taels per picul; but in consequence of a demand having set in for shipment to the southern ports of China and to Hong Kong, and the new crop, which came to market in October, proving only about half an average one, a reaction took place, and the price at one time reached 20 to 21 taels per picul. This was not, however, long maintained, as reports from the southern ports and Hong Kong towards the close of the year were less favourable: and the value of Shanghae staple at the end of December could not be quoted higher than 17½ to 18 taels per picul.

The export to Great Britain in 1865 was 99,128 piculs, or 13,217,000 lbs., against 321,848 piculs (or 42,913,000 lbs.) in 1864, and to Hong Kong and the southern ports in 1865, 164,382 piculs (21,917,600 lbs.) against 172,670 piculs (23,022,600 lbs.) in 1864.

Shipping and Freights.

The year 1865 was marked by almost unvaried depression and unprofitable employment of vessels of every class. This has been due to various causes; the unsatisfactory state of markets in the case of the coast trade, and of teas in England; the large fleet of steamers constantly running to all the open ports; and a prohibition by the local authorities of the employment by native merchants of foreign vessels in the beancake trade between Che-foo, New-chwang, and Shanghae. The prohibition of the export of rice from Siam, which was in existence at the beginning of the year, and continued till very lately, has assisted in keeping large numbers of ships here which would otherwise have found employment; while the sudden cessation of the war in America found many vessels of heavy tonnage, which had come here expressly to load cotton, without chance of employment elsewhere, and forced them to accept very low rates homewards, or enter on the wood trade with Foo-chow at unremunerative rates, and to the exclusion of vessels of smaller size. Latterly the almost utter impossibility of getting employment here, the withdrawal of the prohibition of the export of rice from Siam, and the favourable accounts from Rangoon and the neighbouring ports, have withdrawn large numbers of the better class of vessels from the port. There is still no improvement as regards the coast trade. For voyages homewards, either direct or viâ the rice ports, rates are advancing.

The rate to England has never exceeded 3*l.* per ton for tea throughout the year, and reached that amount but on one occasion. The current rate has been generally 2*l.* 10*s.* or 2*l.*; and for many months, until lately, 1*l.* 10*s.*—1*l.* 5*s.* having been accepted by several ships.

The following is a statement of the rates of freight ruling during the year :—

January—2*l.* 5*s.*
February—3*l.*
March, April, May—2*l.* 15*s.*
June—old teas, 2*l.* 10*s.*; new, 4*l.* to 5*l.*
July 3—To London, 2*l.* 10*s.*; to New York, 2*l.* 15*s.*
July 21—2*l.*
August 3—2*l.*
August 19, September, October 7—1*l.* 10*s.*
October 24—1*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.*
November 8—1*l.* 10*s.* and 1*l.* 5*s.*
November 24—1*l.* 10*s.*
December—1*l.* 10*s.*

Exchange.

The following rates of exchange prevailed during 1865 :—

	Per Tael.
January	6*s.* 7*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*
February	6*s.* 5*d.*
March	6*s.* 3*d.*
April	6*s.* 2½*d.*
May	6*s.* to 6*s.* 2*d.*
Bullion, 74—1.	
June	6*s.* 0¾*d.* and 6*s.* 4*d.*
Bullion, 75—3.	
July	6*s.* 5*d.* and 6*s.* 3½*d.*
Bullion, 76.	
August	6*s.* 2*d.*, 6*s.* 2½*d.*, and 6*s.* 3*d.*
September	6*s.* 0½*d.* and 6*s.* 1½*d.*

	Per Tael.
October	6*s.* 1½*d.* and 6*s.* 2½d.
November	6*s.* 1½*d.* and 6*s.* 2¼*d.*
December	6*s.* 2¾*d.* and 6*s.* 3*d.*

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER, *Consul.*

Shanghae, March 14, 1866.

No. 8.

Consul Winchester to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received May* 27.)

Sir, *Shanghae, April* 7, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your information, copy of my despatch (with inclosures) to Sir R. Alcock of the 4th April, 1866, relative to the present state of real property at Shanghae.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 8.

Consul Winchester to Sir R. Alcock.

(Extract.) *Shanghae, April* 4, 1866.

IN addition to the annual review of the trade of Shanghae contained in my despatch of the 14th March, and its accompanying inclosures, I now propose to bring to your notice one or two of the more remarkable features connected with the progress and state of the Settlement during the past year.

During the years 1862 and 1863, and the earlier half of 1864, the foreign quarters of this Settlement became a city of refuge for crowds of homeless Chinese, driven from the cities and villages of the vast alluvial plain forming the right bank of the Yang-tze. The existing accommodation was speedily exhausted; unoccupied spaces within the Settlement and outlying fields were rapidly built over, either by foreign proprietors themselves, or let on short building leases to compradores. The Returns on the actual outlay were so considerable that in four or five years the whole capital would have been replaced. Such, however, was not to be; for the successes which drove the rebels from the lower valley of the Yang-tze opened a way for the refugees to return to their own homes. During the three or four months subsequent to the closure of rebel hostilities, a kind of exodus took place, the extent of which may be judged by the number of unoccupied houses given in the inclosed Return compiled by the municipal police.

I find in December 24, 1864, the number of inhabited Chinese houses stated as 6,256; uninhabited, 2,461; total, 8,717. December 31, 1865: inhabited, 6,454; uninhabited, 2,267; total, 8,721; giving an increase of 4 in the total number of houses, an addition of 198 to the number of inhabited houses, and a decrease in the number of uninhabited of 194.

I regret that this Return only includes the two divisions of the Settlement known in common parlance as English and American, the existence of a separate police administration on the south bank of the Yang-king-pang rendering it impossible to obtain any systematic information with respect to that quarter.

An idea of the position of real estate in its aspect as an investment

may be gathered from the inclosed statement, obligingly furnished by a gentleman largely entrusted with landed agencies.

The plethora of money which existed during the years above mentioned led to its investment by firms and companies in various works, which at the present moment are yielding a very indifferent interest on the outlay. Six or seven large lots have been formed into expensive wharfage premises. Two or three docks have been made. Gas-works, brick-kilns, and saw-mills, machine-shops, clubs, &c., established on extensive scales. Such ventures, with scarcely an exception, have participated in the prevailing declension. At the lowest computation, a sum not much under 500,000*l.* sterling may be taken as sunk, beyond any present hope of remunerative return, in these and other schemes; an amount nearly as large may be considered as represented by the unoccupied foreign and Chinese houses referred to in the above Return, and in land that has never been built upon.

These, and the commercial losses noticed in the Annual Trade Review, naturally imparted a tone of extreme depression to affairs at this port during the year 1865.

Unfortunate as these results have been, they have not affected the legitimate operations of trade to any material extent. A salutary warning to caution, which would not admit of being neglected, has been administered to a whole community. Long lines of tenantless and deserted houses falling rapidly to decay in the outskirts of the city present a moving spectacle of capital wasted and energy thrown away. The prudence and discretion which vanished before the fabulous Returns of 1862 and 1863 have been brought back by the rough teaching of adversity. Let us hope that the lesson may prove as lasting as it has been sharp.

Inclosure 2 in No. 8.

RETURN of Houses Occupied and Unoccupied in the English and American Settlements, shown Monthly, between October 31, 1865, and March 31, 1866.

Locality.	Month.	Foreign Houses.			Native Houses.			Grand Total.
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	
English Settlement .	Oct. ..	..	..	..	..	2,269	..	2,269
Ditto	Nov. ..	247	18	265	6,464	2,276	8,740	9,005
Ditto	Dec. ..	250	15	265	6,454	2,267	8,721	8,982
Ditto	Jan. ..	252	17	269	6,459	2,247	8,706	8,975
Ditto	Feb. ..	250	19	269	6,454	2,252	8,706	8,975
Ditto	March .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Settlement	Oct. ..	..	..	..	..	1,265	..	1,265
Ditto	Nov. ..	69	23	92	1,998	1,256	3,254	3,346
Ditto	Dec. ..	71	21	92	1,991	1,267	3,258	3,350
Ditto	Jan. ..	69	24	93	2,026	1,239	3,265	3,358
Ditto	Feb. ..	69	24	93	2,012	1,253	3,265	3,358
Ditto	March .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Inclosure 3 in No. 8.

Report on the State of Real Property in Shanghae.

(Extract.)

THE following Report, with reference to the occupation of real property, was furnished, at the conclusion of 1865, by a gentleman intimately conversant with the subject.

Foreign-built Houses, &c., now unoccupied, or for which tenants are wanted, in the English quarter—6 dwelling-houses, with godowns and offices; 17 dwelling-houses; 7 sets of godowns and storehouses.

In addition to the above, there are several dwelling-houses about becoming untenanted. However, we find that there are fewer premises to be let now than six months ago, and the empty buildings are being leased more readily; yet we are unable to report any improvement in rentals.

Chinese Houses, &c.—There are a great many unoccupied; but we consider that the extraordinary exodus of the native residents which had been going on for nearly two years has ceased, and that the number of the Chinese residing within this Settlement is increasing slowly. Notwithstanding the great number of natives who have recently left Shanghae, we believe the present native population permanently resident within the limits of the British Settlement to be quite, if not more than, double what it was six years ago. Chinese rentals can hardly now be said to be falling, yet we do not think there can be any prospect of a rise so long as there are so many houses untenanted.

French Settlement—American Settlement.—Not any improvement is noticed in these Settlements, either as regards foreign or native properties; but, on the contrary, they seem to become worse almost daily, especially in Hong-que, or the American Settlement.

No. 9.

Consul Robertson to Mr. Hammond.

Sir, *Canton, March* 31, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith duplicate of my Report on the trade of this port during the year 1865, together with duplicates of the Returns relating thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure in No. 9.

Report on the Trade of Canton during the year 1865.

THE Returns of Trade at the port of Canton for the past year, 1865, show a marked improvement in amount over those of the preceding year, 1864, as the following summary will show.

Total value of imports in Mexican dollars:—

1865.	Goods	9,228,634	
	Treasure	3,421,114	
			12,649,748
1864.	Goods	5,706,147	
	Treasure	2,828,045	
			8,534,192
			4,115,556

Total value of exports in Mexican dollars :—

1865.	Goods	..	..	.. 13,984,555	
1864.	Ditto	..	..	.. 9,813,711	
					4,170,844
	Increase in value for 1865			.. ..	8,286,400

The increase of revenue to the Imperial Government has likewise been in proportion, amounting to the sum of 116,000 taels; but of that, particulars are unnecessary beyond observing that by a Customs Regulation of the 30th of October, 1861, native produce carried coastwise, that is, from one Treaty port to another, in foreign vessels paid full export duty at the port of shipment, for which a certificate was granted, and coast trade duty at the port of entry, the amount of which is half import duty. Orders, however, were given to the various Custom-houses not to receive export duty certificates after the 31st of March, 1864, except on such goods as came direct from a Treaty port; thus placing the British Colony of Hong Kong on the footing of a foreign port, from whence heretofore native produce accompanied by a certificate was allowed to be imported on the payment of half duties.

Exports.

Tea.—It can scarcely be said that the state of the tea market at home during the past year had much influence on that of this port; for, under any circumstances, the ports of Hankow and Foo-chow must monopolize the bulk of the black teas, leaving only a comparatively insignificant amount to find its way down here. Such, indeed, is a natural result from the local conditions of these two ports, and there is little, if any, prospect of amendment. What business is done at all is chiefly in teas produced in the neighbourhood of Canton, and of these a considerable portion are taken for shipment to the Portuguese Settlement of Macao, to avoid the levy of the Customs Tariff duty at Canton. The export for the past year, 14,457,024 lbs., against 13,961,836 lbs. in 1864, shows an increase over that of the preceding one of 495,188 lbs., leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of about 14,000 piculs, or 1,866,666 lbs.

Silk.—The market quotations at home had their influence on the trade here; and the export of silk shows an increase of 5,919 piculs over that of the preceding year, being 8,778 piculs in 1865 against 2,859 piculs in 1864. All, in fact, that was available was bought up, notwithstanding the high rates which prevailed. Wild raw silk also shared in the improved demand, and shows an increase in export of 1,619 piculs. This description of silk is purchased chiefly for the Indian market, where there is a ready sale for it. In silk piece-goods there is a falling off, being 2,775 piculs in 1865 against 3,290 in 1864, showing a diminution of 515 piculs, which may be accounted for in the demand for the raw article.

Sugar shows an improvement, the shipments of last year being 90,000 piculs against 65,000 piculs in 1864, showing an increase of 25,000 piculs.

Brass Buttons.—There is a large manufacture of these at Canton, and the exportation shows an improvement in the demand for the northern ports. In 1860 the quantity shipped was 450 piculs, valued at 35,000 dollars; and in 1865, 3,990 piculs, valued at 359,120 dollars.

Cassia, Fire-Crackers, and Matting.—Owing to the cessation of hostilities in the United States, the export of these articles has largely increased, as the following Table will show :—

Description.	1864.	1865.	Difference.
Cassia .. .. Piculs .	13,203	23,323	10,120
Fire crackers .. ,, .	11,246	20,301	9,055
Matting .. .. Rolls .	37,681	59,725	22,044

and there is every prospect of the trade assuming something like its former proportions.

Imports.

Cotton Goods.—The following Table will show the differences in the import of manufactured cotton goods in the years 1864 and 1865:—

Description.	1864.	1865.	Difference.
Shirtings, grey .. .. Pieces .	44,216	79,868	35,652
,, white .. .. ,, .	42,376	52,993	10,617
T-cloths, 24 yards . .. ,, .	22,352	29,255	6,903
Dyed, figured, and plain ,, ,, .	14,457	9,148	5,309
Damasks . .. .. ,, .	746	1,003	257
Printed and fancy .. .. ,, .	6,980	6,193	787
Yarn .. .. .. Piculs .	9,502	12,806	3,304

From which it will be seen that the importation of grey shirtings was almost doubled in 1865, whilst in white the increase averaged a fourth over that of the previous year; and, with the exception of damasks, printed and fancy goods, there has also been a proportionate improvement in the other fabrics.

Woollens.—The following Table shows the differences in the importation of woollen fabrics for the past two years:—

Description.	1864.	1865.	Difference.
Blankets . ,, .. Pairs .	3,615	2,077	1,538
Broad cloths ,, ,, Pieces .	1,568	3,566	1,998
Camlets, Dutch ,, .. ,, .	93	405	312
,, English ,, .. ,, .	2,811	3,278	467
,, imitation . .. ,, .	78	2,064	1,986
Flannels . .. .. ,, .	147	408	261
Lastings . .. .. ,, .	4,050	3,352	698
Long ells . .. .. ,, .	6,724	5,689	1,035
Spanish stripes .. .. ,, .	6,793	5,905	888
Woollen and cotton mixtures . ,, .	14,530	1,649	12,881

From which it will be seen that the market in woollen fabrics has not been active.

Metals.—In these there has been a falling off:—

Description.	1864.	1865.	Difference.
Copper, manufactured, &c. .. Piculs .	99	41	58
Iron, ditto .. .. ,, .	24,024	15,854	8,170
Lead, pig . ,, .. ,, .	54,853	28,155	26,698

Opium.—Very little difference is apparent between the importations of the past and preceding years:—

Description.	1864.	1865.	Difference.
Malwa .. .. .. Piculs .	1,180	1,335	155
Patna .. .. .. ,, .	1,310	1,041	269

And no improvement can be looked for so long as smuggling exists. In fact, the quantities above mentioned are imported almost entirely for local

consumption at Canton, above nine-tenths more finding its way into the province by indirect means.

Raw Cotton.—The imports of this produce amount to 48,000 piculs of Bombay against none in 1864, and 34,120 piculs of native against 19,680 piculs in the same year. The total cessation of this once large trade is of course attributable to the war in the United States; and had it continued, the probability is that not one bale would have arrived during the past year.

Tonnage.—Some improvement in the employment of vessels is exhibited in the Returns for the past year over those of 1864: 218 sailing-vessels were entered inwards in 1864, 157 of which, measuring 74,346 tons were in ballast; and 226 were cleared outwards, of which 108, measuring 46,840 tons, were in ballast; from which it will be seen that of 157 vessels entered in ballast, 49 took cargo out of port; whilst in 1865, 310 vessels were entered inwards, of which 227, measuring 102,023 tons, were in ballast; and 303 cleared outwards, 134 of which, measuring 58,875 tons, were in ballast; thus showing that 93 of the vessels in ballast left with cargoes.

The total value of trade, imports and exports, for the past year, 1865, may be estimated at 28,611,159 Mexican dollars, against 21,851,972 Mexican dollars in 1864, showing a balance in favour of the former of 6,755,187 dollars; and so far an improvement, owing, probably, to the increased demand for teas and silk exhibited by the home market, and larger imports on Chinese account than were made in the preceding year. As regards tea, the total receipts of the year did not exceed 37 chops, notwithstanding that full rates were asked and obtained for all descriptions. It is, however, but fair to state that the rise in the home market and the reduction of the duty were not anticipated by either foreigners or Chinese, and consequently the market was not prepared for any exceptional call upon it; and the same may be said of silk. Every available bale was bought up at extreme rates, and the stock was cleared off at the close of the year.

In imports, however, little or no business has been done by foreigners. During the whole of the year not a single piece of grey or white shirtings was sold by them, and comparatively little of other articles of import. This is easily accounted for from the fact that the Chinese traders and shopkeepers go to the Colony of Hong Kong by the steamers which ply there daily to and fro, and purchase in whatever quantities suit them. Thus although the import trade of Canton nominally deserts the resident foreign merchants, yet no actual loss results, as the Chinese purchase goods from the foreign firms at Hong Kong, and bring them into port for local consumption. But, as remarked in former Reports, the trade of Canton which passes through the Imperial Custom-house cannot be taken as a criterion of the consumption of the province, of which no just estimate can by any possibility be arrived at. In opium alone the Custom-house shows a Return of 2,377 piculs for 1865, whereas there is every reason to believe that that represents one-tenth only of the actual import; so in the case of teas, a large amount was shipped during the season at the Portuguese Settlement of Macao, situated on the coast near the mouth of the Canton River. So also are manufactured goods of all kinds taken from Hong Kong up and down the coast of this province in Chinese vessels and some few foreign ones, and from various ports and places thereon forwarded into the interior; from whence, too, are exported large quantities of sugar, medicines, and such like Chinese produce, to the Colony of Hong Kong, not one portion of which pays duties to the Imperial Government, or any impost beyond some local transit dues, of which little is known. Hence

the inducement to avoid the Canton Custom-house is great; and, in truth, nothing passes it but what is intended for local consumption, and therefore cannot avoid it.

From the above brief remarks it will be seen that no new features have been developed in the foreign trade at Canton during the past year, 1865; and that, with the exception of exports to foreign countries, which, for some time at least, must remain in the hands of foreign merchants, the general business of the port, consisting entirely of imports and the coast trade, have, as was predicted in a former Report, been conducted by the Chinese merchants on their own account, and are never likely to revert to their former channels, the foreign hongs, except in the way of commissions. In the aggregate, however, this will not affect the foreign trade with this portion of the Chinese Empire, and perhaps may improve it; for if merchandize is not purchased from foreign firms at Canton by the Chinese merchants, it is at Hong Kong; and if they find it to their interest to do this, the loss falls not on the trade, but on the resident foreign merchant; and hence the gradual withdrawal of mercantile establishments from this port, on finding that business can be done to a greater extent and with more facilities and advantages at that place than at Canton, since the Chinese have become their own importers. And with regard to imports, there can be very little doubt, if the present prospects of peace being restored to the province by the late success of the Imperialists over the Tae-ping rebels are realized, that a large increase in the import trade may be anticipated for the ensuing year, although it may not be shown to its utmost extent in the Returns made by the Imperial Custom-house.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place to state what are the prospects for the ensuing year.

As regards tea, the Chinese report that a larger quantity of black will be sent to this port during the coming season than was received in last, but it is doubtful such will be the case, as consequent on the improved tone of the London market foreign merchants will be eager to purchase at Hankow, and, consequently, prices will run up to such a pitch that native holders will realize their produce there, and not run the risk of sending it through the country to Canton. This, at least, is the case with country green teas, for although it was said three months ago, that over 10,000 packages would be sent to this port, at present only 500 have been received, and there is no intelligence of more being on their way. Foo-chow teas never come to Canton, and the only chance of getting teas from Hankow depends upon the disturbed state of the country which may prevent their transit from the tea producing districts to that port. The export from Canton, Macao, and Hong Kong to Great Britain for the ensuing year may be estimated at 12,000,000 lbs., and under ordinary circumstances it will be stationary at that amount, and any decrease hereafter from the falling off of receipts from the Hankow districts will be made up by increased production in the Canton province. That such a decrease will occur is highly probable, for the few chops of teas which come to the Canton market are principally owned by Cantonese residents, old teamen, who like to have a little interest on the spot, but as their numbers decrease year by year, the time will come when country teas will cease to come down, for it is not reasonable to suppose that Chinese will send their produce by a long route of 700 miles when they can find equally as good a market within 200 miles.

The supply of silk for the forthcoming season will probably be larger than was available for the past one, owing to the high prices realized in 1865, which made it a very profitable year for the silk producers, as the following quotations will show:—

In the month of June No. 1 Loong-kong silk stood at 440 dollars and How-Kong at 380 dollars per bale. About that time the rise in the home market became known and was responded to in this, and in August following Loong-kong was quoted at from 530 to 540 dollars per bale, and the other sorts in proportion. On the 30th November prices were as follows:—

	Per bale. Dollars.		Per bale. Dollars.
Loong-kong, No. 1 ..	585 to 600	Panjum, No. 1 ..	165 to 170
Ditto, No. 2	570 to 585	Teatle Reel, No. 1 ..	585 to 600
Cum-chuck, No. 1 ..	560 to 565	Re-reeled Cum-chuck..	620
Suck-low, No. 1 ..	555 to 560	Ditto, Tonguin ..	540
Sar-tow, No. 1 ..	550	Waste silk, No. 1 ..	80
How-kong, No. 1 ..	530 to 535	Ditto, No. 2	70
Seu-lum, No. 1 ..	425 to 430	Pierced cocoons ..	90

Each bale averaging 107 lbs. in net weight (114 lbs. gross). By this time the market had been pretty well cleared, and at the close of the year not a bale scarcely remained, the export direct to London (including a few bales from Macao) being close upon 4,000 bales at the end of November, 1865, against 414 bales in the middle of December, 1864.

8,000 or 9,000 piculs of raw and thrown silk is not a large quantity, but the Chinese themselves are great consumers, and the silk producing districts are not extensive. Much depends, however, upon the home markets.

In imports the consumption will doubtless show a large increase during the ensuing year, as the high prices at present ruling for cotton goods can scarcely be maintained if, as expected, the raw material is obtained from the United States, and with more moderate prices there will, of course, be a greater demand,

The trade in raw cotton was at one time of considerable importance at Canton, little or no cotton being produced in this and the adjacent provinces, thus making them dependent entirely on the northern provinces and British India for supplies; but in consequence of the American war and the stoppage of supplies from the Southern States the markets in England monopolized all the cotton that could be obtained in India and China, and the importation ceased. There is no doubt, however, that this staple will again be a large item in the import trade as soon as England can draw her supplies from the United States at or near the rates ruling before the war. For instance, during the past season when prices were falling at home all the British steamers brought cotton on to Hong Kong, and it appeared as if the former large trade would be renewed; but when the market in England recovered itself, the supplies were again diverted, and, considering the enormous consumption of raw cotton in this province, and the distress caused by the failure of supplies, it may safely be predicted that the great bulk will in a year or two be again received from India.

In metals the consumption during the past year was much on a par with the preceding one. The imports were smaller, but the stocks left over from 1864 were very large. The receipts during the ensuing year will, in all probability, be not less than in 1865.

Finally, it may be observed that the tendency of the trade at the Port of Canton is to centralize in the Chinese merchants. In imports it is almost wholly so, and the time apparently is not far distant when exports will follow the same course, and naturally, for the native Hongs have discovered they can transact their own business without foreign intervention, and, therefore, with more profit and satisfaction to themselves. This change in the speciality of the trade has been one of gradual and steady growth, and bids fair to influence the status of the foreign merchant to a degree which as yet seems to have escaped the attention it deserves.

In addition to the usual Returns, comparative statements of some of the principal articles of import and export from the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive are added, as being useful for reference, or to form an estimate of the trade of the Port of Canton.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Canton in the year 1865.

Direct Trade, in British Vessels, to and from Great Britain and British Colonies.

Countries arrived from.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Total Number of Vessels, including River Steamers and Lorchas.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Vessels, including River Steamers and Lorchas.			Total Tonnage.		
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.
Great Britain	1	..	1	476	..	476	24	..	24	13,588	..	13,588
Colonies, chiefly Hong Kong ..	66	99	165	26,370	54,991	81,361	57	65	122	24,600	34,041	58,641
British India	1	..	1	558	..	558						
Indirect or Carrying Trade, in British Vessels, from and to other Countries.												
Treaty Ports, China	24	..	24	11,916	..	11,916	38	1	39	20,671	8,998	29,669
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	592	..	592
South America	1	..	1	311	..	311	3	..	3	1,431	..	1,431
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	215	..	215
Total	93	99	192	39,631	54,991	94,622	124	66	190	61,097	43,039	104,136

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Canton during the year 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	44	20,731	99	54,991	143	75,722	75	42,197	66	34,451	141	76,648
,, River Steamers	49	18,900	..	..	49	18,900	49	18,900	..	..	49	18,900
American	5	1,946	15	10,771	20	12,717	11	8,035	8	3,428	19	11,463
,, River Steamers	486	313,177	48	17,398	534	330,575	526	323,632	8	6,943	534	330,575
Sundry Nations	34	10,919	113	36,261	147	47,180	83	24,390	60	20,996	143	45,386
Total	618	365,673	275	119,421	893	485,094	744	417,154	142	65,818	886	482,972

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping at the Port of Canton during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	5	1,946	15	10,771	20	12,717	11	8,035	8	3,428	19	11,463
,, River Steamers	486	313,177	48	17,398	534	330,575	526	323,632	8	6,943	534	330,575
Sundry Nations	34	10,919	113	36,261	147	47,180	83	24,390	60	20,996	143	45,386
Total	525	326,042	176	64,430	701	390,472	620	356,057	76	31,367	696	387,424

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

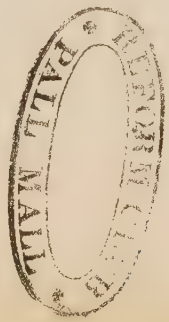
Imports from Foreign Countries.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain and British Possessions except Hong Kong.		From Hong Kong.		From South America.		From Sundry Nations.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Cotton	Piculs ..	..	..	48,000 62	1,152,015	..	..	..	..	48,000 62	1,152,015
Cotton piece goods—											
Drills, American ..	Pieces ..	..	..	3,839	35,511	..	..	..	..	3,839	35,511
Shirtings, grey ..	,, ..	..	..	79,868	419,307	..	..	..	..	79,868	419,307
,, white ..	,, ..	..	..	52,993	291,462	..	..	..	..	52,993	291,462
T-cloth	,, ..	..	..	29,255	117,020	..	..	..	..	29,255	117,020
Blue mottles	,, ..	..	..	367	1,720	..	..	..	..	367	1,720
Cambrics	,, ..	..	..	650	2,275	..	..	..	..	650	2,275
Chintzes	,, ..	..	..	6,193	20,127	..	..	..	..	6,193	20,127
Damasks	,, ..	..	..	1,003	9,027	..	..	..	..	1,003	9,027
Dimities	,, ..	..	..	14	84	..	..	..	..	14	84
Dyed, figured, and plain..	,, ..	..	..	9,148	45,740	..	..	..	..	9,148	45,740
Handkerchiefs.. ..	Dozens ..	..	..	27,084	27,084	..	..	..	..	27,084	27,084
Muslins	Pieces ..	..	..	276	359	..	..	..	..	276	359
Thread	Piculs ..	..	..	3 66	641	..	..	..	..	3 66	641
Velveteens	Pieces ..	..	..	809	8,292	..	..	..	..	809	8,292
Velvet	,, ..	..	..	3,898	42,878	..	..	..	..	3,898	42,878
Yarn	Piculs ..	..	..	12,806 30	1,037,310	..	..	..	..	12,806 30	1,037,310
Ginseng, clarified ..	,, ..	..	..	1,394 12	230,030	..	..	..	..	1,394 12	230,030
,, crude	,, ..	..	..	2,399	287,880	..	..	..	..	2,399	287,880
,, Japan and Corean.	,, ..	..	..	34 56	17,452	..	..	..	..	34 56	17,452
Glass, broken	,, ..	..	..	538 25	1,792	..	..	..	..	538 25	1,792
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	202 98	4,060	..	..	..	..	202 98	4,060
,, window	Sq. ft. ..	..	..	1,056,500	31,167	..	..	65,000	1,917	1,121,500	33,084

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain and British Possessions, except Hong Kong.		From Hong Kong.		From South America.		From Sundry Nations.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Guano	Piculs	..	..	..	..	36,259 21	108,778	..	..	36,259 21	108,778
Metals—											
Copper, manufactured	,,	..	..	41 29	991	..	..	..	..	41 29	991
Iron, ditto	,,	1,670 34	5,178	9,990 54	30,971	..	..	4,193 2	12,998	15,853 90	49,147
Iron wire	,,	..	..	603 13	4,523	..	..	..	..	603 13	4,523
Lead in pigs	,,	303 40	1,851	26,115 43	159,304	..	..	1,736 99	10,596	28,115 82	171,751
Quicksilver	,,	..	..	4,091 82	270,060	..	..	..	..	4,091 82	270,060
Spelter	,,	..	..	2,760 29	15,872	..	..	..	..	2,760 29	15,872
Steel	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	418 88	2,304	418 88	2,304
Tin	,,	..	..	783 83	18,420	..	..	..	..	783 83	18,420
,, plates	,,	..	..	241 43	1,714	..	..	..	..	241 43	1,714
Yellow sheathing and nails	,,	..	..	185 21	3,519	..	..	..	..	185 21	3,519
Rice	,,	7,252 57	18,131	29,298 9	74,710	..	..	28,647 43	70,186	65,198 9	163,027
Timber—											
Hardwood, beams	Pieces	1,237	18,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,237	18,815
,, planks	,,	1,162	6,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,162	6,977
,, masts,spars,&c.	,,	257	13,962	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	13,962
Softwood, planks	Sq. ft.	..	..	3,582	358	..	..	..	..	3,582	358
Teak	Cubic ft.	169	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	254
Woollens—											
Blankets	Pairs	..	..	2,077	10,904	..	..	..	..	2,077	10,904
Broad cloth	Pieces	..	..	3,566	196,130	..	..	..	..	3,566	196,130
Bunting	,,	..	..	5	35	..	..	..	..	5	35
Camlets, Dutch	,,	..	..	405	12,150	..	..	..	..	405	12,150
,, English	,,	..	..	3,278	72,116	..	..	..	..	3,278	72,116
,, imitation	,,	..	..	2,064	17,544	..	..	..	..	2,064	17,544
Woollen and cotton mixtures	,,	..	..	1,649	16,490	..	..	..	..	1,649	16,490
Doeskins	,,	..	..	33	325	..	..	..	..	33	325

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	From Great Britain and British Possessions, except Hong Kong.		From Hong Kong.		From South America.		From Sundry Nations.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Woollens—			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Flannel	Pieces ..	..	..	408	8,568	..	..	..	..	408	8,568
Lastings	,, ..	..	..	3,352	67,040	..	..	..	..	3,352	67,040
Long ells	,, ..	..	..	5,689	58,312	..	..	..	..	5,689	58,312
Spanish stripes ..	,, ..	..	..	5,905	112,195	..	..	..	..	5,905	112,195
Opium, Malwa	,, ..	..	..	1,335 82	1,007,920	..	..	..	..	1,335 82	1,007,920
,, Patna	,, ..	..	..	1,041 61	397,221	..	..	..	..	1,041 61	397,221
Miscellaneous	..	..	8,280	..	6,019,433	..	..	..	9,463	..	6,037,176
Total	..	..	73,448	..	12,360,058	..	108,778	..	107,464	..	12,649,748

British Consulate Canton, February 28, 1866. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*



(No. 5.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Canton during the year ended December 31, 1865.

Exports to Foreign Countries.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	To Great Britain direct.		To Hong Kong.		To British Possessions in the Straits and Australia.		To America.		To Sundry Nations.		Total.	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Tea—													
Black	Piculs	74,760 31	2,534,801	9,896 86	335,560	2 0	68	1,899 91	64,418	3,083 30	104,541	89,642 38	3,039,388
Green	„	2,692 11	143,489	8,067 84	430,016	...	...	6,452 83	343,936	1,116 76	59,523	18,329 54	976,964
Silk—													
Cocoons	„	286 50	31,515	157 49	17,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	443 99	48,839
Silk and cotton mixtures ...	„	...	...	80 13	24,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 13	24,039
Piece goods	„	83 11	66,488	2,673 85	2,139,080	...	...	6 29	5,032	12 73	10,184	2,775 98	2,220,784
Raw and thrown	„	9 60	4,800	8,688 36	4,344,180	...	...	80 25	40,125	...	...	8,778 21	4,389,105
Refuse	„	462 75	41,648	365 65	32,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	828 40	74,556
Ribbons and sashes	„	0 66	462	78 44	54,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 10	55,370
Tassels	„	5 1	3,066	11 82	7,092	...	...	4 50	2,700	...	...	21 33	12,798
Thread	„	1 34	938	204 33	143,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	205 67	143,969
Wild, raw	„	79 0	7,900	4,940 50	494,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,019 50	501,950
Worms' eggs	„	...	...	0 15	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15	180
Floss, Canton	„	...	...	50 79	20,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 79	20,316
„ other provinces	„	...	...	18 79	15,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 79	15,032
Cassia	„	4,905 0	83,385	8,798 70	149,578	...	...	4,068 75	69,169	11,986 0	94,366	23,323 45	396,498
Crackers, fireworks	„	3 17	32	10,346 85	103,468	...	...	7,429 19	74,292	2,523 18	25,222	20,301 39	203,014
Matting	Rolls	3,689 0	19,367	12,999 0	68,245	700 0	3,675	36,297 0	190,528	6,046 0	31,741	59,725 0	313,556
Miscellaneous	...	...	107,673	...	1,283,110	...	935	...	113,726	...	42,723	...	1,548,197
Total		...	3,045,504	...	9,662,147	...	4,678	...	903,926	...	368,300	...	13,984,555

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

(No. 6.)—SUMMARY showing the difference in Value of the Trade at Canton, between the Years 1864 and 1865.

	IMPORTS.	£
1864.	Total value of Import trade in sterling, at 4*s.* 9¾*d.* per dollar (about)	2,053,540
1865.	Total value of Import trade in sterling, at 4*s.* 5¾*d.* per dollar (about)	2,833,016
	Increase of Import trade at Canton in 1865	779,476

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1836.

(No. 7.)—SUMMARY showing the difference in Value of the Trade at Canton, between the Years 1864 and 1865.

	EXPORTS.	£
1864.	Total value of Export trade in sterling, at 4*s.* 9¾*d.* per dollar (about)	2,361,424
1865.	Total value of Export trade in sterling, at 4*s.* 5¾*d.* per dollar (about)	3,131,958
	Increase of Export trade at Canton in 1865	770,534

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866.

(No. 8.)—COMPARATIVE Statement of some of the Principal Articles of Import at the Port of Canton, for the Years 1861 to 1865.

Description of Goods.	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.
Amber	...	33	8,539	...	148	47,331	...	159	41,484	...	139	47,769	...	158	38,202
Birds' nests, 1st quality	...	8	20,400	...	9	20,332	...	10	26,790	...	11	27,950	...	9	24,102
„ 2nd quality	...	65	72,400	...	108	151,752	...	72	106,105	...	52	77,580	...	69	104,175
„ 3rd quality	...	247	25,500	...	308	26,000	...	228	21,100	...	249	23,620	...	182	17,328
Cochineal	...	387	45,300	...	269	31,226	...	415	46,947	...	298	26,828	...	117	9,954
Cotton—															
Bombay	...	272,106	3,105,900	...	35,900	718,500	...	488	10,022	...	...	...	...	48,000	1,152,015
Native	...	7,834	105,268	...	46,600	956,600	...	25,480	543,054	...	19,680	521,533	...	34,120	853,347
Yarn	...	30,815	988,491	...	20,334	1,016,700	...	14,800	1,106,200	...	9,502	779,156	...	12,806	1,037,310
Dyed, figured, and plain	27,744	...	89,160	21,627	...	73,532	20,100	...	85,392	14,457	...	65,057	9,148	...	45,740
Drills, grey	49,600	...	156,600	30,965	...	162,566	2,196	...	15,391	4,652	...	29,443	3,839	...	35,511
Damasks	5,741	...	29,897	3,667	...	22,000	3,000	...	22,100	746	...	6,155	1,003	...	9,027
Handkerchiefs	24,826	...	22,356	28,057	...	35,071	27,121	...	35,786	29,734	...	37,168	27,084	...	27,084
Printed and fancy	30,367	...	68,000	11,382	...	23,902	15,812	...	41,048	6,980	...	20,242	6,193	...	20,127
Shirtings, grey	352,393	...	838,658	133,529	...	480,705	48,829	...	195,433	44,216	...	221,080	79,868	...	419,307
„ white	84,255	...	198,834	49,788	...	154,343	44,695	...	192,876	42,376	...	201,286	52,993	...	291,462
T-cloths, 24 yards	74,952	...	148,613	38,300	...	107,600	28,802	...	76,623	22,352	...	87,173	29,255	...	117,020
„ 36 yards	3,616	...	9,200	3,729	...	10,453	6,055	...	24,262	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginseng, American	...	3,686	379,100	...	3,448	382,265	...	2,647	355,788	...	3,343	461,841	...	3,793	517,910
Metals—															
Lead	...	35,574	266,106	...	26,634	223,730	...	60,655	468,270	...	54,853	337,348	...	29,857	182,128
Nail, rod, and bar iron	...	46,121	135,641	...	43,254	129,765	...	29,991	84,321	...	24,024	54,055	...	15,854	49,147
Quicksilver	...	4,210	270,768	...	3,336	207,876	...	4,054	269,937	...	3,786	261,226	...	4,092	270,060
Nankeens	...	10,200	702,740	...	7,447	558,591	...	11,735	932,274	...	8,824	705,893	...	9,460	851,445
Opium, Malwa	...	848	558,795	...	1,668	1,213,979	...	1,774	1,193,655	...	1,180	772,063	...	1,336	1,007,921
„ Patna	...	513	363,341	...	2,244	1,437,198	...	2,035	1,096,579	...	1,310	550,803	...	1,041	397,221
Peas	...	22,762	57,916	...	81,207	202,321	...	59,387	156,203	...	62,533	153,206	...	67,020	199,227
Rice	...	764,664	1,533,300	...	53,800	108,559	...	20,218	42,459	...	71,199	177,997	...	65,198	163,027
Sandal-wood	...	10,561	103,872	...	7,917	70,735	...	7,455	65,242	...	588	6,171	...	38	436
Silk, raw	...	99	41,122	...	34	16,221	...	85	40,590	...	172	58,174	...	132	66,805
„ piece goods	...	1,030	744,748	...	488	439,227	...	480	449,816	...	363	331,850	...	548	504,380
Woollen manufactures—															
Camlets, English	3,959	...	81,157	3,193	...	57,474	4,331	...	83,593	2,811	...	53,767	3,278	...	72,116
„ Dutch	620	...	17,700	610	...	17,080	697	...	19,661	93	...	2,604	405	...	12,150
Flannels and woollens	146	...	2,036	373	...	6,000	352	...	7,094	147	...	3,087	408	...	8,568
Habit and medium cloth	847	...	45,478	566	...	24,594	1,496	...	66,014	1,568	...	89,376	3,566	...	196,130
Lastings	4,650	...	74,784	3,541	...	56,256	4,641	...	74,785	4,050	...	68,850	3,352	...	67,040
Long ells	18,466	...	173,200	8,860	...	79,740	11,863	...	106,143	6,724	...	57,154	5,689	...	58,312
Spanish stripes	6,629	...	132,923	9,217	...	176,927	7,403	...	141,333	6,793	...	122,274	5,905	...	112,195
Woollen and cotton mixtures	5,215	...	37,369	8,769	...	54,652	5,769	...	39,512	14,530	...	159,830	1,619	...	16,490
Wool	...	1,342	16,796	...	429	5,583	...	415	5,681	...	1,180	16,516	...	277	3,877

N.B.—The above comparative statement of Imports will be found to differ in quantities and values with the Return No. 4, owing to the latter showing only the trade from foreign countries.

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866. (Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

(No. 9.)—COMPARATIVE Statement of some of the Principal Articles of Export at the Port of Canton, for the Years 1861 to 1865, inclusive.

Description of Goods.	1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.		
	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.	Pieces.	Piculs.	Dollars.
Brass buttons	...	1,412	104,000	...	875	78,800	...	2,047	184,271	...	3,037	273,334	...	3,990	359,120
Cassia lignea	...	3,505	57,620	...	7,685	130,030	...	8,374	139,175	...	13,851	228,872	...	23,514	398,776
Chinaware	...	1,138	39,450	...	2,042	71,400	...	1,843	69,000	...	2,378	89,035	...	2,269	88,365
Crackers, fireworks	...	6,920	77,136	...	13,255	123,279	...	4,738	45,014	...	11,313	107,472	...	20,304	203,044
Grass cloth	...	164	25,300	...	188	30,270	...	383	63,200	...	495	89,204	...	337	87,600
Indigo, dry	...	846	20,860	...	3,802	93,899	...	3,502	85,800	...	2,956	72,424	...	2,535	66,715
Ivory ware	...	48	27,300	...	27	18,200	...	84	58,600	...	119	83,244	...	147	92,099
Lacquered ware	...	607	29,700	...	433	18,200	...	600	24,000	...	771	30,824	...	751	30,050
Matting ... ... Rolls ...	28,906	...	111,100	41,548	...	181,592	24,994	...	112,400	37,681	...	159,564	59,730	...	313,581
Musk	...	5	37,531	...	7¾	65,775	...	7	61,160	...	6	54,090	...	3½	33,250
Preserves	...	5,785	60,500	...	5,107	52,200	...	4,540	47,800	...	7,235	79,590	...	6,308	75,448
Rhubarb	...	1,347	39,300	...	457	14,600	...	202	8,700	...	338	25,341	...	320	25,566
Silk—															
Raw and thrown	...	3,222	1,380,374	...	6,091	2,583,400	...	5,624	2,415,700	...	2,859	1,215,017	...	8,778	4,389,105
Wild, Raw	...	4,617	408,900	...	5,200	491,600	...	3,912	377,600	...	3,401	329,880	...	5,043	504,278
Piece goods	...	2,348	1,486,500	...	3,537	2,905,800	...	4,369	3,196,500	...	4,119	3,218,951	...	3,303	2,720,048
Ribbons and sashes	...	288	192,900	...	400	275,300	...	442	300,800	...	793	539,573	...	777	544,369
Silk and cotton mixtures	...	200	47,400	...	197	61,500	...	142	42,500	...	128	38,503	...	130	39,138
Sugar	...	44,000	283,000	...	43,000	295,000	...	41,000	260,000	...	65,860	391,886	...	90,391	637,669
Tea, black	...	247,000	7,780,000	...	192,000	6,376,000	...	155,818	4,181,700	...	82,163	2,388,033	...	96,197	3,057,637
,, green	...	49,000	2,040,000	...	47,000	1,689,000	...	48,000	1,545,000	...	22,551	771,380	...	18,731	977,003
Vermilion	...	1,400	93,000	...	1,100	75,000	...	960	65,300	...	1,691	109,380	...	822	52,608

N.B.—The above comparative statement of Exports will be found to differ in quantities and values with the Return No. 5, owing to the latter showing only the trade to foreign countries.

British Consulate, Canton, February 28, 1866. (Signed D. B. ROBERTSON, *Consul.*

No. 10.

Consul Robertson to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received May* 28.)

Sir, *Canton, April* 12, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Report on the trade at the Portuguese Settlement of Macao for the year ending the 31st of December, 1865, together with Returns of trade and shipping, and of emigrants dispatched during that period, forwarded to me by Mr. L. Lança, Her Majesty's Consular Agent, in a letter, copy of which I also inclose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Mr. Lança to Consul Robertson.

Sir, *Macao, April* 4, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith inclosed, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a Report, with Returns of Trade and Shipping, as also of emigrants dispatched from this port during the year ending the 31st December, 1865, viz :—

A General Report, with Return of the Import and Export Trade, with the estimate value of same.

A General Report of British and Foreign Shipping, with their respective trade.

A General Report of Emigrants dispatched both for Havana and Callao.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. LANCA, *Consular Agent.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Report of Trade at the Port of Macao for the year ending December 31, 1865.

THE trade at this port has improved during the year in all its branches, owing chiefly to a certain amount of confidence shown by native traders and merchants in the protection they have of their property by strict measures of the local Government and an efficient police; the town in itself presents a better appearance than what it has been for the past years; roads repaired, and a vast amount of new houses are noticed, consisting mostly of large Chinese stores facing the inner harbour, built on ground reclaimed from the sea. The Chinese population is estimated at 60,000, and that of Portuguese and foreigners at 5,000.

From the Return accompanying herewith it will be seen that the import trade of the port has increased from 6,327,520 dollars, in 1864, to 6,840.331 dollars; while the export shows a decrease from 4,769,712 to 4,665,361 dollars; but this is accounted for by the great traffic carried on by Chinese boats plying between this and Hong Kong, carrying mostly produce settled for here, deliverable there, of which no account is taken; this being a free port, the Government only requires an abstract of manifest, with an estimate value of the goods from the coast junks and foreign vessels.

The Return of British and Foreign Shipping will also prove that the

trade of this port has increased during the past year. Arrivals of British vessels amount to 61, measuring 27,187 tons, while in 1864 there were 45 vessels, measuring 23,163 tons. Of foreign vessels, arrivals were 57, measuring 24,683 tons; and, in 1864, there were 48 vessels, measuring 24,121 tons.

There has been a great demand for coolies, both for Havana and Callao, which caused much speculation and excitement on the subject; however, nothing can be said with justice against the freedom with which the emigration is carried on at this port under the present Government regulations; every opportunity is allowed to the coolies to desist up to the last day of the ship's dispatch, when the vessel is visited by the Captain of the Port, who questions every one of them, through an interpreter, as to their own free will to emigrate, and there have been several instances of some of them returning after having signed their contracts and received advances; moreover, they are allowed 1 dollar to return to their native country; the Chinese brokers who bring the coolies from the country are closely watched by the police, so that the coolies may not in any way be forced to sign a contract against their will, and many of the brokers have been severely punished for interfering; nor are the coolies allowed to be watched at all on their way to the office to sign their contracts, they are perfectly free to take their own way, which has occurred very often. Provisions are also carefully inspected, both by the authorities as well as by the master of the vessel; and the latter is held responsible to carry out the Government Regulations, for which purpose the merchant signs a bond of 1,000 dollars, with one surety of a resident merchant or property-holder in Macao.

From the Return of Emigrants it will be observed that the number of vessels dispatched with coolies during the past year has been 39, measuring 24,671 tons, carrying 13,674 coolies; and, in 1864, 33 vessels, measuring 20,450 tons, carrying 10,722 coolies, thus showing an increase of 2,952 coolies dispatched from this port, being 738 for Havana, 2,164 for Callao, and 50 for Sandwich islands, as compared with the previous year.

(Signed) E. L. LANCA, *Consular Agent.*

British Consular Agency, Macao, December 31, 1865.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of Trade at the Port of Macao (free Port), during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Description of Goods.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Quantity.		Estimated Value.	Quantity.		Estimated Value.
			Dollars.			Dollars.
Rice	piculs	379,115	1,045,976	piculs	19,231	54,567
Indigo	tubs	29	1,200	tubs	3,954	79,520
Betelnut	piculs	3,734	13,113	piculs	100	200
Trunks	sets	2,560	12,800	sets	89	648
Sugar..	piculs	8,332	37,172	piculs	5,171	28,316
Cotton	bales	1,041	25,873	bales	1	27
Bicho-de-mar	piculs	4,403	44,416	piculs	78	390
Tea	,,	4,125	32,672	chests	89,865	1,492,166
Copper	,,	1,011	4,175	piculs	1,211	25,040
Tin	,,	30	810	,,	1,459	9,154
Coffee..	,,	75	819	,,	717	10,692
Tin plates	,,	200	1,200	,,	200	2,200
China medicine	boxes	45	863	boxes	1,059	21,750
Birds' nests	,,	66	17,600	bales	209	29,621
Opium—						
Patna	chests	4,167½	2,148,044	chests	148	92,443

Description of Goods.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Quantity.		Estimated Value.	Quantity.		Estimated Value.
Opium—			Dollars.			Dollars.
Benares	chests	3,374	1,491,105	chests	4	2,480
Malwa	,,	31½	13,770	,,	1	600
Turkey	,,	20	10,000	,,	8	3,225
Alum	piculs	2,180	4,033	piculs	2,310	4,875
Gunpowder	kegs	648	2,752	kegs	1,348	6,060
Rattans	piculs	19,924	68,800	piculs	1,872	4,998
Guns (of different sizes)		160	12,400		156	19,500
Copper cash	piculs	10	168	piculs	993	15,293
Saltpetre	,,	790	8,000	bags	435	5,850
Raw silk	boxes	896	563,630	boxes	2,266	691,366
Salt	piculs	23,803	11,074	piculs	156,180	72,615
China tobacco	boxes	15	1,142	boxes	5,307	69,852
Vermilion	,,	8	181	,,	700	16,125
Brandy	,,	30	240	,,	27	243
Hides	piculs	1,586	9,163	piculs	133	437
Preserves	boxes	50	175	boxes	2,280	13,205
Mats	bales	150	600	bundles	210	1,040
Timber	pieces	1,000	3,000	pieces	2,461	2,461
Aniseed oil	piculs	14	2,380	piculs	623	63,788
Black wood	,,	3,106	10,356	,,	2,213	11,575
Salted beef	casks	367	10,681	casks	4	140
Quicksilver	boxes	130	7,500	boxes	1	70
Lead, in pigs	piculs	225	1,575	piculs	428	2,968
Wine	casks	26	765	casks	8	240
Salted fish	piculs	1,152	4,046	boxes	3	200
Wax	,,	171	9,060	piculs	67	4,020
Turpentine	tins	20	100	tins	10	300
Cigars	cases	36½	4,340	cases	128	9,071
Hemp rope	piculs	10	240	piculs	64	1,600
Gin	boxes	34	119	boxes	60	180
Peas	piculs	1,062	3,186	..		..
Pepper	,,	2,258	15,929	..		..
Sapan-wood	,,	6,633	8,739	..		..
Sandal-wood	,,	3,590	25,705	..		..
Cocoa-nuts		68,333	1,182	..		..
Elephants' teeth	piculs	2	200	..		..
Beans	,,	1,231	2,642	..		..
Paddy	,,	1,890	4,725	..		..
Canvas	pieces	7	50	..		..
Beer	cask	1	12	..		..
Fish maws	piculs	61	1,980	..		..
Cutch	,,	890	3,560	..		..
Grain	,,	250	350	..		..
Fish skin	,,	165	330	..		..
Flint stones	,,	529	425	..		..
Shark fins	,,	135	3,731	..		..
Bamboo	canes	10,000	500	..		..
India blankets	bales	42	4,300	..		..
Flour	casks	224	1,400	..		..
Cotton piece goods	bales	23	276	..		..
Sulphur	piculs	132	350	..		..
Sea calves	,,	59	1,075	..		..
Oil-cakes	,,	1,200	1,800	..		..
Ox horns	,,	655	2,164	..		..
Mangrove bark	,,	2,430	4,862	..		..
Flower	baskets	706	886	..		..
Tinder	bales	41	200	..		..
Ebony wood	pieces	340	400	..		..
Biscuits	piculs	10	70	..		..
Buffalo hides	,,	200	1,400	..		..
Tortoiseshell	boxes	1	300	..		..
Claret	,,	6	54	..		..

Description of Goods.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Estimated Value.	Quantity.	Estimated Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.
Seaweed	piculs 316	1,260	..	..
Buffalo horns	,, 28	1,000	..	..
Salted pork	casks 100	2,760	..	..
Coal	tons 256	2,560	..	..
Wood	piculs 193	1,000	..	..
Deer horns	box 1	1,000	..	..
Star aniseed	..	..	boxes 1,865	34,803
Arsenic	..	..	tubs 127	615
Camphor-wood trunks	..	..	sets 91	1,078
Potatoes	..	..	baskets 3,078	1,440
Cassia lignea	..	..	boxes 20,932	202,256
China umbrellas	..	..	,, 2,414	53,872
Muskets	..	..	,, 453	16,112
Bricks	..	..	61,000	1,025
China paper	..	..	bales 13,486	81,453
Joss-sticks	..	..	boxes 2,908	7,038
Fire crackers	..	..	,, 12,179	80,569
Glass ware	..	..	,, 42	1,009
Garlic	..	..	baskets 110	200
Chinaware	..	..	,, 1,369	8,251
Cassia oil	..	..	boxes 665	51,040
Iron pans	..	..	280	2,250
Lamp oil	..	..	tubs 251	6,222
Paint oil	..	..	,, 62	930
Rattan chairs	..	..	132	372
China glue	..	..	boxes 307	3,750
Galangal	..	..	piculs 4,133	12,936
Silk handkerchiefs	..	..	boxes 188	160,900
Earthen pots	..	..	11,759	5,400
China shoes	..	..	boxes 57	5,780
Gold leaf	..	..	,, 1	30
Iron shovels	..	..	60	120
Empty boxes	..	..	23	115
Bamboo mats	..	..	6,000	600
Cassia buds	..	..	boxes 590	23,440
Ink	..	..	tubs 11	200
Jars	..	..	sets 2,503	2,046
Camphor	..	..	boxes 151	2,010
Granite stones	..	..	pieces 229	59
China vermicelli	..	..	bales 24	168
Blankets	..	..	,, 18	3,125
Copper ware	..	..	boxes 24	2,050
Grass cloth	..	..	,, 18	5,400
China root	..	..	,, 577	1,781
Bamboo ware	..	..	101	50
Vinegar	..	..	jars 52	100
Canes	..	..	50,000	1,000
Provisions	..	..	160	300
Sago	..	..	bags 18	300
Empty bags	..	..	bales 24,293	16,760
Specie (treasure)	..	1,099,840	..	995,295
		6,840,331		4,665,361

Cargoes imported and exported by native passage-boats plying daily between this and Hong Kong, as well as Canton River ports, are not included in the above Return, which comprises only native coasting junks and foreign vessels, including a steamer running daily to and from Hong Kong and Canton.

(Signed) E. L. LANCA, *Consular Agent.*

British Consular Agency, Macao, December 31, 1865.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Merchant Shipping arrived at and departed from the Port of Macao during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Cargo.
British ..	15 vessels..	8,890	Whampoa	Teas.
,, ..	1 ,, ..	558	Hong Kong	,,
,, ..	2 ,, ..	625	Saigon	Rice.
,, ..	1 ,, ..	295	Bankok	,,
,, ..	22 ,, ..	8,543	The coast of China, Straits, and East India ports ..	General.
,, ..	20 ,, ..	8,276	Ditto	Ballast.
Total ..	61 ,, ..	27,187		
Foreign ..	1 vessel..	270	Whampoa	Teas.
,, ..	4 ,, ..	1,740	Havana	Ballast.
,, ..	5 ,, ..	3,529	Callao	,,
,, ..	1 ,, ..	328	Ditto	General.
,, ..	1 ,, ..	318	Hamburgh	Gunpowder.
,, ..	10 ,, ..	2,920	Saigon	Rice.
,, ..	6 ,, ..	1,489	Bankok	,,
,, ..	15 ,, ..	4,206	Manila	,,
,, ..	1 ,, ..	795	Genova	Ballast.
,, ..	1 ,, ..	284	New Zealand	,,
,, ..	2 ,, ..	557	Hong Kong	Guns.
,, ..	53 ,, ..	18,440	The coast of China, Straits, and East India ports ..	General.
,, ..	97 ,, ..	44,195	Ditto	Ballast.
Total ..	197 vessels..	79,071		
Grand total ..	258 vessels..	106,258		

DEPARTED.

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where to.	Cargo.
British ..	15 vessels..	9,116	London	Teas.
,, ..	1 ,, ..	332	Liverpool	,,
,, ..	3 ,, ..	1,036	London	General.
,, ..	26 ,, ..	10,527	The coast of China, Straits, and East India ports ..	,,
,, ..	12 ,, ..	3,672	Ditto	Ballast.
Total ..	57 vessels..	24,683		
Foreign ..	1 vessel..	420	London	General.
,, ..	5 ,, ..	1,570	Hamburgh	,,
,, ..	3 ,, ..	955	Falmouth	,,
,, ..	1 ,, ..	260	St. Thomas	,,
,, ..	1 ,, ..	428	New York	,,
,, ..	1 ,, ..	270	Genova	,,
,, ..	97 ,, ..	31,073	The coast of China, Straits, and East India ports ..	,,
,, ..	40 ,, ..	14,187	Ditto	Ballast.
Total ..	149 vessels..	49,163		
Grand total ..	206 vessels..	73,846		

(Signed) E. L. LANCA, *Consular Agent.*

British Consular Agency, Macao, December 31, 1865.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Chinese Emigrants despatched from the Port of Macao under Local Regulation during the year ending December 31, 1865.

Date.	Name of Vessels.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Whither bound.	Emigrants.
Jan. 3	Port Durand ..	French barque ..	357	Havana ..	178
,, 3	Providence.. . ..	Italian ship ..	660	Callao ..	395
,, 8	Clotilde	,, barque ..	357	,, ..	220
,, 14	Auguste and Gustave	French ,, ..	477	Havana ..	238
,, 17	Lombard	,, ship ..	486	,, ..	243
,, 22	J. R. Alcaras ..	Chilian barque ..	360	Callao ..	225
,, 24	Avon	Italian ship ..	1,086	Havana ..	543
Feb. 12	Queen of England ..	,, ..	1,169	,, ..	584
,, 16	Nouvelle Pallas ..	French barque ..	385	,, ..	192
,, 22	Julião	Portuguese ship ..	834	Callao ..	516
Mar. 4	Colombo	Italian ,, ..	795	,, ..	459
,, 4	Emmanuel.. ..	French barque ..	358	Havana ..	160
,, 10	Napoleon Carrevara ..	Italian ship ..	1,215	Callao ..	642
,, 19	Lima	,, ..	328	,, ..	200
,, 23	Camões	Portuguese ship ..	836	Havana ..	418
May 14	Don Joze	Italian ,, ..	796	Callao ..	505
,, 31	Camilo Cavour ..	,, ..	1,326	,, ..	630
June 4	Matador	Chilian barque ..	239	Sandwich I.	50
,, 8	Cristina	Peruvian ship ..	1,206	Callao ..	603
,, 23	R. Pratolongo ..	Italian ,, ..	890	,, ..	503
July 15	Cezar	Peruvian ,, ..	499	,, ..	290
,, 20	Falcon	,, barque ..	462	,, ..	249
,, 30	Liguria	Italian ship ..	843	,, ..	513
Aug. 6	Aurora	Peruvian ship ..	668	,, ..	399
Sept. 8	Dia del Maré ..	Italian ,, ..	894	,, ..	506
Oct. 2	Tamatave	French ,, ..	509	Havana ..	298
,, 13	N. N. Cesar ..	,, ..	459	,, ..	315
,, 28	Moyette and Nossé Bé	French barque ..	291	,, ..	210
,, 30	Compania Maritima del Peru	Peruvian ship ..	1,482	Callao ..	659
Nov. 5	Arizona	Spanish barque ..	597	Havana ..	280
,, 26	Ange Garden ..	French ,, ..	486	,, ..	290
,, 29	Ameral Trehouart ..	,, ..	493	,, ..	313
Dec. 1	Otila	Norwegian ,, ..	390	,, ..	236
,, 3	Nerema Collet ..	French ,, ..	336	,, ..	231
,, 14	Rosina	Italian ship ..	487	Callao ..	370
,, 16	Eva	Peruvian barque ..	224	,, ..	120
,, 17	Providenza.. ..	Italian ship ..	660	,, ..	413
,, 17	St. Julien	French barque ..	346	Havana ..	259
,, 24	Emma and Mathilde..	Lubeck ,, ..	385	,, ..	219
	Total 39 vessels	..	24,671	..	13,674

(Signed) E. L. LANCA, *Consular Agent.*

British Consular Agency, Macao,
December 31, 1865.

No. 11.

Consul Caine to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received May* 28.)

Sir, *Swatow, April* 11, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my Report upon the trade of this port for the year 1865.

Returns No. 1 to 4 accompany the Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. L. CAINE.

Inclosure in No. 11.

Report of the Foreign Trade at Swatow for the year 1865.

British Shipping.—By comparison between the number of vessels which entered this port in 1864 and those which entered in the last year, it will be perceived that there has been an increase of 113 vessels, and 55,265 tons, as per following Table :—

ENTRIES.

With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total Vessels.		Total Tonnage.	
1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
206	349	50	20	256	369	100,760	156,025

And by a glance at the Returns, which have been published since 1861 (the first year after the establishment of this Consulate), it will be seen that there has been a rapid though steady augmentation in the number of vessels which have traded here under the British flag. The total increase in that period being 209 vessels with a tonnage of 96,883.

The following Table exhibits the clearances during the last two years :—

CLEARANCES.

With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total Vessels.		Total Tonnage.	
1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
200	232	52	134	252	366	100,943	153,950

Foreign Shipping.—588 vessels under foreign flags entered the port during 1865, being an excess of 124 over the previous year. Of this number 113 alone are British ; entries under the Danish and Hamburg flags also showing an increase. Of the entries under the English flag 198 were steamers, leaving 171 sailing vessels, or within 48 of the total entries under all other flags.

The coasting trade between Foochow, Hong Kong, and intermediate ports continues still to be monopolized by British steamers.

Imports.—During 1864 the value of the import trade was 1,961,740*l.*, an increase of 191,105*l.* over that of the previous twelvemonth ; but 1865 shows a marked improvement, the excess being 526,242*l.*

The subjoined statement exhibits the articles under which this increase is chiefly perceptible, viz. :—

	£
In shirtings, grey, an excess of	19,017
,, white, ditto	9,045
Cotton yarn, ditto	31,413
Beans and peas, ditto	74,833
Ground-nut cake, ditto	9,060
Hemp, ditto	27,175
Oil, ditto	9,346
Rice, ditto	441,832
Timber, ditto	30,813
Wheat, ditto	29,341

The very large increase in the import of rice is attributable to the destruction of the crops in the early part of the year, and the presence of the rebels in this department necessitating the storage of rice in the several cities threatened. The imports of rice from Saigon amounted to 131,670 dollars, from Siam, to 68,634 dollars, and from Batavia, to 27,000 dollars. At the same time there has been a decrease in the quantity of opium and tin imported.

The import of treasure during 1865 amounted to 742,619 dollars.

Exports.—The total value of the export trade for 1865 amounts to 991,973*l.* 1*s.*, being a decrease of 175,934*l.* as compared with 1864. This falling off has been chiefly in chinaware, cotton, hemp, paper, rice (of which the export was prohibited), and sugar, in the latter article alone the decrease has been 191,178*l.* There has, however, been an increase in the export of paper fans, grass cloth, and tobacco.

The total value of the trade of Swatow for 1865 computes to 3,479,955*l.* —an augmentation of 350,308*l.* over the previous year.

The export of treasure during the year has been 5,341,483 dollars.

Remarks.—It is very satisfactory to note the steady extension of trade at this port since its opening in 1860. At one time, as mentioned in my Report for 1863, it seemed probable that the small and handy vessels under the flags of continental States would monopolize the coasting trade, but the class of English vessels now engaged in this trade are better suited to the work, and will be able, I believe, to hold their own.

The local Customs authorities have recently notified the Chinese merchants that in future it will be permissible to store sugar at Swatow itself. This measure will enable merchants to collect cargo and so make it worth the while of steamers to load from this for the more northern ports; for whilst the prohibition lasted cargo could not be collected nearer than Ahmpo, some ten miles from Swatow. The detention, therefore, to a vessel was great whilst cargo was being brought to the port of shipment, and steamers would not, on the uncertainty, come in seeking.

Great facilities have been given by the Customs officials to steamers engaged in the coasting trade, by which their loading and discharging is much expedited. Such steamers when once entered at the Consulate need not again report for a period of four months, the agents at the same time giving a guarantee to abide by the regulations of the port. This change has worked well, and has given satisfaction to all concerned.

(Signed) G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

Swatow, March 22, 1866.

(No. 1.)—Return of British Shipping at the Port of Swatow in the Year 1865.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crew.	Total Value of Cargo.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crew.	Total Value of Cargoes.
With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
131	16	147	55,979	7,326	63,305	6,970	...	73	75	148	35,174	37,435	72,607	6,806	...

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Ports.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Ports whence arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crews.	Value of Cargoes.	Ports where bound.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of Crew.	Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
Neuchwang	31	...	31	12,068	...	12,068	492	...	Neuchwang	5	5	10	1,547	2,206	3,753	167	...
Tien-tsin	4	...	4	1,094	...	1,094	66	...	Tien-tsin	5	...	5	1,626	...	1,626	66	...
Che-foo	36	...	36	14,834	...	14,834	567	...	Che-foo	10	7	17	3,980	2,221	6,201	261	...
Shanghae	33	1	34	17,764	380	18,144	868	...	Shanghae	45	2	47	17,690	664	18,354	950	...
Amoy and Foo-chow...	97	2	99	41,647	666	42,313	6,465	...	Ningpo	1	...	1	361	...	361	20	...
Formosa	...	1	1	...	159	159	8	...	Foochow and Amoy ...	87	43	130	35,157	13,434	48,597	7,123	...
Bankok	2	...	2	481	...	481	20	...	Formosa	1	1	2	288	411	699	54	...
Batavia	2	...	2	583	...	583	31	...	Rangoon	1	...	1	454	...	454	15	...
Saigon	4	...	4	1,345	...	1,345	71	...	Yokohama	1	1	2	148	137	285	22	...
Bancipan	1	...	1	299	...	299	14	...	Bancipan	1	...	1	397	...	397	12	...
Nagasaki	1	...	1	405	...	405	36	...	Nagasaki	1	...	1	216	...	216	11	...
Rangoon	7	...	7	2,295	...	2,295	97	...	Saigon...	1	...	1	406	...	406	24	...
Total ...	218	4	222	72,815	1,205	84,020	8,735	...	Total ...	159	59	218	62,270	19,073	81,343	8,725	...

Swatow, December 31, 1865.

(Signed) G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—Return of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Swatow, in the Year 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	ENTERED.										CLEARED.									
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Invoice Value of Cargo.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Invoice Value of Cargo.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crew.	
British—																				
Coasting steamers ...	162	77,232	...	16	5,967	...	369	156,025	15,705	...	123	52,185	...	69	30,047	...	366	153,950	15,531	...
Other vessels ...	187	71,262	...	4	1,564	...					109	45,670	...	65	26,048	...				
American	19	8,991	...	...	...	...	19	8,991	...	...	14	6,392	...	7	3,633	...	21	10,025	...	...
French	11	3,019	...	...	...	...	11	3,019	...	...	4	1,174	...	6	1,623	...	10	2,797	...	...
Russian	1	257	...	...	...	...	1	257	...	...	...	...	...	1	257	...	1	257	...	...
Hamburgh	61	19,577	...	1	340	...	62	19,917	...	...	31	9,859	...	30	9,604	...	61	19,463	...	...
Danish	43	10,100	...	1	182	...	44	10,282	...	...	23	5,484	...	22	5,179	...	45	10,663	...	...
Siamese	11	6,592	...	...	...	...	11	6,592	...	...	9	4,691	...	...	...	...	9	4,691	...	...
Bremen	19	5,381	...	1	218	...	20	5,599	...	...	13	3,860	...	8	2,356	...	21	6,216	...	...
Dutch	11	3,924	...	...	...	...	11	3,924	...	...	4	1,419	...	6	2,078	...	10	3,497	...	...
Norwegian	11	2,706	...	...	...	...	11	2,706	...	...	5	1,288	...	5	1,262	...	10	2,550	...	...
Hanoverian	11	2,226	...	...	...	...	11	2,226	...	...	6	1,117	...	5	11,109	...	11	2,226	...	...
Swedish	5	977	...	...	...	...	5	977	...	...	2	507	...	3	636	...	5	1,143	...	...
Oldenburg	3	894	...	...	...	...	3	894	...	...	1	336	...	2	558	...	3	894	...	...
Prussian	3	613	...	...	...	...	3	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lübeck	2	498	...	...	...	...	2	498	...	...	1	249	...	1	249	...	2	498	...	...
Portuguese	1	374	...	...	...	...	1	374	...	...	1	374	...	...	...	...	1	374	...	...
Belgian	1	311	...	...	...	...	1	311	...	...	...	...	...	1	311	...	1	311	...	...
Italian	1	353	...	...	...	...	1	353	...	...	1	353	...	...	...	...	1	353	...	...
Mecklenburg	2	295	...	...	...	...	2	295	...	...	1	186	...	1	109	...	2	295	...	...
Total	565	215,582	...	23	8,271	...	588	223,853	...	...	348	135,144	...	232	85,059	...	580	220,203	...	...

Swatow, December 31, 1865.

(Signed) G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—Return of the Imports at the Port of Swatow in the Year 1865.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Singapore and Penang.		From Hong Kong.		From Northern Ports of China.		Total.				
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.		
								Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.			
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.	£ s. d.	
Chintzes	Pieces ...	...	...	280	896	...	...	280	...	896	212 16	0
Cottons, dyed	,, ...	332	1,660	2,379	11,895	...	...	2,711	...	13,555	3,219 6	3
Damasks	,, ...	...	...	114	912	...	...	114	...	912	216 12	0
Drills, American	,, ...	...	...	1,127	6,537	...	...	1,127	...	6,537	1,552 10	9
Handkerchiefs	Dozens ...	...	...	708	850	...	...	708	...	850	201 17	6
Linen, coarse	Pieces ...	...	...	307	1,228	...	...	307	...	1,228	291 13	0
,, fine	,, ...	...	...	10	50	...	...	10	...	50	11 17	6
Muslin	,, ...	...	...	13	52	...	...	13	...	52	12 7	0
Shirtings, grey	,, ...	930	4,185	40,181	180,815	...	...	41,111	...	185,000	43,937 10	0
,, white	,, ...	5	43	10,314	87,669	...	...	10,319	...	87,712	20,831 12	0
,, spotted	,, ...	...	...	112	448	...	...	112	...	448	106 8	0
T-cloths	,, ...	1,242	4,347	11,568	40,488	...	...	12,810	...	44,835	10,648 6	3
Turkey reds	,, ...	65	247	2,749	10,546	...	...	2,814	...	10,793	2,563 6	9
Velvets	,, ...	67	570	553	4,700	...	...	620	...	5,270	1,251 12	6
Woollens—												
Blankets	Pairs ...	150	900	265	1,590	...	...	415	...	2,490	591 7	6
Bunting	Pieces ...	1	12	5	60	...	...	6	...	72	17 2	0
Camlets, English	,, ...	10	200	1,204	24,080	...	...	1,214	...	24,280	5,766 10	0
,, Dutch	,, ...	...	...	33	1,056	...	...	33	...	1,056	250 16	0
,, imitation	,, ...	79	632	490	3,920	...	...	569	...	4,552	1,081 2	0
Lastings	,, ...	25	413	1,024	16,896	...	...	1,049	...	17,309	4,110 17	9
Long ells	,, ...	...	...	1,459	16,449	...	...	1,459	...	16,449	3,906 12	9
Spanish stripes	,, ...	5	50	1,443	14,430	...	...	1,448	...	14,480	3,439 0	0
Opium, Malwa	Chests ...	...	...	1,287	938,223	...	...	1,287	...	938,223	222,827 19	3
,, Patna	,, ...	14	7,504	1,975	1,058,600	...	...	1,989	...	1,066,104	253,198 14	0
,, Benares	,, ...	3	1,578	771	405,546	...	...	774	...	407,124	9,669 19	0
Metals—												
Copper sheathing and nails	Piculs ...	...	...	20	500	...	...	20	24	500	118 15	0
Iron, nail rod, and bar	,, ...	4,965	14,895	466	1,398	...	...	5,431	6,465	16,293	3,869 11	9
Lead	,, ...	643	4,501	259	1,813	...	...	902	1,074	6,314	1,499 16	6
Tin	,, ...	431	6,896	2,067	33,104	...	...	2,498	2,983	40,000	9,500 0	0
Cotton yarn	,, ...	148	10,360	4,101	287,070	...	...	4,249	5,058	297,430	70,639 12	6
Almonds	,, ...	...	...	18	648	190	3,800	208	337	4,448	1,056 8	0
Aniseed	,, ...	...	...	7	175	...	...	7	8	175	41 11	3
Bamboo ware	,, ...	...	...	...	...	66	990	66	79	990	235 2	6

Bamboo, split	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	3,356	7,383	3,356	3,995	7,383	1,753	9	3
Barley, pearl	...	...	...	...	,,	...	124	744	49	294	1,589	9,534	1,762	2,094	10,572	2,509	17	0
Bean-cake	...	...	...	...	,,	...	281	843	10,601	31,803	896,619	1,650,018	907,501	1,084,822	1,682,664	399,632	14	0
Beans and peas	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	286,380	859,140	286,380	340,643	859,140	204,045	15	0
Bean curd	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	53,050	346	53,050	63,154	346	82	3	6
Bean oil	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	355	3,500	355	423	3,500	831	5	0
Betel nuts	...	...	...	...	,,	...	507	3,042	...	...	...	...	507	604	3,042	722	9	6
Biche de mer, black		...	...	...	,,	...	62	2,480	242	9,680	...	...	304	362	12,160	2,888	0	0
,, white		...	...	...	,,	...	312	7,488	236	5,664	...	...	548	652	13,152	3,123	12	0
Birds' nests	...	...	...	...	,,	...	7	7,000	1	1,000	...	...	8	9	8,000	1,900	0	0
Brass ware	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	3	150	3	4	150	35	12	6
Buttons, brass	...	...	...	...	Gross	...	...	...	890	2,770	...	...	890	...	2,770	657	17	6
Canes	...	...	...	...	Pieces	...	2,800	196	...	...	...	...	2,800	...	196	46	11	0
Canvas	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	352	4,752	...	...	352	...	4,752	1,128	12	0
Caps, silk	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	400	200	...	...	400	...	200	47	10	0
Cassia	...	...	...	...	Piculs	...	2	14	...	4	80	6	7		94	22	6	6
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	2	2	100	23	15	0
Charcoal	...	...	...	...	,,	...	2,439	2,439	27	594	...	...	2,466	...	3,033	720	6	9
Chestnuts	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	11	50	11	13	50	11	17	6
Chinaware	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	194	995	194	231	995	236	6	9
Cinnabar	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	5	500	5	6	500	118	15	0
Cloves	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	26	208	...	...	26	31	208	49	8	0
Clocks	...	...	...	...	Pieces	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	2	7	6
Coal	...	...	...	...	Tons	...	...	...	127	1,524	...	...	...	2,540	1,524	361	19	0
Copper cash	...	...	...	...	Pieces	...	...	...	84,000	84	...	...	84,000	...	84	19	19	0
Cordage	...	...	...	...	Piculs	...	...	...	230	3,366	...	...	230	274	3,366	799	8	6
Cotton	...	...	...	...	,,	...	3	75	13,126	328,150	45,041	1,126,025	58,170	69,250	1,454,250	345,384	7	6
Cotton rags	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cotton thread	...	...	...	...	,,	...	3	135	45	2,025	543	814	591	704	2,974	706	6	6
Cotton wadding	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	10	540	10	12	540	128	5	0
Cotton waste	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	190	938	190	226	938	222	15	6
Cutch	...	...	...	...	,,	...	23	111	...	...	...	...	23	28	111	26	7	3
Dates	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	5,604	1,419	1,689	5,604	1,330	19	0
Eggs, preserved	...	...	...	...	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	210	6,000	...	210	49	17	6
Fans, paper	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	1,230	246	...	...	1,230	...	246	58	8	6
Felt caps	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	250	125	...	...	250	...	125	29	13	9
Fish, dried	...	...	...	...	Piculs	...	391	3,970	1,116	12,475	162	1,620	1,669	1,987	18,065	4,290	8	9
,, maws	...	...	...	...	,,	...	6	240	...	...	...	...	6	7	240	57	0	0
,, salt	...	...	...	...	,,	...	191	1,337	214	1,498	2	14	407	484	2,849	676	12	9
,, skins	...	...	...	...	,,	...	6	72	1	12	...	...	7	8	84	19	19	0
,, oil	...	...	...	...	,,	...	19	456	...	...	...	...	19	23	456	108	6	0
Fruits	...	...	...	...	,,	...	7,059	10,588	...	...	...	...	7,059	8,403	10,588	2,514	13	0
Flour	...	...	...	...	,,	...	21	84	329	1,316	72	288	422	502	1,688	400	18	0
Fungus	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	114	7,410	626	40,690	740	880	48,100	11,423	15	0
Galangal	...	...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	18	81	...	...	18	22	81	19	4	9
Gambier	...	...	...	...	,,	...	37	1,665	...	...	...	...	37	44	1,665	395	8	9
Gimseng, American		...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	29	8,550	1	150	30	36	8,700	2,066	5	0
,, Corean		...	...	...	,,	...	...	...	8	12,000		1,500	9	11	13,500	3,206	5	0

Name of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Singapore and Penang.		From Hong Kong.		From Northern Ports of China.		Total.				
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.		
								Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.			
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.	£ s. d.	
Ginseng, Japan	Piculs ...	...	...	4	2,800	...	...	4	5	2,800	665 0 0	
Glass beads	,, ...	22	660	31	930	...	...	51	61	1,590	377 12 6	
,, lamps	Pieces ...	22	88	...	...	...	...	22	...	88	20 18 0	
,, window	Boxes ...	20	60	21	63	...	...	41	...	123	29 4 3	
,, ware	Piculs ...	...	...	10	70	...	...	10	12	70	16 12 6	
Goats' hair	,, ...	...	...	5	75	160	2,400	165	197	2,475	587 16 3	
Gold thread, imitation	,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	100	2	2	100	23 15 0	
Grass cloth, coarse	,, ...	...	...	15	825	3	205	18	22	1,030	244 12 6	
Ground nut cake...	,, ...	12,197	48,788	...	...	...	...	12,197	14,521	48,788	11,587 3 0	
Gum olibanum	,, ...	...	...	2	10	...	...	2	2	10	2 7 6	
Hams	,, ...	2	80	18	720	17	460	37	44	1,260	299 5 0	
Hemp	,, ...	13	299	3,122	71,806	3,212	73,876	6,347	7,559	145,981	34,670 9 9	
Hides, buffalo	,, ...	25	163	...	...	...	...	25	27	163	38 14 3	
,, rhinoceros	,, ...	1	14	7	98	...	...	8	9	112	26 12 0	
Horns, buffalo	,, ...	65	1,300	1	200	...	...	66	77	1,500	356 5 0	
Iron, manufactured	,, ...	6	21	74	259	1	7	81	96	287	68 3 3	
,, safes	Pieces ...	3	150	...	...	...	...	3	...	150	35 12 6	
Isinglass	Piculs ...	...	...	20	600	...	...	20	24	600	142 10 0	
Leather	,, ...	...	...	44	844	39	819	83	89	1,663	394 19 3	
Lily flowers, dried	,, ...	...	...	97	1,358	1,938	27,132	2,036	2,424	28,490	6,766 7 6	
,, roots	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	1,354	41	1,354	...	41	9 14 9	
Liquorice	Piculs ...	...	...	15	150	421	4,210	436	519	4,360	1,035 10 0	
Lotus nuts	,, ...	215	5,200	55	1,100	...	...	270	321	6,300	1,496 5 0	
,, seed	,, ...	...	...	...	...	32	896	32	38	896	212 16 0	
Mangrove bark	,, ...	6,108	7,350	...	...	...	...	6,108	7,271	7,350	1,740 17 6	
Manure, cakes	,, ...	...	...	...	...	1,849	4,623	1,849	2,201	4,623	1,097 19 3	
Mats	Pieces ...	600	24	...	...	...	...	600	...	24	5 14 0	
Medicine	Piculs ...	65	780	1,182	13,184	...	...	1,247	1,484	13,964	3,316 9 0	
Melon seeds	,, ...	...	...	84	420	325	2,625	309	368	3,045	723 3 9	
Mirrors	Pieces ...	...	...	215	43	...	...	215	...	43	10 4 3	
Mushrooms	Piculs ...	...	...	97	7,760	28	2,240	125	149	10,000	2,375 0 0	
Myrrh	,, ...	...	...	14	238	...	...	14	17	238	56 10 6	
Nankeens	,, ...	...	...	25	1,750	828	57,960	853	1,015	59,710	14,181 2 6	
Nut galls	,, ...	...	...	56	728	...	...	56	66	728	172 18 0	
Oil	,, ...	80	1,120	174	2,436	6,649	93,086	6,903	8,218	96,642	22,952 9 6	
Oil cake	,, ...	5,072	10,144	...	...	...	...	5,072	6,038	10,144	2,409 4 0	
Paddy	,, ...	12,552	25,104	1,000	2,000	...	...	13,552	15,133	27,104	6,437 4 0	
Paper, 1st quality	,, ...	...	...	...	...	105	508	105	125	508	120 13 0	

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Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Singapore and Penang.		From Hong Kong.		From Northern Ports of China.		Total.				
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.		
								Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.			
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.			Dollars.	£ s. d.	
Wedges	Piculs	...	...	...	...	1,000	10,000	1,000	1,190	10,000	2,375 0 0	
Wheat	,,	...	...	560	1,680	55,107	165,321	55,667	66,270	167,001	39,662 14 9	
White nuts	,,	...	...	65	325	41	205	106	126	530	125 17 6	
,, wax	,,	...	...	12	960	...	...	12	14	960	228 0 0	
Woods—												
Fragrant	,,	237	7,584	...	...	...	...	237	292	7,584	1,801 4 0	
Laka	,,	64	512	...	...	...	...	64	78	572	121 12 0	
Kranga	Pieces	91	173	...	...	...	...	91	...	173	41 1 9	
Red	Piculs	779	1,947	...	...	...	...	779	926	1,947	462 8 3	
Sandal	,,	17	238	...	...	...	...	17	20	238	56 10 6	
Sapan	,,	4,011	16,044	...	...	...	...	4,011	4,774	16,044	3,810 9 0	
Wood oil	,,	...	...	...	...	22	242	22	26	242	57 9 6	
Total	...	...	1,503,555	...	4,581,851	..	4,390,308	...	...	10,475,714	2,487,982 1 6	

Total estimated value of Imports, 2,487,982*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The dollar has been calculated at the exchange of 4*s.* 9*d.* The picul is equal to 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois. In converting piculs into cwts. the fractions have been omitted.

Swatow, December 31, 1865.

(Signed) G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—Return of Exports at the Port of Swatow in the Year 1865.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To British Possessions in Straits, &c.		To Hong Kong.		To Northern Ports of China.		Total.				
								Quantities.		Value.		
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.			
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	Piculs.	Cwts.	Dollars.	£ s. d.	
Alum	Piculs	...	...	...	...	200	600	200	238	600	142 10	0
Almonds	,,	6	216	87	3,132	...	...	93	111	3,348	895 3	0
Bags, gunny and mat	Pieces	...	...	...	...	19,760	434	...	...	434	103 1	6
Bamboo leaves	Piculs	...	...	8	23	...	...	8	9	23	5 9	3
,, split	,,	1	15	...	...	32	70	33	39	85	20 3	9
,, ware	,,	98	1,470	...	...	321	4,815	419	499	6,285	1,492 13	9
Betel leaf	,,	...	...	25	75	942	2,826	967	1,151	2,901	688 19	9
Brass ware	,,	36	1,800	1	50	147	7,350	184	219	9,200	2,185 0	0
Candies	,,	10	140	...	...	...	...	10	12	140	33 5	0
Canes	Pieces	3,994	420	...	...	6,000	420	...	...	840	199 10	0
Chestnuts	Piculs	57	257	...	...	...	...	57	68	257	61 0	9
,, water	,,	116	348	...	...	...	...	116	138	348	82 13	0
China root	,,	3	9	...	...	46	138	49	58	147	34 18	3
China ware, coarse	,,	10,560	52,800	...	...	3,345	16,725	13,905	16,553	69,525	16,512 3	9
Coir	,,	...	...	...	...	114	1,026	114	136	1,026	243 13	6
Copperas	,,	4	15	...	...	...	...	4	5	15	3 11	3
Copper, old	,,	8	136	...	...	4	68	12	14	204	48 9	0
,, cash	Pieces	...	...	...	...	4,946,400	4,946	...	...	4,946	1,174 13	6
Cotton	Piculs	...	...	145	3,225	212	5,300	357	425	8,525	2,024 13	9
Dates	,,	...	...	12	66	...	...	12	14	66	15 13	6
Fans, paper	Pieces	...	...	...	...	478,614	89,722	...	...	89,722	21,308 19	6
,, palm	,,	...	...	...	...	4,300	86	...	...	86	20 8	6
Feathers, fowls'	Piculs	4	8	...	...	163	198	167	199	206	48 18	6
Felt caps	Pieces	435	218	200	80	...	...	...	...	298	70 15	6
Fire-crackers	Piculs	58	58	...	...	...	...	58	68	58	13 15	6
Fish, cuttle	,,	5	75	56	840	65	975	126	150	1,890	448 17	6
,, dried	,,	3	30	146	1,460	150	1,500	299	356	2,990	710 2	6
,, salt	,,	22	154	...	...	254	1,778	276	328	1,932	458 17	0
,, maws	,,	...	...	...	...	10	450	10	12	450	106 17	6
Flooring tiles	Pieces	5,000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	35 12	6
Flour	Piculs	3	12	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	2 17	0
Fruits, dried and salt		278	834	219	657	223	669	720	857	2,160	513 0	0
Ginger	,,	...	...	...	...	1,227	3,681	1,227	1,460	3,681	874 4	9
Glass, ground	,,	...	...	7	90	14	98	21	25	188	44 13	0

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To British Possessions in Straits, &c.		To Hong Kong.		To Northern Ports of China.		Total.			
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantitties.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.		Value.	
								Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.	Piculs.	Cwts.	Dollars.	£ s. d.
Grass cloth, coarse	Piculs ...	6	330	7	385	1,710	94,050	1,723	2,051	94,765	22,506 13 9
„ fine	„ ...	...	...	1	95	40	3,800	41	49	3,895	925 1 3
Gypsum	„ ...	...	...	...	...	48	72	48	57	72	17 2 0
Hams	„ ...	...	...	6	240	...	...	6	7	240	57 0 0
Hemp	„ ...	127	2,921	6	138	1,133	26,059	1,266	1,509	29,118	6,915 10 6
„ thread	„ ...	139	3,475	47	1,175	...	...	186	221	4,650	1,104 7 6
Indigo, dry	„ ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	2 2 9
„ moist	„ ...	248	496	...	...	...	...	248	295	496	117 16 0
„ seed	„ ...	...	...	...	...	11	80	11	13	80	19 0 0
Ink, stick	„ ...	3	60	...	...	...	...	3	4	60	14 5 0
Iron ware	„ ...	68	204	...	...	84	285	152	171	489	116 2 9
Joss stick	„ ...	1,231	4,924	...	...	40	160	1,271	1,513	5,084	1,207 9 0
Kittysols	Pieces ...	9,569	1,340	...	...	1,700	238	...	...	1,578	374 15 0
Lily-flowers, dried	Piculs ...	...	...	93	1,302	...	...	93	110	1,302	309 4 6
Lead	„ ...	...	...	...	...	193	1,351	193	230	1,351	320 17 3
Leather	„ ...	11	165	...	...	956	20,076	967	1,151	20,241	4,847 4 9
Liquorice	„ ...	11	118	...	...	...	...	11	13	118	28 0 6
Lotus seed	„ ...	...	...	...	...	12	336	12	14	336	72 16 0
Maccaroni	„ ...	494	4,940	...	...	...	...	494	588	4,940	1,173 5 0
Mangrove bark	„ ...	...	...	...	...	177	212	177	210	212	50 7 0
Mats	Pieces ...	2,000	92	...	...	7,890	316	...	...	408	96 18 0
Medicine	Piculs ...	198	648	60	360	646	3,876	814	969	4,884	1,159 19 0
Nankeens	„ ...	...	...	4	280	4	280	8	9	560	133 0 0
Needles	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	3,888,200	545	...	...	545	129 8 9
Oil	Piculs ...	11	154	...	...	...	...	11	13	154	36 11 6
Olives	„ ...	523	1,569	...	...	...	...	523	622	1,569	372 12 9
Opium, prepared	„ ...	...	...	...	...	5	4,000	5	6	4,000	950 0 0
Oranges	„ ...	856	2,140	174	435	105	266	1,135	1,351	2,841	674 14 9
„ dried	„ ...	...	...	...	...	81	237	81	96	237	56 5 9
„ peel	„ ...	...	...	...	...	541	1,082	541	644	1,082	256 19 6
Paper, superior	„ ...	1,580	7,112	223	1,004	4,607	20,732	6,400	7,619	28,848	6,851 8 0
„ inferior	„ ...	903	2,032	...	...	7,481	17,641	8,384	9,981	19,673	4,672 6 0
Pears...	„ ...	13	65	...	...	...	...	13	15	65	15 8 0
Peas	„ ...	195	585	371	1,113	1,730	5,214	2,296	2,724	6,912	1,641 12 0
Pencils, writing	Pieces ...	4,100	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	48 3 0
Plums, black	Piculs ...	...	...	138	1,198	186	1,674	324	386	2,872	682 2 0
Potash	„ ...	20	111	...	...	...	...	20	24	111	26 7 0
Potato flour...	„ ...	202	606	...	...	7,496	22,488	7,698	9,165	23,094	5,480 16 0

Pottery	,, ...	548	822	...	...	458	688	1,006	1,198	1,510	358	12	6
Prawns, dried	,, ...	...	...	...	...	313	4,695	313	373	4,695	1,115	1	3
Preserves	,, ...	24	288	...	...	1,869	18,690	1,893	2,254	18,978	4,507	5	6
Pumeloes	,, ...	...	...	...	...	82	290	82	98	290	68	17	6
Putchuck	,, ...	...	...	...	...	30	600	30	36	600	142	10	0
Rattans	,, ...	...	...	...	...	349	1,920	349	415	1,920	456	0	0
,, split	,, ...	...	...	...	...	35	245	35	42	245	58	3	9
,, ware	,, ...	...	...	...	...	95	950	95	113	950	225	12	6
Red rice	,, ...	...	...	...	...	163	1,008	163	194	1,008	239	8	0
Resin	,, ...	...	...	...	...	49	147	49	58	147	34	18	3
Sago	,, ...	...	...	...	...	15	75	15	18	75	17	16	3
Sea-shells	,, ...	...	...	...	...	423	1,269	423	512	1,269	301	7	9
Sea-weed	,, ...	...	...	43	215	...	...	43	51	215	51	1	3
Shoes	Pairs ...	386	386	...	...	48,245	48,245	...	...	48,631	11,549	17	3
Shells, fish	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	218,718	15,230	...	...	15,230	3,617	2	6
Shell-fish, salt	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	35	1,400	35	42	1,400	332	10	0
Silk, raw	,, ...	...	...	2	520	...	...	2	2	520	123	10	0
Soy	,, ...	50	75	...	...	10,320	516	...	60	75	17	16	3
Spectacles	Pairs ...	...	...	...	...	97	776	97	115	516	122	11	0
Steel	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	230,297	1,842,446	230,977	274,972	776	186	6	0
Sugar, white	,, ...	424	3,392	256	1,258	297,676	1,488,380	298,510	355,366	1,847,096	438,685	6	0
,, brown	,, ...	834	4,170	...	...	56	560	56	67	1,492,550	354,480	12	6
,, candy	,, ...	...	...	...	...	7	105	22	26	560	120	3	6
Tea	,, ...	15	225	...	...	47	1,504	47	55	330	78	7	6
Tin	,, ...	...	...	...	...	7,920	237,600	7,920	9,428	1,504	357	4	0
Tobacco	,, ...	...	...	...	...	365	3,103	365	435	237,600	56,887	10	0
,, leaf	,, ...	...	...	...	...	25	75	...	...	3,103	736	19	3
Umbrellas	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	144	75	17	16	3
Varnish	Piculs ...	121	2,178	...	...	...	...	210	4,020	2,178	517	5	6
Vegetables, dried and salt	,, ...	3,940	3,940	13	260	70	210	4,020	4,786	4,410	1,047	7	6
Vegetable-seed	,, ...	9	63	652	4,564	...	...	661	787	4,627	1,098	18	3
Vermilion	,, ...	...	...	...	...	13	520	13	15	520	123	10	0
Vinegar	,, ...	762	2,286	...	...	41	123	803	956	2,409	572	2	9
Vermicelli	,, ...	86	860	...	...	3	30	89	106	890	211	7	6
Total	...	...	112,151	...	24,240	...	4,040,345	...	...	4,176,736	991,973	1	0

Total estimated value of Exports, 991,973*l.* 1*s.*

NOTE.—The dollar has been calculated at the exchange of 4*s.* 9*d.* The picul is equal to 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois. In converting piculs into cwts. the fractions have been omitted.

Swatow, December 31, 1865.

(Signed) G. W. CAINE, *Consul.*

No. 12.

Consul Medhurst to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 27.)

Sir, *Hankow, March 31, 1866.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Report on the trade of this port for the year 1865, which I have just transmitted to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, together with copies of the Returns annexed thereto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Consul Medhurst to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Hankow, March 3, 1866.*

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Returns of British and foreign trade at this port for the year 1865.

Although these Returns have been compiled in such a manner as to exhibit the trade under the British flag, as distinguished from that under the American and other foreign flags, yet they cannot be accepted as reliable statistics on which to form an estimate of the comparative amounts and values of the trades under the several flags. Owing to the position of this port relatively to Shanghae and other ports, native and foreign, nearly the whole of the trade is carried on in river steamers, under British and American colours, which ply regularly between Shanghae and Hankow, making one or two trips a month, and whilst the preponderance in the number and total tonnage of such vessels is considerably in favour of the American flag, almost the whole of the cargoes carried is the property of British merchants. An important exception to this rule must, of course, be made in favour of the direct tea shipments, which are all British, and which will be noticed as such in their proper place.

No Returns of the trade, British, having been furnished by this Consulate for the years 1863 and 1864, it is out of my power to institute any comparisons between the results of the past year's Returns and those of the two preceding years, that is as far as the British flag is concerned, but for the reason above alluded to such comparisons would prove of little or no value, and their absence need, therefore, scarcely be regretted. The following remarks will consequently be confined mainly to the character and aspects of the general foreign trade, and points of interest connected with that branch of it which is purely British will only be adverted to where the importance of the subject may render it necessary.

Imports.

The Returns of this branch of the trade for the past year contrast very favourably with those of the preceding twelvemonth. The gross imports for the year from the Chinese ports and from foreign countries, including copper cash and treasure, and deducting re-exports, amount to 12,862,182 taels against 12,068,870 taels for the preceding year, showing a difference in favour of 1865 of 793,312 taels. The actual increase, however, in the value of goods imported will be found to be much larger than this, if the considerable decline in the import of copper cash and treasure for the year be taken into account. The import of these articles fell off during 1865 to the amount of 2,086,308 taels, which sum must, therefore,

be considered as representing a portion of the increase in the merchandize imported, making the actual increase for 1865 fully 2,879,620 taels. This increase may be divided between foreign goods and native produce in the following proportions :—

	Taels.
Foreign goods	2,638,170
Native produce	241,450

The following Table will exhibit the above results in a tabular form.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the total Foreign Import Trade for 1864–65.

From	Native Produce.		Foreign Goods		Copper Cash and Treasure.		Total.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Foreign Countries	..	..	115,057	14,750	..	..	115,057	14,750
Shanghae	1,810,146	1,974,418	5,768,436	8,504,085	2,438,683	678,495	10,017,265	11,156,998
Kiu-kiang	35,123	121,807	57,004	173,415	61,738	124,731	153,865	419,953
Chiu-kiang	73,129	168,445	7,137	16,168	1,567,094	1,435,322	1,647,360	1,619,935
Ningpo	62,805	29,962	1,905	4,259	257,341	..	322,051	34,221
Hong-Kong	4,816	..	..	..	..	..	4,816	
	1,986,019	2,294,632	5,949,539	8,712,677	4,324,856	2,238,548	12,260,414	13,245,857
Deduct re-exports	49,380	116,543	142,164	267,132	..	..	191,544	383,675
Total	1,936,639	2,178,089	5,807,375	8,445,545	4,324,856	2,238,548	12,068,870	12,862,182
Increase in 1865	..	241,450	..	2,638,170	..	..	..	793,312
Decrease in 1865	..	..	..	..	..	2,086,308	..	

The large preponderance of the imports from Chinese ports, more especially from Shanghae, over those from foreign countries, need cause no surprise, when the situation of this port relatively to other places is taken into consideration. Shanghae, from its position, must always serve as a seaport to Hankow, through which all its carrying trade with foreign ports and the Chinese coast ports would be conveyed. Hence, as will be seen from the Table, Shanghae takes the first rank in the value of its imports hither, and consequently any development in the trade of this port must always be expected to have a correspondingly beneficial influence on that of Shanghae.

The important increase noticeable in the import of foreign goods, as distinguished from native produce, is almost entirely shared amongst cotton goods, woollens, and opium. Cotton goods especially show a marvellous advance upon the previous year, and this in spite of the high prices ruling during the year. This is generally attributed to the exhaustion of the stocks in the interior towards the close of 1864, and to the partial failure of the cotton crop in Sze-chuen; but apart from such adventitious causes, there is every reason for believing the demand to be on the increase, and for anticipating an enormous consumption of these fabrics, when the usual range of prices is restored on the home markets. The increase in woollens and worsted fabrics is likewise considerable, more particularly in long ells, which have been in great demand throughout the year at a higher range of prices than has been known since the opening of the port. Camlets and lastings have also met a ready sale. The increase in the import of opium in all kinds is very remarkable, the more so as in this article, like the others above noticed, prices have ranged exceptionally high during the past six months, and it is a circumstance of some significance as proving the growing importance of Hankow as a market for the drug.

In native produce the increase is almost entirely divided amongst silk piece-goods, medicine, and cuttle-fish, all of which exhibit a very large advance upon the imports of the previous year.

The only portion of the import trade which exhibits a decided decline during the year is that in Spanish stripes, T-cloths, metals, seaweed, and native sugar. In the last three articles especially the decrease is very remarkable. The decline in the imports of Spanish stripes and T-cloths is attributable to the immense quantities of those goods with which the market was overstocked during the latter part of 1864, all of which had to be worked off in 1865, while imports to Shanghae during the latter period were but limited in quantity. The supplies of quicksilver from San Francisco during 1865 were considerably curtailed in consequence of the losses sustained in the shipments of the previous year; and as regards lead, there has been a steady decrease in its import for the past three years. The decline in the import of sugar is not explained, but that in seaweed owes its decrease to the very heavy imports of the article in 1864, by which the market continued to be glutted during the greater part of 1865.

The following Table shows the increase and decrease in the principal articles of import during the year 1865 as compared with 1864. I have thought it best to exhibit values as well as quantities in this Table, as in some cases the increase in value is much larger in proportion than that in quantity, whilst in others the value remains about the same, although the quantity imported has been considerably increased:—

Articles.	1864. Quantity.	1864. Value.	1865. Quantity.	1865. Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.	Taels.
Piece goods :—						
Camlets ... ... Pieces	21,931	131,596	33,869	588,462	456,866	...
Cloths ... ... „	10,304	251,339	14,505	721,946	470,607	...
Drills ... ... „	26,989	115,110	30,858	183,398	68,288	...
Lastings ... ... „	9,367	119,801	12,124	181,379	61,578	...
Long ells ... ... „	93,725	646,472	110,952	843,796	197,324	...
Shirtings, grey ... ... „	149,380	587,035	366,219	1,428,254	841,219	...
„ white ... ... „	39,359	163,192	58,163	250,101	86,909	...
„ dyed ... ... „	5,104	25,135	6,224	28,008	2,873	...
„ „ figured ... „	9,396	37,368	325	1,463	...	35,905
Spanish stripes ... ... „	21,917	387,464	20,450	327,200	...	60,264
T-cloths ... ... „	61,748	295,620	60,910	121,123	...	174,197
Velvets ... ... „	7,093	70,600	15,139	72,667	2,067	...
Opium ... ... Piculs	1,974	1,059,301	3,354	1,806,199	746,898	...
Metals—						
Lead ... ... „	15,587	107,323	8,786	62,798	...	44,525
Quicksilver ... ... „	4,051	322,910	1,316	96,691	...	226,219
Tin ... ... „	624	17,783	2,087	63,373	45,590	...
Straits produce :—						
Biche de mer ... ... „	1,667	71,340	1,459	51,550	...	19,790
Pepper ... ... „	16,236	115,831	26,900	188,463	72,632	...
Seaweed ... ... „	106,201	377,503	59,838	209,273	...	168,230
Sugar ... ... „	20,281	102,375	73,244	375,843	273,468	...
Sandal wood ... ... „	1,593	15,107	13,005	113,574	98,467	...
Sapan wood ... ... „	11,948	46,358	19,169	100,066	53,708	...
Native produce :—						
Silk piece goods ... „	1,003	694,026	1,349	945,653	251,627	...
Medicine ... ... „	12,241	103,534	17,968	174,169	70,635	...
Cuttle fish ... ... „	13,024	80,853	18,413	128,135	47,282	...
Sugar, white ... ... „	27,559	194,071	15,256	108,315	...	85,756
„ brown ... ... „	123,214	615,988	47,400	236,624	...	379,364

Exports.

The total value of the exports for the year 1865, leaving out of consideration treasure and copper cash, amount to 12,685,231 taels against 13,448,313 taels for the preceding year, showing thus a falling off for the former period of 763,082 taels. This discrepancy, however, is more than accounted for by the diminished shipments of tea, the exports in which for the year 1865 are valued at 6,091,156 taels, while those for 1864 were estimated at 7,222,009 taels, whence it may be inferred that the export of other staples of produce must have increased by 367,771 taels.

The total export of tea for the year is shown to have been 35,886,144 lbs. against 39,630,305 lbs. during 1864, being a decrease of 3,744,161 lbs.; but although this serious decline has to be recorded as regards the total export, yet it is gratifying to observe that the direct shipments to England continue to exhibit a steady increase as compared to previous years, as will be seen from the following figures :—

		lbs.
In 1863.	Exported in 5 vessels	3,711,582
1864.	„ 8 „	6,407,077
1865.	„ 12 „	10,519,973

It is hoped by those most interested in the prosperity of the port that such direct shipments may continue to increase, as they have the effect of doing away with that competition amongst both foreigners and Chinese in speculating for the Shanghae market, which tends to keep up high prices on the spot, and they naturally save shippers from the expense, delay, injury, and loss attending transshipment of tea in Shanghae Unfortunately those interested in the steamer traffic are strongly opposed to the direct trade, and they have done their best to put a stop to it, by combining to refuse towage to vessels desiring to come up the river. Such opposition is much to be regretted, for it can only result in the employment of other tugs less fitted for the service than the powerful steamers now running, and it must occasion no small prejudice to the owners of the

latter vessels, for they will thereby lose the price of towage, which is about equal to the freight on the merchandize carried in the ship, and which they have hitherto been able to earn in addition to the freight on the large carrying capacity of the steamers themselves. The Chinese passengers, however, support the non-towing steamers, as they have a strong dislike to take passage with a ship in tow, and the passenger traffic is very large and remunerative.

The only item of produce in which the Returns for 1865 show any notable increase is that of oil, the export of which is almost double that taken away in 1864, and is valued at very nearly 2,000,000 taels. The largest proportion of this was entered for export to Shanghae. The export of tobacco is likewise noticeable as compared to that of previous years, so also that of tallow, varnish, and Szechuen silk. The last especially has grown from 500 piculs in 1863, and 428 piculs in 1864, to 1,746 piculs in 1865, at an estimated value of 501,330 taels. Most of this is carried to Bombay in the Parsee interest.

Charcoal and coal show a large and rapid decrease upon exports of former years; charcoal having fallen from 93,000 piculs in 1863 to 67,600 in 1864, and 52,500 in 1865; and coal from 172,000 piculs in 1863 to 117,500 in 1864, and 79,600 in 1865. This is attributable to the increasing use of English coal as the superior and more serviceable article. The export of paper, which for 1864 amounted to more than triple what it had been in 1863, appears to have decreased even more rapidly during 1865. Timber is likewise among the list of the decreasing exports, owing no doubt to the very large losses and annoyances which have been experienced in that trade by the defalcation of the timber merchants and their securities during the past twelve months. The export of gypsum and rhubarb, too, appear to be largely on the decline. In the export of cotton the decrease for the year is as remarkable as it is unaccountable. From a considerable export during 1864, valued at nearly 59,000 taels, there is a fall to a mere nothing during 1865. Possibly the losses experienced upon former shipments through false and damp packing, both of which were seriously complained of, may have led to this result. This article of merchandize possesses the peculiarity of appearing at one time among the imports, and at another amongst the exports of the port. During the past year it will be noticed that whilst its export has wholly ceased, it appears among the native produce imported to the value of fully 60,000 taels. In 1864 it was not imported, but the export was considerable, and in 1863 the amount imported about equalled that exported.

The following comparative Table of the staple articles of miscellaneous produce exported during the past three years will afford at a glance a fair idea of the state of the trade in each:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Charcoal .. .. .. piculs	93,113	67,617	52,510
Coal .. .. .. ,,	172,263	117,450	79,593
Fungus .. .. .. ,,	4,836	7,085	7,075
Gypsum .. .. .. ,,	62,916	42,057	29,082
Hemp .. .. .. ,,	28,784	33,926	38,463
Lotus seed .. .. .. ,,	3,044	4,539	4,216
Medicine .. .. .. ,,	45,635	31,617	32,232
Nankeens .. .. .. ,,	548	1,116	1,940
Oil .. .. .. ,,	98,296	92,953	173,796
Paper .. .. .. ,,	40,458	142,532	35,382
Planks .. .. square feet	1,187,919	1,720,801	356,659
Poles .. .. .. piculs	935,139	1,170,526	246,961
Rhubarb .. .. .. ,,	8,326	9,459	5,785
Safflower .. .. .. ,,	5,580	1,494	2,368
Silk, Szechuen .. .. ,,	501	428	1,746
Tallow, vegetable .. .. ,,	44,228	36,488	45,542
Tobacco .. .. .. ,,	56,013	55,675	67,472
Varnish .. .. .. ,,	..	2,325	3,798
Cotton .. .. .. ,,	9,788	30,476	1⅛

Shipping.

As I have already remarked in the opening paragraph of this Report, the shipping on the Yang-tze consists principally of steamers which ply regularly between Shanghae and this port. These numbered during 1865, 12 vessels, 4 of which were under the British flag and 8 under American colours, representing an aggregate tonnage of about 10,000 tons, and they were entered at the Custom-house 225 times during the twelve months. Since November, 3 of these vessels have been taken off the line. The entries of steamers during 1864 amounted to 217.

Of direct ships to England, 12 vessels of 8,641 tons left the port in 1865, against 8 vessels of 6,199 tons in 1864, and 5 vessels of 3,059 tons in 1863.

The aggregate tonnage of British steamers, ships, lorchas, and junks (under special pass) entered at Hankow for the year 1865 amounted to 90,758 tons, against 59,744 tons during the preceding year. The tonnage of American vessels of all kinds for the same period amounted to 120,650 tons against 143,649 tons during 1864. The remarkable increase in the British tonnage, as well as the equally noticeable decrease in the American, is traceable to the steamers alone, the American entries of these vessels having fallen from 160 to 154, and those entered under the British flag having increased in number from 62 to 64, as well as in carrying capacity. Other national flags show an entry during 1865 of but 260 tons, against 216 during the previous year.

The comparative number of clearances of all craft under the several flags for the years 1864 and 1865 are shown in the following Table:—

	1864.	1865.
British	62,879	92,905
American	150,382	123,924
Sundry	985	1,005

Junks under special pass are included in the above statistics of tonnage entered inwards and outward. This class of vessels was originally employed on the river in 1861–62, in consequence of the high rates of freight demanded by steamers, and owing to the fact that the demand for freight was in excess of the carrying capacity of the steamers then running.

Most of these vessels were built, purchased, taken up, or furnished with foreign flags in Hankow, and either disposed of at the port of destination down the river, or not brought up again. Consequently the numbers cleared were out of all proportion to those entered. In 1862, 342 such vessels of 17,000 tons cleared outwards under the British flag. In 1863 the number fell to 86, with a tonnage of 4,637 tons. In 1864 they were still further reduced to 44, with a tonnage of 2,476 tons; and it was anticipated that with the increase in steam tonnage and the reduction in the charges for freight, that in 1865 the employment would altogether cease. This has, however, not proved to be the case. From the Returns it will be seen that 103 junks of 6,875 tons were entered outwards, of which 32 took out a British pass, 51 an American, and the remainder were registered under other foreign flags. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that these craft or their cargoes are all British or foreign-owned, or even that the vessels are wholly chartered by foreigners. The very large proportion of them are native property, and a flag is procured merely to impart to them a foreign character whilst on their way down the river, the price paid for a flag and pass ranging from 50 to 200 taels per vessel. In fact, this forms a separate business with a certain class of foreign residents.

The trade in rafts has decreased very largely during the past year as compared to 1863–64. This class of business has been almost entirely given up by foreigners, owing to the great losses as well as annoyances occasioned to those who had ventures in it, by the fraud of the contractors, the fictitious character of their securities, the defalcations of compradores and brokers, and the thefts committed on the timber *en route*. Several rafts on which advances were obtained one to two years ago have not yet left Hankow, others have reached their destination, but no Returns on them are forthcoming, and some have disappeared altogether. Indeed there is no branch of business out of which more litigation has arisen in both native and foreign Courts of Justice than that in rafts; and in scarcely one instance has restitution to those defrauded been the result, notwithstanding the most energetic efforts on the part of the Consular authorities.

Freights, Exchange, &c.

The rate of freight per river-steamers has continued to be the same as that arranged by general consent in 1864, namely, 3 taels per ton to, and 5 taels per ton from, Shanghae during the summer, and during the winter 4 taels to, and 6 taels from, Shanghae. The direct tea-ships earned at the beginning of the season 5*l*. to 5*l*. 15*s*. per ton, and towards the close 2*l*. 10*s*. to 3*l*. 10*s*.

The fluctuations in the rate of exchange both on London and Shanghae during the past year have been considerable, and present a striking contrast as compared with 1864, as shown by the following Table :—

	On London.		On Shanghae.	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
	Per tael.	Per tael.		
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*		
January ..	6 7½	6 8	2¼ per cent. premium	1½ per cent. discount
February ..	6 5	6 8	1½ discount ..	3 ,, ,,
March	6 6	6 9	1¾ ,, ...	3½ ,, ,,
April	6 4	6 8	2¾ ,, ...	3½ ,, ,,
May	6 2	6 9	3¼ ,, ...	4 ,, ,,
June	6 7	7 1	4¼ ,, ...	5 ,, ,,
July	6 5	7 0	3 ,, ...	5 ,, ,,
August	6 4	6 10	3½ ,, ...	3¾ ,, ,,
September ..	6 4	7 2	2¾ ,, ...	3½ ,, ,,
October.. ..	6 4	6 11	1½ ,, ...	1½ ,, ,,
November ..	6 4½	6 6	2 ,, ...	¼ premium
December ..	6 4	6 7	1½ ,, ...	1½ ,,

At this port exchange transactions are almost entirely confined to drafts on Shanghae, the business done direct on England being comparatively insignificant. This is to be accounted for by the fact, that the majority of the houses here are merely branch establishments, acting under the guidance of principals in Shanghae, who regulate all exchange operations there.

Money was more plentiful during 1865 than in any previous year since the opening of the port. As will be seen from the above Table, exchange ruled extremely low, in addition to which the rate of interest was considerably under that of the average of years, banks towards the end of the year being willing lenders of sycee at 10 per cent. per annum, whereas at the same time in 1864 16 per cent. per annum was the current rate.

The standard of sycee became so low towards the end of 1864, that it was found necessary to establish a public assay office, in order that all silver paid to or by foreigners should bear the stamp of the assayer. The compulsory stamping of sycee caused an immediate advance in the rate of exchange, which, as will be seen from the above Table, rose from 2¼ per cent. premium in January to 1½ per cent. discount in February.

It is worthy of notice under this heading, that the import of copper cash and treasure has considerably diminished during 1865, the value imported for the two years being as follows :—

	1864.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Copper Cash	2,926,658	1,190,614
Treasure	1,398,198	1,047,934

This falling off is attributable to the increased value of imports for the year, and the facilities for monetary transactions afforded by the existence of bank agencies in the port.

General Remarks.

The results as shown by the accompanying Returns may on the whole be considered satisfactory, and the trade of the port may be regarded as still being steadily, although slowly on the increase. The progress made would, doubtless, have been more marked, had it not had various difficulties and drawbacks to contend with, which have militated seriously against its natural tendency to development. Amongst the most important of these may be noted the competition of native traders, and the dangerous facili-

ties afforded to the Chinese compradores and servants for trading on their employers' credit and capital. A large and unfortunately increasing portion of the import trade is in the hands of Chinese dealers, who, supplying themselves in the Shanghae market, compete most successfully with the foreign houses. In the miscellaneous articles of export, too, they possess a great advantage over the foreigner from their more accurate knowledge of the nature and qualitity of the various native products, and from their being in a position to maintain their establishments at a comparatively small cost, and to transact their business without being subjected to the numerous squeezes and extortions to which foreigners are unhappily liable. The encouragement to speculation afforded by the merchants to their compradores was one of the consequences of the increasing competition amongst foreign houses which followed upon the first opening of the port and it has continued ever since, until, at the commencement of 1865, foreign merchants found themselves selling goods on terms of credit varying from three weeks to three months, receiving in payment debased sycee worth about 3 per cent. less than its nominal value. The bankers' orders thus received being left at the disposal of the compradores pending maturity, the means were thereby afforded them of trading on their own account, and, having neither character nor capital of their own to lose, they naturally entered recklessly into large operations,—and loss, defalcation, and fraud have been the too-natural result. At this moment there is not a compradore in the place who is not more or less involved with his employers, and amongst the native traders generally.

Happily, measures have already been adopted to put an end to this pernicious state of affairs. In February 1865 the evils of a debased circulating medium were removed by the establishment, by common consent, of a Public Assay Office, which is now in efficient working order, and promises to be sufficiently remunerative to secure its permanent maintenance. A combination has likewise more lately been entered into amongst the foreign merchants to do away with the long credit system, and to sell only for cash, or at most five-day bankers' orders. This latter arrangement has had a temporarily stagnating effect upon the import trade by limiting the sale of goods, and the Chinese compradore cliques have endeavoured to throw every possible obstacle in the way of its successful working, but it is maintained nevertheless with a fair amount of persistence; and if the foreign mercantile body will only act in concert and with decision it will very soon become a custom of the port, to the benefit of both Chinese and foreign traders.

Another important source of hinderance in the way of the commercial progress of this port may be traced to the periodical visits to which it is subjected by rebellious and disaffected bodies of men. On this head I can only repeat what I have already asserted in one of my general despatches, that these visitations exert a most disastrous influence upon the well-being and prosperity of the port by inducing timidity and distrust in the minds of the population generally, and by discouraging the influx into the market of that native capital which is a valuable element of its existence and advancement as a port of foreign trade. A convincing proof of this effect is given in the diminished sales of gray shirtings for the three months which have elapsed since the Nienfei commenced to annoy us. In January, February, and March of this year, the sales amounted to 12,150, 3,800, and 15,000 pieces respectively, while the sales for the corresponding months of 1865 amounted to 15,800, 18,500, and 26,400 pieces. Hankow, happily, is so visited usually only in the winter months, just before the commencement of the import business of the spring, but the effects produced upon the local trade for the time being, if I may judge by the results of the recent disturbances, are most deplorable, and it is but natural to

conclude that in a series of years the general interests of the port must inevitably suffer.

The foreign community is slightly on the increase as compared with former years, but the large commercial failures of 1864-65 had their effect in diminishing the number of influential agencies in this place and inducing several firms and individuals to cease connection with it. No new building, with the exception of the Consulate, has been added to the foreign settlement for the past year, and no rents even approaching what may be called remunerative can be secured for houses that have lost their tenants. The number of British subjects registered at the beginning of the year under the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council amounted to 64 of the 5 dollar class and 26 of the artisan and labourer class. These may be distributed under the following professions :—

Merchants	54	Customs service	10
Missionaries	4	Raftsmen	9
Medical men	3	Miscellaneous	10

As regards the nature of the feeling entertained towards foreigners by the authorities and people, I am not in a position to remark upon it as compared to what it may have been previously to my assumption of office here in June last: but my experience since my arrival enables me to report on the whole favorably of the conduct both of the officials and the common people. The former certainly possess in full force all the characteristics of the Chinese mandarins—conceit, exclusiveness, repellence, utter disregard for truth, and a most obstinate dilatoriness in rendering justice to foreigners against Chinese; but, making due allowance for their education and habit of thought, I think they may be said to have a fair appreciation of their obligations under Treaty, and to be very ready to act up to them. The people I have found far more civil and well intentioned than those of any other city in China where I have lived which has not been a station for foreign troops.

Before concluding this report I feel it my duty to acknowledge the obligation I owe to M. Giquel, the present Commissioner of Customs, and to Mr. Halket, the late Acting Commissioner, through whose courtesy in placing the Custom-house records at my disposal I have been enabled to collect the information which has been tabulated in the accompanying Returns. I would also observe that the Report would have been more complete had it contained a digest of the large and important native trade of Hankow, but in the entire absence of any official records or returns of this trade I have hitherto found it impossible to procure any statistics thereof sufficiently reliable to be worth transmission.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MEDHURST, *Consul.*

(No. 1.)—RETURN of Foreign Goods Imported to Hankow from China Ports during 1865.

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels, of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels, of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels, of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Agar agar	Piculs ..	..	..	128	640	..	..	640
Astracan, imitation	Pieces ..	..	..	40	1,000	..	..	1,000
Belts, elastic	Dozens ..	4	24	792	1,966	..	..	1,990
,, leather	,, ..	..	..	308	308	..	..	308
Betel-nuts	Piculs ..	126 19	883	157 20	1,101	..	..	1,984
Biche-de-mer, black	,, ..	50 18	6,572	800 50	34,930	..	..	41,502
,, white	,, ..	166 71	2,500	448 54	7,728	..	..	10,228
Birds' nests, 1st quality.. ..	,, ..	1 36	2,196	3 7	5,167	..	..	7,363
,, 2nd quality ..	,, ..	0 70	576	4 11	3,272	..	..	3,848
,, 3rd quality ..	,, ..	0 75	150	1 46	760	..	..	910
Blankets	Pairs ..	..	..	214	1,060	..	..	1,060
Bombazettes	Pieces ..	..	..	543	3,258	..	..	3,258
Borax	Piculs ..	3 72	75	14 25	285	..	..	360
Brocades, dyed	Pieces ..	1,200	5,890	8,296	37,562	..	..	43,452
,, white	,, ..	1,098	4,561	7,448	26,205	..	..	30,766
,, worsted	,, ..	300	1,200	300	1,200	..	..	2,400
Buttons, brass..	Gross ..	..	..	1,040	520	..	..	520
,, gilt	,, ..	..	..	750	3,600	..	..	3,600
Camlets, English	Pieces ..	10,935	236,028	22,680	352,235	..	..	588,263
,, Dutch	,, ..	..	..	50	1,350	..	..	1,350
,, imitation	,, ..	150	1,650	1,054	11,594	..	..	13,244
Camphor	Piculs ..	8 40	420	48 68	2,182	..	..	2,602
,, refuse	,, ..	26	572	..	..	..	..	572
Cardamons, 1st quality	,, ..	36 7	2,162	72 39	4,325	..	..	6,487
,, inferior	,, ..	1 80	32	16 66	300	..	..	332
Cassia	,, ..	17 33	347	1 26	25	..	..	372
,, buds	,, ..	5 25	184	..	..	..	..	184
Cement	,, ..	..	..	24	40	..	..	40

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels, of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels, of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels, of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Chintzes	Pieces ..	3,400	8,394	17,383	43,563	..	..	51,957
Cinnamon	Piculs ..	14 73	589	88 77	3,551	..	..	4,140
Clams, dried	,, ..	2 65	80	..	..	..	..	80
Clocks	Pieces ..	110	599	433	4,017	..	..	4,616
Cloth, broad	,, ..	598	47,840	4,021	321,680	..	..	369,520
,, ,, Russian	,, ..	490	35,280	110	7,920	..	..	43,200
,, habit	,, ..	18	306	144	2,286	..	..	2,592
,, medium	,, ..	777	55,328	4,318	270,752	..	..	326,080
,, pilot	,, ..	16	1,600	..	..	..	..	1,600
,, Turkey red	,, ..	1,950	4,325	2,650	6,925	..	..	11,250
Cloves	Piculs ..	..	..	61 88	1,238	..	..	1,238
,, mother	,, ..	2 18	18	0 40	3	..	..	21
Coal	,, ..	4,695 60	1,911	420	168	..	..	2,079
Corks	Gross ..	135	203	300	450	..	..	653
Cotton	Piculs ..	..	..	1 50	27	..	..	27
Cow bezoar	,, ..	..	..	0 7	217	..	..	217
Crapes	Pieces ..	20	100	50	250	..	..	350
,, imitation, worsted ..	,, ..	..	..	185	1,110	..	..	1,110
Cutlery	,, ..	612	605	48	11	..	..	616
Damasks, dyed	,, ..	2,940	22,051	5,959	44,692	..	..	66,743
,, white	,, ..	833	4,998	152	912	..	..	5,910
,, woollen	,, ..	..	..	200	2,400	..	..	2,400
Dimities	,, ..	1,150	4,288	1,850	6,512	..	..	10,800
Drills, Dutch	,, ..	..	..	1,000	4,250	..	..	4,250
,, grey	,, ..	6,643	39,858	23,566	141,396	..	..	181,254
Fancy articles	,, ..	232	608	8,547	1,775	..	..	2,363
Fans, paper	,, ..	300	12	240	18	..	..	30
Fish, cuttle	Piculs ..	1,438 49	10,059	3,465 28	24,263	..	..	34,322
,, dried	,, ..	..	..	107 50	1,053	..	..	1,053
,, maws	,, ..	..	..	9 97	698	..	..	698

,, shell	,,	..	..	2 75	947	..	..	947
Flannels	Pieces	..	..	47	470	..	..	470
Foil, tin	Piculs	..	..	10 1	200	..	..	200
Galangal	,,	..	..	449 47	4,495	..	..	4,495
Gambier	,,	13	91	61 57	431	..	..	522
Ginseng, American, clarified	,,	..	..	69 57	8,348	..	..	8,348
,, ,, reclarified	,,	30 61	3,673	40 83	4,898	..	..	8,571
,, Corean	,,	..	..	0 33	495	..	..	495
,, crude	,,	..	..	1 20	84	..	..	84
,, Japanese, 1st quality	,,	1 50	1,200	0 13	104	..	..	1,304
,, ,, 2nd quality	,,	..	..	0 14	64	..	..	64
Glasses, watch	Gross	..	..	12	30	..	..	30
,, window	Square feet	25,546	993	342,300	13,320	..	..	14,313
Glue	Piculs	..	..	61 30	307	..	..	307
Gum myrrh	,,	19 8	196	30 81	604	..	..	800
,, olibanum	,,	..	..	42 52	497	..	..	497
Hair cords	Pieces	..	..	200	5,000	..	..	5,000
Handkerchiefs, cotton	Dozens	7,461	5,621	8,288	6,191	..	..	11,812
Horns, deer	Piculs	59	414	46 25	278	..	..	692
,, ,, old	,,	26 15	157	39 10	235	..	..	392
,, rhinoceros	,,	3 71	297	..	..	..	..	297
Iron, galvanized, corrugated	,,	..	..	73 10	185	..	..	185
,, manufactured	,,	..	..	194 94	624	..	..	624
,, unmanufactured	,,	..	..	420 6	420	..	..	420
,, wire	,,	..	..	2	10	..	..	10
Isinglass	,,	64 41	1,749	465 61	12,982	..	..	14,731
Lacquer ware	,,	..	..	2 77	195	..	..	195
Lastings	Pieces	3,117	46,755	9,031	135,465	..	..	182,220
,, crape	,,	35	478	205	1,802	..	..	2,280
,, ,, imitation	,,	..	..	175	1,050	..	..	1,050
Lawns	,,	1,200	3,460	1,100	3,440	..	..	6,900
Lead, pigs	Piculs	5,776 24	40,434	2,946	20,622	..	..	61,056
,, sheets	,,	7 24	73	259 68	2,597	..	..	2,670
,, tea	,,	..	..	1 20	12	..	..	12
Long ells	Pieces	26,100	198,360	85,276	648,098	..	..	846,458
Lustres, figured	,,	3,186	21,702	11,886	58,180	..	..	79,882

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels, of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels, of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels, of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Lustres, plain	Pieces ..	4,500	22,260	10,644	53,220	..	..	75,480
Mangrove bark	Piculs ..	..	..	2 58	5	..	..	5
Matches, wax	Dozens ..	..	..	10	10	..	..	10
,, wood	Gross ..	2,320	2,320	5,566	5,566	..	..	7,886
Medicine	Piculs ..	6 81	68	18 89	189	..	..	257
Mushrooms	,, ..	101 42	2,839	401 25	11,242	..	..	14,081
Muslins, grey	Pieces ..	..	..	2,500	7,500	..	..	7,500
Mussels, dried	Piculs ..	76 17	686	..	..	..	..	688
Needles	Mille ..	..	..	485	500	..	..	500
Nutmegs	Piculs ..	3	96	10 11	323	..	..	419
Oil, fish, Japan	,, ..	..	..	0 90	20	..	..	20
Opium, Benares	,, ..	18	9,900	23	13,050	..	..	22,950
,, Malwa	,, ..	1,211 50	654,925	1,689	928,509	..	..	1,583,434
,, Patna	,, ..	201 60	100,800	196 80	98,420	..	..	199,220
,, Persian	,, ..	124 85	50,940	18	6,300	..	..	57,240
,, Turkey	,, ..	1 40	770	11 18	4,472	..	..	5,242
Pepper, black	,, ..	7,224 30	50,581	19,687 29	137,812	..	..	188,393
,, white	,, ..	..	..	7 2	70	..	..	70
Pins	Mille ..	..	..	400	300	..	..	300
Poplins, inferior	Pieces ..	..	..	100	1,000	..	..	1,000
,, silk, figured	,, ..	103	1,760	302	4,720	..	..	6,480
Prussian blue	Piculs ..	..	..	85	4,675	..	..	4,675
Putchuk	,, ..	89 69	2,691	266 7	7,935	..	..	10,626
Quicksilver	,, ..	226 63	21,130	819 76	75,605	..	..	96,735
Rattans	,, ..	0 5	1	34 80	112	..	..	113
Ribbons, gold	,, ..	..	..	0 30	38	..	..	38
Saffron	,, ..	..	..	3 10	300	..	..	300
Seaweed	,, ..	26,005 10	91,070	33,774 73	117,753	..	..	208,823
,, cut	,, ..	793 18	2,773	1,389 62	4,844	..	..	7,617
Seeds, Lucraban	,, ..	..	..	140	532	..	..	532

Sharks' fins, black	..	..	,,	..	82 15	1,645	88 49	1,898	..	..	3,543
,, white	..	..	,,	..	42 57	3,877	81 29	7,217	..	..	11,094
Shirtings, dyed	..	..	Pieces	..	1,350	6,750	5,505	24,098	..	..	30,848
,, dyed, figured	..	..	,,	..	50	225	275	1,238	..	..	1,463
,, grey	..	..	,,	..	129,921	506,691	249,445	972,836	..	..	1,479,527
,, white	..	..	,,	..	24,040	103,372	36,959	158,924	..	..	262,296
,, white figured	..	..	,,	..	550	1,980	275	10,620	..	..	12,600
Shrimps, dried	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	15 57	102	..	..	102
Skins, elephants	..	..	,,	..	..	..	8 89	450	..	..	450
,, fish	..	..	,,	..	..	..	4	100	..	..	100
,, sharks	..	..	Pieces	..	500	100	570	46	..	..	146
Soap	..	..	Piculs	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	10
,, toilet	..	..	Boxes	..	..	..	176	88	..	..	88
Solder	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	0 85	10	..	..	10
Spanish stripes	..	..	Pieces	..	7,001	100,331	13,660	230,245	..	..	330,576
Steel	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	16	160	..	..	160
Sugar, brown	..	..	,,	..	20,984	104,922	47,447 83	237,237	..	..	342,159
,, white	..	..	,,	..	993 61	6,995	3,818 41	26,729	..	..	33,684
Tartaric acid	..	..	,,	..	0 28	15	..	..	..	..	15
T-cloths	..	..	Pieces	..	20,160	41,993	41,031	82,461	..	..	124,454
Thread, gold	..	..	Piculs	..	0 59	177	0 2½	8	..	..	185
,, ,, imitation	..	..	,,	..	4 49	562	6 70	843	..	..	1,405
Timber, beams, hardwood		..	Pieces	..	21	42	..	..	..	..	42
,, oak logs	..	..	,,	..	10	200	..	..	..	..	200
,, planks, hard wood		..	,,	..	2,536	2,536	2,840	2,840	..	..	5,376
,, ,, soft wood		..	Square feet	..	..	..	1,475	43	..	..	43
Tin	..	..	Piculs	..	757 40	22,722	1,515 39	45,464	..	..	68,186
,, plates	..	..	,,	..	8	13	753 43	12,064	..	..	12,077
Tooth-brushes	..	..	Pieces	..	..	..	72	6	..	..	6
Towels	..	..	Dozens	..	..	..	10	60	..	..	60
Toys	..	..	Pieces	..	6,134	313	22,624	1,907	..	..	2,220
Tweeds	..	..	,,	..	..	..	46	920	..	..	920
Ultramarine	..	..	Piculs	..	..	..	2	60	..	..	60
Umbrellas, alpaca		..	Pieces	..	..	..	120	60	..	..	60
,, cotton	..	..	,,	..	2,784	730	30,404	8,367	..	..	9,097
,, silk	..	..	,,	..	12	30	642	1,605	..	..	1,635

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels, of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels, of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels, of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Velvets, cotton	Pieces ..	6,710	32,208	6,429	40,459	..	..	72,667
Velveteens	,, ..	104	551	1,684	8,031	..	..	8,582
Watches	,, ..	..	..	441	5,150	..	..	5,150
Watch-keys	,, ..	180	31	1,440	60	..	..	91
Wood, camagan	Piculs ..	1 91	20	..	..	..	..	20
,, ebony	,, ..	24 27	121	12	60	..	..	181
,, fragrant	,, ..	..	..	17 41	174	..	..	174
,, laka	,, ..	148 93	1,489	76 50	765	..	..	2,254
,, red	,, ..	17 16	172	104 30	1,044	..	..	1,216
,, sandal	,, ..	2,494 61	24,200	10,539 16	89,630	..	..	113,830
,, sapan	,, ..	4,382 52	20,480	14,726 26	79,586	..	..	100,066
,, white	,, ..	3	30	..	..	..	..	30
Total		...	...	..	..	..	..	8,697,927

At 6*s.* 6*d.* per tael, equal to 2,826,826*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

(No. 2.)—Return of Native Goods Imported to Hankow during 1865 from China Ports.

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Agar agar	Piculs	..	..	28 80	145	..	..	145
Almonds	,,	8 22	164	12 18	237	..	..	401
Alum	,,	155 24	342	..	..	..	..	342
Amber, false	,,	..	..	0 43	10	..	..	10
,, refuse	,,	..	..	0 47	20	..	..	20
Aniseed, star	,,	29 34	470	32 30	518	..	..	988
Arrowroot	,,	..	..	4 10	21	..	..	21
Arsenic	,,	..	..	131 79	427	..	..	427
Assafœtida	,,	1 50	30	3 51	70	..	..	100
Bags	Pieces	..	..	500	35	..	..	35
,, gunny	,,	..	..	2,250	113	..	..	113
Bamboo shoots	Piculs	4,565 38	12,716	2,801 71	7,401	..	..	20,117
,, ware	,,	34 85	509	22 50	355	..	..	864
Barley, pearl	,,	12	48	565 86	2,269	15 20	70	2,387
Beads, false	Strings	..	..	1,502	277	..	..	277
,, glass	Piculs	0 34	5	2 14	33	..	..	28
,, scented	Strings	10	7	290	119	..	..	126
Bean, curd	Piculs	..	..	22 70	227	..	..	227
Beans, dried	,,	..	..	1 20	12	..	..	12
Bean stalks, dried	,,	..	..	25	13	..	..	13
Betel nuts	,,	247 94	1,739	51 99	365	13 50	14	2,118
,, husks	,,	..	..	..	..	7	7	7
Biche de mer, black	,,	..	..	29 84	1,492	..	..	1,492
Blankets, cotton	Pieces	..	..	610	331	..	..	331
Boots, satin	Pairs	..	..	13	10	..	..	10
Bone ware	Piculs	0 2	5	0 57	20	..	..	25
Borax	,,	..	..	54 22	271	..	..	271
Boxes, paper	,,	..	..	0 15	8	..	..	8

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Brass ware	Piculs ..	8 94	583	73 73	3,076	..	..	3,659
Brushes, Chinese pencils ..	Pieces ..	19,794	197	29,385	283	..	..	480
„ tooth	„ ..	..	..	100	15	..	..	15
Buttons, brass	Piculs ..	8 26	400	10 87	915	..	..	1,315
„ cap	Pieces ..	90	1	..	..	..	..	1
„ „ coral	„ ..	..	..	200	38	..	..	38
„ „ silk	„ ..	..	..	7,520	101	..	..	101
Camphor	Piculs ..	8 80	193	52 48	1,154	..	..	1,347
„ refuse	„ ..	2 80	45	..	..	..	..	45
Canes, bamboo	Pieces ..	..	..	5,000	50	..	..	50
Capoor cutchery	Piculs ..	2 95	36	113 91	1,367	..	..	1,403
Caps, silk	Pieces ..	4,827	579	5,859	709	..	..	1,288
Cardamons, 1st quality	Piculs ..	..	..	0 66	40	..	..	40
„ 2nd „	„ ..	147 63	2,806	117 38	1,964	..	..	4,770
„ husks	„ ..	0 61	6	4 43	44	..	..	50
Card cases	Pieces ..	..	..	30	25	..	..	25
Carpets	„ ..	2,630	1,600	9,846	4,875	..	..	6,475
Chalk	Piculs ..	5 10	10	5	10	..	..	20
„ prepared	„ ..	..	..	5 60	56	..	..	56
China ware, coarse	Pieces ..	..	..	52	2	..	..	2
„ fine	Piculs ..	2 47	173	6 12	421	..	..	594
Chow chow	„ ..	..	..	217 32	4,347	..	..	4,347
Cigars	Pieces ..	..	..	2,500	38	..	..	38
Cigarettes	„ ..	21,200	17	20,000	16	..	..	33
„	Piculs ..	0 40	20	..	..	..	..	20
Cinnabar	„ ..	..	..	1 89	189	..	..	189
Clams, dried	„ ..	77 14	2,195	23 64	709	..	..	2,904
Clocks	Pieces ..	..	..	18	215	..	..	215
Collars, silk	„ ..	..	..	635	63	..	..	63
„ velvet	„ ..	..	..	100	14	..	..	14

Copper, old	Piculs	220 30	3,305	76 50	1,150	..	..	4,455
,, ware	,,	0 4	2	4	161	..	..	163
Coral	,,	0 31	62	0 5	10	..	..	72
,, false	,,	0 5	2	..	..	..	..	2
Cord, cotton	,,	..	..	0 11	10	..	..	10
Corks, old	,,	..	..	0 60	10	..	..	10
Cotton	,,	1,791 46	30,387	1,713 3	30,195	..	..	60,582
Cutch	,,	..	..	56 20	449	..	..	449
Cutlery	,,	..	..	6	64	..	..	64
Dates, black	,,	..	..	120 87	829	..	..	829
,, preserved	,,	..	..	70 88	1,139	..	..	1,139
,, red	,,	110	385	898 35	3,180	..	..	3,565
Dominoes	Boxes	..	..	246	75	..	..	75
Dressing cases	Pieces	76	100	..	..	..	..	100
Dye stuffs	Piculs	..	..	0 20	2	..	..	2
Earthenware	,,	4 93	48	12 89	114	..	..	162
Ebony ware	,,	14 98	225	..	..	..	..	225
Eggs, preserved	Pieces	..	..	400	40	..	..	40
Fan cases	,,	576	72	920	513	..	..	585
Fans, bamboo	,,	..	..	850	170	..	..	170
,, feather	,,	99	19	134	168	..	..	187
,, gauze	,,	4,457	442	9,338	995	..	..	1,437
,, palm-leaf	,,	3,351	133	7,362	296	..	..	429
,, paper	,,	117,674	4,705	444,561	17,772	..	..	22,477
,, ,, oiled	,,	17,410	1,741	331	53	..	..	1,794
Fancy articles	,,	350	45	1,998	386	..	..	431
Feathers, kingfishers'	,,	2,800	168	7,200	757	..	..	925
Feet, deer	Piculs	5 80	20	..	..	..	..	20
Fish, bones	,,	8 97	45	7 63	40	..	..	85
,, cuttle	,,	2,536 7	13,415	16,206 10	117,020	..	..	130,435
,, dried	,,	89 64	897	285 93	2,884	..	..	3,781
,, maws	,,	58 35	3,961	157 76	10,473	..	..	14,434
,, roe	,,	119 80	2,996	7 84	184	..	..	3,180
,, salt	,,	1,390 69	8,644	1,162 71	8,143	60 80	470	17,257
,, shell	,,	139 64	4,085	34 23	1,413	..	..	5,498
,, skin ware	Pieces	898	182	..	..	..	..	182

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Flour, wheat	Piculs	0 10	1	4 83	14	..	..	15
,, rice	,,	2 60	13	9 30	40	..	..	53
Flowers, dried	,,	352 75	3,172	96 17	886	..	..	4,058
,, artificial	,,	0 5	12	..	..	..	..	12
,, bulbs	,,	900	10	4 50	80	..	..	90
	Pieces			6,600				
Foil, brass	Piculs	3 54	106	2 98	90	..	..	196
,, paper	,,	..	..	16 74	150	..	..	150
,, tin	,,	7 37	148	11 39	228	..	..	376
Fruits, dried	,,	..	..	29 36	178	..	..	178
,, fresh	,,	8 25	42	..	..	..	..	42
Galangal	,,	52 90	529	427 74	3,071	44 60	51	3,651
Gambier	,,	..	..	38	266	..	..	266
Gamboge	,,	0 54	16	0 50	15	..	..	31
Ginger root	,,	48 93	147	2 48	7	..	..	154
Ginseng	,,	1 60	6,720	..	..	..	..	6,720
Glass, broken	,,	3 60	16	16	30	..	..	46
,, ware	,,	0 87	28	42 78	894	..	..	922
Glue	,,	254 24	1,273	123 28	616	..	..	1,889
,, fish	,,	14 15	71	2 76	14	..	..	85
Grass cloth, coarse	,,	42 87	2,573	647 24	38,829	..	..	41,402
,, fine	,,	2 45	392	10 30	1,648	..	..	2,040
Gum, benjamin	,,	..	..	0 6	1	..	..	1
,, dragon's blood	,,	..	..	11 42	531	..	..	531
,, myrrh	,,	7 12	114	1 14	18	..	..	132
,, olibanum	,,	15 57	187	51 67	620	..	..	807
Guano	,,	..	..	50	150	..	..	150
Guitar strings	,,	0 5	3	0 36	20	..	..	23
Hair, goats'	,,	35 84	216	130 42	782	..	..	998
Hams	,,	44 60	892	125 95	2,498	..	..	3,390

Hatbands, fur	Pieces ..	..	..	293	55	..	..	55
Hats, bamboo	,, ..	..	..	15	8	..	..	8
,, silk	,, ..	..	..	6	18	..	..	18
Hemp, fabric	,, ..	20,180	18,258	44,000	20,300	..	..	38,558
Hides, elephants'	Piculs ..	2 70	58	..	..	..	..	58
Horns, buffalo	,, ..	..	..	1 24	6	..	..	6
,, deer	,, ..	13 13	79	65 31	391	..	..	470
,, ,, old	,, ..	17 90	107	2 82	17	..	..	124
,, ,, young	Pairs ..	..	..	590	11,800	..	..	11,800
,, rhinoceros	Piculs ..	..	..	3 52	286	..	..	286
Horn ware	,, ..	1 6	43	0 38	16	..	..	59
Indigo, dry	,, ..	47 42	1,850	76 38	2,736	..	..	4,582
Ink	,, ..	..	..	0 6	60	..	..	60
Ink stone cases	Pieces ..	..	..	30	3	..	..	3
Iron filings	,, ..	0 83	4	..	..	..	..	4
,, ware	Piculs ..	0 10	1	3 21	20	..	..	21
,, wire	,, ..	0 37	8	..	..	..	..	8
,, wrought	,, ..	..	..	14 40	92	..	..	92
Isinglass	,, ..	43 64	1,222	85 67	2,407	..	..	3,629
Ivory ware	,, ..	0 3	9	0 3	9	..	..	18
Jade stones	Pieces ..	..	..	270	300	..	..	300
,, ware	Piculs ..	1 47	763	2 57	3,050	..	..	3,813
,, ,, ...	Pieces ..	..	..	656	250	..	..	250
Joss sticks	Piculs ..	5 55	40	2 8	16	..	..	56
Lacquer ware	,, ..	0 55	4	9 47	571	..	..	575
Lard	,, ..	..	..	4 20	26	..	..	26
Lamps	,, ..	..	..	390 20 1,618	200	..	..	200
Lamp wick	,, ..	..	..	0 96	25	..	..	25
Lead, black	,, ..	0 21	6	..	..	..	..	6
,, white	,, ..	..	..	19 34	357	..	..	357
,, yellow	,, ..	118 35	2,249	163 0	2,907	..	..	5,156
Leather	,, ..	..	..	3 7	37	..	..	37
,, green	,, ..	..	..	1 5	42	..	..	42
,, ware	,, ..	2 95	92	2 18	69	..	..	161
Lichees, dried	,, ..	23 0	184	29 14	283	..	..	417

Description of Goods		In 98 British Vessels of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Lilies, dried	Piculs	17 67	106	13	78	..	..	184
Lily seeds, or lotus nuts	,,	2 18	35	68 89	1,018	..	..	1,053
Lime	,,	..	..	4	1	..	..	1
Lines, fish	,,	..	..	1 65	97	..	..	97
,, silk	,,	..	..	0 20	10	..	..	10
Liquorice	,,	246 47	4,649	255 1	3,068	39 60	792	8,509
Lizards	,,	..	..	0 45	23	..	..	23
Lungngans, dried	,,	920 46	11,346	1,233 23	14,570	..	..	25,916
,, pulp	,,	228 62	2,288	242 65	2,428	..	..	4,716
Mats, bamboo	Pieces	..	..	21	6	..	..	6
,, rattan	,,	..	..	270	135	..	..	135
,, straw	,,	650 0	65	184	18	..	..	83
,, tea	,,	..	..	3,055	183	..	..	183
Matting	,,	32	106	106	374	..	..	480
Meats, dried	Piculs	1 10	44	..	..	..	..	44
,, salted	,,	20 0	160	62 79	502	..	..	662
Medicines	,,	7,542 77	74,691	10,425 30	99,478	..	..	174,169
Mirrors	Pieces	196 0	16	17,306	1,296	..	..	1,312
,, with frames	,,	550 0	55	2,570	257	..	..	312
Molasses	Piculs	..	..	2 30	9	..	..	9
Mother-of-pearl ware	,,	..	..	0 10	1	..	..	1
Mushrooms	,,	7 76	218	6 92	238	..	..	456
Musk	,,	..	..	0 91½	8,235	..	..	8,235
Mussels, dried	,,	1,119 8	9,386	1,015 79	9,848	..	..	19,234
Nankeens	,,	36 69	916	189 60	4,749	..	..	5,665
Ochre, Imperial	,,	..	..	3 0	30	..	..	30
Oil, cassia	,,	0 1	3	..	..	..	..	3
,, gum benjamin	,,	0 1	1	..	..	..	..	1
,, pea	,,	..	..	86 0	723	..	..	723
,, peppermint	,,	0 4	8	0 22	13	..	..	21

,, wood	..	..	..	,,	..	1	18		28		79	26	960	..	..	988
Olives, fresh	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		29	98	124	..	..	124
,, salted	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		1	80	18	..	..	18
Opium, prepared	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		0	32¼	258	..	..	258
,, trays	..	..	..	Pieces	..	..			..		485		64	..	..	64
Ornaments	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		25,600		123	..	..	123
,, wax	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		40		225	..	..	225
Paint	..	..	..	Piculs	..	0	77		55		1	21	79	..	..	134
,, green	..	..	..	,,	..	5	95		297		22	39	464	..	..	761
Paper, 1st quality,	..	..	..	,,	..	39			1,087		72	41	2,257	..	..	3,344
,, 2nd quality	..	..	..	,,	..	0	42		2		52		261	..	..	263
,, hangings	..	..	..	Pieces	..	278			55		14		14	..	..	69
,, joss	..	..	..	Piculs	..	717	10		2,833		743	97	2,030	..	..	4,863
,, oiled	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		2	1	30	..	..	30
,, rice	..	..	..	,,	..	0	49		10		..		..	..	..	10
Peas, red	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		1	4	2	..	..	2
Pearls, false	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		0	5	25	..	..	25
Peel, orange	..	..	..	,,	..	127	52		2,549		75	8	1,501	..	..	4,050
,, pumelo	..	..	..	,,	..	10	67		171		14	75	237	..	..	408
Peppermint, leaf	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		3	9	63	..	..	63
Pewter ware	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		3	47	140	..	..	140
Pickles	..	..	..	,,	..	0	48		5		..		..	..	..	5
Pictures, glass	..	..	..	Pieces	..	50			50		..		..	..	..	50
,, paper	..	..	..	,,	..	12			7		1,052		170	..	..	177
Plasters	..	..	..	,,	..	460			13		..		..	..	..	13
Plums, black	..	..	..	Piculs	..	..			..		99	50	398	..	..	398
Potash	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		1	20	5	..	..	5
Prawns, dried	..	..	..	,,	..	62	33		1,558		76	58	1,915	..	..	3,473
Preserves	..	..	..	,,	..	296	72		5,933		389	40	7,710	..	..	13,643
Purses, silk	..	..	..	Pieces	..	414			115		1,256		306	..	..	421
Putchuck	..	..	..	Piculs	..	98	92		2,968		224	86	3,746	..	..	6,714
Rags, cotton	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		9	35	66	..	..	66
Raisins	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		4	20	84	..	..	84
Rattan shavings	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		0	95	3	..	..	3
,, split	..	..	..	,,	..	89	57		629		90	73	636	..	..	1,265
,, ware	..	..	..	,,	..	..			..		1	7	32	..	..	32

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Rice, red	Piculs ..	16 36	295	29 96	540	..	..	835
Rose mallows	,, ..	0 68	40	..	..	..	..	40
Rouge	,, ..	19 96	2,382	34 66	4,119	..	..	6,501
Saffron	,, ..	0 50	25	1 48	75	..	..	100
Sago	,, ..	1 30	40	0 59	7	..	..	47
Samshoo	,, ..	32 0	241	64 79	487	..	..	728
,, refuse	,, ..	..	..	9 29	15	..	..	15
Sandal wood ware	,, ..	0 8	25	..	..	..	..	25
Sea blubber	,, ..	156 46	936	1,394 76	8,291	289 80	1,450	10,677
Seaweed	,, ..	57 99	164	213 97	729	..	..	893
,, cut	,, ..	50	175	..	..	..	..	175
Seeds, flower	,, ..	1 25	13	44 75	423	..	..	436
,, lucraban	,, ..	78 54	206	161 2	478	60 70	32	716
,, melon	,, ..	233	854	1,365 94	6,556	..	..	7,410
,, olive	,, ..	..	..	5 20	62	..	..	62
,, pine	,, ..	18	72	103 8	427	..	..	499
,, sesamund	,, ..	..	..	0 20	1	..	..	1
Shells, sea	,, ..	2	4	33 20	79	..	..	83
Sharks' fins, black	,, ..	..	..	6 98	140	..	..	140
,, white	,, ..	..	..	5 1	451	..	..	451
Shoes	Pairs ..	677	626	2,000	2,000	..	..	2,626
,, straw	,, ..	347	104	123	37	..	..	141
Shrimps, dried	Piculs ..	29 51	1,187	56 95	467	..	..	1,654
,, salted	,, ..	2 50	63	14 80	187	..	..	250
Silk, embroidery	,, ..	0 29	323	1 34	1,282	..	..	1,605
,, padding	,, ..	12 18	855	5 27	369	..	..	1,224
,, piece goods	,, ..	355 1	248,503	996 47	699,125	..	..	947,628
,, raw	,, ..	6 38	2,400	..	..	..	..	2,400
,, ribbons	,, ..	6 93	2,773	0 92	713	..	..	3,486
Sinews, deers'	,, ..	0 7	1	..	..	..	..	1

Skins, camels'	,, ..	..	..	1 51	20	..	..	20
,, dogs'	Pieces ..	..	..	645	129	..	..	129
,, fish	Piculs ..	..	..	30 12	731	..	..	731
,, rabbit	Pieces ..	..	..	1,400	140	..	..	140
,, shark	,, ..	250	150	1,350	728	..	..	878
,, snakes'	,, ..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1
Sleeves, cotton	Pairs ..	..	..	25	14	..	..	14
Smalts	Piculs ..	2 10	116	9 6	499	..	..	615
Snuff	,, ..	0 2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Soap	,, ..	..	..	1 14	10	..	..	10
Soot	,, ..	..	..	39 60	40	..	..	40
Soy	,, ..	94 50	662	18 25	129	..	..	791
Spectacles	Pairs ..	6,124	6,125	31,837	30,684	..	..	36,809
,, cases	,, ..	1,105	177	12,404	1,869	..	..	2,046
,, frames	,, ..	..	..	7,500	1,125	..	..	1,125
Sticklac	Piculs ..	..	..	7 90	103	..	..	103
Steel	,, ..	..	..	12 11	122	..	..	122
Stockings	,, ..	0 41	30	2 37	119	..	..	149
Straw, braid	,, ..	..	..	134 34	1,343	..	..	1,343
Strings, bow	,, ..	..	..	0 37	9	..	..	9
Sugar, brown	,, ..	16,799 90	83,799	31,492 73	157,463	..	..	241,262
,, candy	,, ..	490 7	4,905	711 42	7,893	..	..	12,798
,, cane	,, ..	..	..	1 13	2	..	..	2
,, white	,, ..	7,359 85	53,216	7,896 40	55,099	..	..	108,315
Tallow, vegetable	,, ..	..	..	185 0	2,775	..	..	2,775
Tassels and girdles, silk	,, ..	0 2	14	0 5	20	..	..	34
Tea	,, ..	761 85	20,257	3,381 51	86,890	..	..	107,147
,, brick	,, ..	..	..	185 24	1,080	..	..	1,080
,, dust	,, ..	..	..	48 80	250	..	..	250
Teeth, sea-horse	,, ..	..	..	0 7	10	..	..	10
Thread, cotton	,, ..	..	..	0 3	1	..	..	1
,, hemp	,, ..	0 6	1	..	..	..	..	1
,, silk	,, ..	0 44	150	1 12½	382	..	..	532
Tin ware	,, ..	..	..	4 48	218	..	..	218
Tobacco, prepared	,, ..	0 10	1	10 88	155	..	..	156
Tortoise-shell ware	,, ..	..	..	0 2	4	..	..	4

Description of Goods.		In 98 British Vessels of 90,758 tons.		In 169 American Vessels of 120,630 tons.		In 3 French Vessels of 260 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Toys	Pieces	..	..	32,060	57	..	..	57
Turmeric	Piculs	17 91	161	109 44	984	750	23	1,168
Turnips, salted	,,	..	..	8 17	61	..	..	61
Umbrellas, paper	,,	80	8	..	..	..	..	8
Vegetables, salted	,,	3 5	46	18 52	276	..	..	322
Velvets, silk	Pieces	..	..	15	75	..	..	75
Vermicelli	Piculs	..	..	1	5	..	..	5
Vermilion	,,	23 70	1,422	60 33	3,622	..	..	5,044
Vinegar	,,	..	..	2 87	6	..	..	6
Wax, white	,,	..	..	8 40	550	..	..	550
Wood ware	,,	152 49	4,860	78 71	1,764	..	..	6,624
Wool	,,	..	..	4 20	42	..	..	42
Yams	,,	4 56	91	1 20	24	..	..	115
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,294,632
Copper cash	..	37,949 70	488,073	55,211 77	702,541	..	..	1,190,614
Treasure	..	..	324,924	..	723,010	..	..	1,047,934
Grand Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,533,180

At average exchange of 6*s.* 6*d*, equal to £1,473,283 10*s*.

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Goods imported to Hankow from Foreign Countries during 1865.

Description of Article.	In 1 British Ship of 696 tons.	Total Value.
	Piculs.	Taels.
Gall nuts	47	4,000
Seaweed	397·11	2,150
Velveteens	1,000	8,600
Total	.. ..	14,750

Amounting, at 6*s.* 6*d.*, the average exhange, to 4,793*l.* 15*s.*

NOTE.—All these goods were imported from Japan in the "Eliza Shaw."

(No. 4.)—RETURN of Foreign Goods re-exported from Hankow during 1865 to China Ports.

Description of Goods.		In 125 British Vessels, of 84,264 tons, and 20 Rafts.		In 216 American Vessels, of 123,924 tons, and 6 Rafts.		In 16 French Vessels, of 1,005 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.			Taels.
Biche de mer, black	Piculs ..	..	..	7	160	..	..	160
,, white	,, ..	4 08	20	..	..	..	..	20
Blankets	Pairs ..	11	40	..	..	..	..	40
Brocades, dyed	Pieces ..	399	2,142	1,697	7,500	..	..	9,642
,, white	,, ..	..	..	50	180	..	..	180
,, worsted	,, ..	200	2,000	..	..	..	..	2,000
Camlets	,, ..	276	3,335	358	7,760	..	..	11,095
,, imitation	,, ..	..	..	300	3,300	..	..	3,300
Chintzes	,, ..	..	..	1,350	3,375	..	..	3,375
Cloth, broad	,, ..	10	800	96	7,780	..	..	8,680
,, fur	,, ..	12	84	..	..	..	..	84
,, habit	,, ..	..	..	3	108	..	..	108
,, medium	,, ..	66	4,224	300	19,200	..	..	23,424
Coal	Piculs ..	3,643	1,457	..	..	..	..	1,457
Damasks	,, ..	..	..	200	1,200	..	..	1,200
,, dyed	Pieces ..	200	1,790	2,372	17,500	..	..	19,290
Drills, grey	,, ..	351	2,106	..	..	..	..	2,106
Fancy articles	,, ..	..	..	4	80	..	..	80
Flannels	,, ..	..	..	25	250	..	..	250
Gall nuts	Piculs ..	47	400	..	..	..	..	400
Glass, window	,, ..	..	..	30,200	1,208	..	..	1,208
Handkerchiefs, cotton	Dozens ..	3,786	2,840	..	..	..	..	2,840
Lastings	Pieces ..	20	600	259	2,051	..	..	2,651
,, crape	,, ..	..	..	160	1,520	..	..	1,520
Lawns	,, ..	..	..	1,000	3,000	..	..	3,000
Lead, pig	Piculs ..	4	40	200 52	900	..	..	940
Long ells	Pieces ..	..	..	424	2,662	..	..	2,662

Description of Goods.		In 125 British Vessels, of 84,264 tons, and 20 Rafts.		In 216 American Vessels, of 123,924 tons, and 6 Rafts.		In 16 French Vessels, of 1,005 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.			Taels.
Lustres	Pieces ..	950	4,750	468	2,340	..	..	7,090
,, figured	,, ..	..	..	238	1,321	..	..	1,321
Muslins	,, ..	..	..	800	2,400	..	..	2,400
Opium, Malwa	Piculs ..	34	13,397	32	18,550	..	..	31,947
,, Patna	,, ..	5 80	2,040	54	24,800	..	..	26,840
,, Turkey	,, ..	0 57	300	6 38	2,800	..	..	3,100
Quicksilver	,, ..	..	..	0 56	44	..	..	44
Seaweed	,, ..	945	3,330	1,352 96	5,230	..	..	8,560
,, cut	,, ..	..	..	216 50	757	..	..	757
Shirtings, dyed	Pieces ..	550	2,500	81	340	..	..	2,840
,, grey	,, ..	9,800	38,220	3,347	13,035	..	..	51,273
,, white	,, ..	1,686	7,550	1,150	4,645	..	..	12,195
Shrimps, dried	Piculs ..	..	..	4	28	..	..	28
Snuff	,, ..	..	..	2 70	360	..	..	360
Spanish stripes	Pieces ..	42	672	169	2,704	..	..	3,376
T-cloths	,, ..	881	2,291	400	1,040	..	..	3,331
Timber planks, soft wood ..	Square feet..	..	..	58	3	..	..	3
Tin	Piculs ..	75	1,500	110	3,313	..	..	4,813
Tin plates	,, ..	130	1,100	..	..	..	..	1,100
Treasure	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas, cotton	Dozens ..	..	..	47½	143	..	..	143
Velveteens	Pieces ..	48	230	..	..	..	..	230
Watches	Dozens ..	20	1,000	36	783	..	..	1,783
Wood, sandal	Piculs ..	..	..	26 93	256	..	..	256
Woollen and cotton mixtures ..	Pieces ..	..	..	139	1,600	..	..	1,600
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267,102

Amounting, at 6*s.* 6*d.*, the average exchange, to 86,808*l.* 3*s.*

(No. 5.)—Return of Native Goods re-exported from Hankow during 1865 to China Ports.

Description of Goods.		In 125 British Vessels, of 84,264 tons.		In 216 American Vessels, of 123,924 tons.		In 16 French Vessels. of 1,005 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Bags, gunny	Pieces ..	3,000	150	..	..	..	..	150
Chow chow	Piculs ..	..	..	2 50	14	..	..	14
Fish, cuttle	,, ..	..	..	328 68	2,300	..	..	2,300
,, dried	,, ..	59 40	100	..	..	..	..	100
,, salt	,, ..	..	..	22 70	160	..	..	160
Horns, deer, young	Pairs ..	6½	130	..	..	..	..	130
Lungngans, dried	Piculs ..	..	..	3 55	43	..	..	43
Nankeens	,, ..	21 90	550	..	..	..	..	550
Preserves	,, ..	..	..	34 60	692	..	..	692
Silk piece goods	,, ..	1 17	700	2 54	1,275	..	..	1,975
Skins, fish	,, ..	..	..	8	200	..	..	200
Sugar, brown	,, ..	..	..	893	4,638	..	..	4,638
Tea	,, ..	661 50	8,533	715 32	32,386	..	..	40,919
,, brick	,, ..	..	..	185 24	1,080	..	..	1,080
Total value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,951

Amounting, at 6*s.* 6*d.*, the average exchange, to 17,209*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

(No. 6.)—Return of Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries during 1865.

In 12 British ships of 8,641 tons.

Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Value.
Horns, rhinoceros ..	0 81 piculs	30 taels.

(No. 7.)—Return of Native Produce re-exported to Foreign Countries during 1865.

In 12 British ships of 8,641 tons.

Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Value.
Tea	2,250,000 piculs.	63,592 taels.

Grand total Re-exports, 63,622 taels, amounting, at 6*s*. 6*d*., the average exchange, to 20,677*l*. 13*s*.

(No. 8.)—Return of Exports to Foreign Countries during 1865.

In 12 British ships of 8,641 tons.

Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Value.
Gall nuts	1,495 31 piculs	10,882 taels.
Paper, 1st quality ..	2 88 ,,	20 ,,
Rhubarb	61 50 ,,	3,000 ,,
Tea	77,098 75 ,,	2,039,195 ,,
Tea-dust	297 64 ,,	1,597 ,,
	Total ..	2,054,694 taels.

Amounting, at 6*s*. 6*d*., the average exchange, to 667,775*l*. 11*s*.

(No. 9.)—RETURN of Exports from Hankow to Native Ports, during 1865.

Description of Goods.		In 125 British Vessels, of 84,264 tons, and 20 rafts.		In 216 American Vessels of 123,924 tons, and 6 rafts.		In 16 French Vessels, of 1,005 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Almonds	Piculs	..	..	1 30	15	..	..	15
Alum, green	,,	432 40	360	599 57	756	..	..	1,116
Arrowroot	,,	..	..	11 60	68	..	..	68
Arsenic	,,	221 23	948	593 61	3,255	..	..	4,203
Bamboos	Pieces	432	39	190	7	..	..	46
,, split	Piculs	..	..	4 40	10	..	..	10
Bamboo pipe stems	Pieces	..	..	700	5	..	..	5
,, shoots	Piculs	191 66	580	243 29	707	..	..	1,287
,, ware	,,	24 30	76	116 56	324	..	..	400
Bark for fish nets	,,	..	..	373 43	913	..	..	913
,, mangrove	,,	..	..	15 72	29	..	..	29
Betel nuts	,,	..	..	1 28	6	..	..	6
Boots	Pairs	13	5	467	310	..	..	315
Bones, cow	Piculs	..	..	38	40	..	..	40
,, tigers'	,,	10 41	481	11 45	718	..	..	1,199
Brass ware	,,	6 07	469	8 93	451	..	..	920
Bricks, fire	Pieces	2,190	19	5,800	54	..	..	73
Brushes	,,	925	10	740	9	..	..	19
,, Chinese pencils	,,	..	..	5,000	15	..	..	15
Buttons, brass	Piculs	..	..	1 85	100	..	..	100
Cantharides	,,	..	..	5 86	129	..	..	129
Caps, silk	Pieces	480	15	..	..	..	..	15
Carpets	,,	346	343	1,114	707	..	..	1,050
Charcoal	Piculs	21,897 88	22,760	28,213 34	28,822	2,400	2,400	53,982
,, cakes	,,	6 95	6	16 60	21	..	..	27
Chestnuts	,,	158 90	321	314 9	815	..	..	1,136
China root	,,	1,196 88	5,748	1,937 77	10,149	..	..	15,897
Chinaware, coarse	,,	15 42	130	12 84	70	3 20	6	206

,, fine	..	..	,,	..	2	20	15	5	18	106	1 4	4	125
Chow chow	..	..	,,	..	38	97	569	106	81	1,357	..	..	1,926
Cinnabar	..	..	,,	..	5	15	265	61	28	2,166	..	..	2,431
Clothing, fur	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	7,147		10,298	..	..	10,298
Coal	..	..	Piculs	..	4,632		1,806	74,346	20	29,291	..	..	31,097
,, dust	..	..	,,	..	525		168	..		..	90 0	18	186
Coir	..	..	,,	..	0	38	1	5	81	41	..	..	42
Copper, old	..	..	,,	..	68	77	620	21	54	230	..	..	850
,, ore	..	..	,,	..	57	72	359	102	89	1,017	..	..	1,376
,, unmanufactured	..	..	,,	..	89	78	3,154	69	30	2,468	..	..	5,622
Cordage, coir	..	..	,,	..	..		..	4	19	33	..	..	33
,, hemp	..	..	,,	..	..		..	50	57	305	..	..	307
Cotton	..	..	,,	..	1	30	22	..		..	..	..	22
Cushions, coir	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	40		20	..	..	20
Cutlery	..	..	Piculs	..	19	7	133	21	51	169	..	..	302
Dates, black	..	..	,,	..	..		..	38	10	72	..	..	72
,, preserved	..	..	,,	..	52	68	480	585	66	5,881	..	..	6,361
Drums	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	246		84	..	..	84
Dye stuff	..	..	Piculs	..	852	50	2,782	2,558	84	4,504	..	..	7,286
Earth, red	..	..	,,	..	185	44	126	28	55	21	..	..	147
Eggs, fresh	..	..	Pieces	..	600		10	..		..	..	..	10
Fans, palm-leaf, untrimmed		..	,,	..	..		..	420		3	..	..	3
,, paper	..	..	,,	..	5,185		65	3,010		108	..	..	173
,, ,, oiled	..	..	,,	..	..		..	1,870		17	..	..	17
Felt	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	0	84	10	..	..	10
Firewood	..	..	,,	..	3,554		749	494		994	..	..	1,743
Fireworks	..	..	,,	..	1,710	84	12,019	3,626	94	27,268	118 50	807	40,094
Fish nets, old	..	..	,,	..	133	98	134	44	46	45	7	11	190
Fish, salt	..	..	,,	..	11	54	52	8		49	..	..	101
,, shell	..	..	,,	..	2		30	..		..	..	..	30
Flour, wheat	..	..	,,	..	1	9	8	6	32	14	..	..	22
Fruits, dried	..	..	,,	..	..		..	134		265	..	..	265
Fungus	..	..	,,	..	2,120	22	65,674	4,923	8	158,267	32 19	837	224,778
,, white	..	..	,,	..	..		..	0	21	84	..	..	84
Gall nuts	..	..	,,	..	1,351	45	9,080	2,015	72	12,648	147 75	738	22,466
Ginger, fresh	..	..	,,	..	..		..	10	70	20	..	..	20

Description of Goods.		In 125 British Vessels, of 84,264 tons, and 20 rafts.		In 216 American Vessels, of 123,924 tons, and 6 rafts.		In 16 French Vessels, of 1,005 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Glassware	Piculs ..	..	..	0 30	22	..	..	22
Grass cloth, coarse	,, ..	323 50	15,581	777 39	56,403	..	..	71,984
,, fine	,, ..	1 88	104	3 81	394	..	..	498
Gypsum	,, ..	11,228	5,154	16,303 92	6,890	1,550	655	12,699
Hair, goats	,, ..	33 70	210	231 24	1,254	..	..	1,464
Hams	,, ..	..	..	0 95	16	..	..	16
Hartall	,, ..	15 27	182	37 36	369	..	..	551
Hats, straw	Pieces ..	..	..	250	30	..	..	30
Hemp	Piculs ..	13,398 97	119,291	24,887 28	241,780	177 64	1,140	362,211
Hides, cow	,, ..	223 77	2,679	277 77	4,147	0 60	30	6,856
Hones or whetstones	Pieces ..	..	..	1,764	35	..	..	35
Honey	Piculs ..	13 94	114	75 87	510	..	..	624
Hoofs, cattle	,, ..	..	..	48	50	..	..	50
Horns, buffalo	,, ..	1 90	6	37	67	..	..	73
Indigo, dry	,, ..	..	..	1	15	..	..	15
,, liquid	,, ..	75 30	510	1 75	729	..	..	1,239
Ink	,, ..	..	..	22 70	714	..	..	714
Ironware	,, ..	234 57	1,191	14 90	5,793	120 10	475	7,459
Iron, manufactured	,, ..	4 22	27	87 7	400	..	..	427
,, unmanufactured	,, ..	..	..	2,402 10	3,602	..	..	3,602
,, old	,, ..	783 94	836	362 35	382	..	..	1,218
,, wire	,, ..	12 53	96	..	..	..	..	96
Joss sticks	,, ..	..	..	4 70	20	1	2	22
Lead, pigs	,, ..	2 80	10	..	..	..	..	10
,, red	,, ..	1 67	20	17 78	446	..	..	466
,, yellow	,, ..	6 20	53	12 38	107	..	..	160
Leather	,, ..	545 4	9,517	208 43	9,425	..	..	18,942
,, green	,, ..	0 50	188	..	..	..	..	188
,, strips	,, ..	52 13	1,382	17 40	528	..	..	1,910
,, ware	,, ..	..	..	7 84	82	..	..	82

Lilies, dried		,,		161	88	1,063	333	4	2,352	30	84	169	3,584
Lily seeds or lotus nuts		,,		865	67	14,521	2,343	4	51,416	7	44	120	66,057
Liquorice		,,		40	96	142	48	94	199	..		..	341
Mattrasses, coir		Pieces		28		10	143		59	..		..	69
Mats		,,		..		..	10		15	..		..	15
,, straw		,,		..		..	154		85	..		..	85
Medicines		Piculs		11,778	54	74,605	20,217	93	118,595	235	29	965	194,165
Mushrooms		,,		3	73	101	5	65	140	..		..	241
Musk		,,		2	23½	11,648	3	47¾	20,260	..		..	31,908
Mussels, dried		,,		..		..	5	29	50	..		..	50
Nankeens		,,		495	80	28,857	1,443	98	85,749	..		..	114,606
Nuts, ground		,,		..		..	0	25	5	..		..	5
Oakum		,,		3		6	..		..	..		..	6
Oil, hemp		,,		..		..	0	50	5	..		..	5
,, tea		,,		558	62	5,036	1,189	50	9,807	..		..	14,843
,, wood		,,		49,148	68	541,350	122,846	10	1,439,661	57	90	515	1,981,526
Paint		,,		..		..	1	45	29	..		..	29
,, green		,,		2	10	100	3	28	126	..		..	226
Paper, 1st quality		,,		1,621	37	25,748	2,212	77	29,976	..		..	55,724
,, 2nd ditto		,,		10,300	34	44,196	21,246	42	90,483	1		2	134,681
,, oiled		,,		26	90	334	94	91	1,281	..		..	1,615
Peel, orange		,,		24		100	..		..	..		..	100
Plums, black		,,		139	17	950	172	23	978	..		..	1,928
Potash		,,		..		..	5	70	26	..		..	26
Preserves		,,		4	20	30	1	80	20	..		..	50
Quicksilver		,,		0	55	30	..		..	..		..	30
Raisins		,,		8	70	70	14	78	74	..		..	144
Rattan ware		,,		2	35	39	6	90	88	..		..	127
Resin		,,		82	40	156	124	16	234	..		..	390
Rhubarb		,,		2,151	2	20,804	3,561	74	28,062	11	24	70	48,936
Safflower		,,		640	16	45,367	1,727	94	117,422	..		..	162,789
Samshoo		,,		24	15	209	30	36	88	..		..	297
Seeds, melon		,,		..		..	2		8	..		..	8
,, sessamum		,,		..		..	1	10	15	..		..	15
,, soap		,,		191	95	191	556	37	519	..		..	710
Shoes		Pairs		..		..	11		8	..		..	8

Description of Goods.		In 125 British Vessels, of 84,264 tons, and 20 rafts.		In 216 American Vessels, of 123,924 tons, and 6 rafts.		In 16 French Vessels, of 1,005 tons.		Total Value.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.	Taels.
Silk piece goods, Szechuen ..	Piculs ..	0 33	148	6 62	1,730	..	..	1,878
,, refuse	,, ..	1 90	60	54 19	1,563	..	..	1,623
,, ribbons . ..	,, ..	..	..	0 35	260	..	..	260
,, Szechuen, yellow .	,, ..	402 91	118,282	1,343 31	383,048	..	..	501,330
,, tassel waste ..	,, ..	..	..	0 28	10	..	..	10
Sinews, deers'	,, ..	2 20	30	..	..	..	..	30
,, goats'	,, ..	4 29	48	..	..	..	..	48
Skins, calf	,, ..	11 29	100	..	..	..	..	100
,, cat	,, ..	..	..	6 70	50	..	..	50
,, fish	,, ..	..	..	3 25	24	..	..	24
,, hogs'	,, ..	..	..	5 20	42	..	..	42
,, rabbits'	Pieces ..	..	..	1,600	50	..	..	50
Snuff	Piculs ..	..	..	0 80	800	..	..	800
Soot	,, ..	..	..	52 65	300	..	..	300
Spelter	,, ..	430	1,804	230	954	..	..	2,768
Steel	,, ..	1,083 53	12,356	451 20	4,509	..	..	16,865
Stockings	Pairs ..	..	..	300	24	..	..	24
,, woollen and cotton ..	,, ..	..	..	7,260	210	..	..	210
Strings for cash	Piculs ..	41 31	284	18 18	136	..	..	420
,, bow	,, ..	1 86	36	29 1	667	..	..	703
Tallow, animal	,, ..	28 95	288	111 45	1,127	..	..	1,415
,, vegetable	,, ..	10,902 29	148,768	34,640 5	456,102	..	..	604,870
Tea	,, ..	61,155 11	1,364,539	114,345 9	2,598,301	..	..	3,962,840
,, brick	,, ..	1,102 62	7,012	13,665 39	71,437	..	..	78,449
,, dust	,, ..	992 56	6,405	488 92	2,670	..	..	9,075
Thread, hemp	,, ..	0 50	10	..	..	..	..	10
,, silk	,, ..	..	..	1	200	..	..	200
Timber—								
Coffin wood	Pieces ..	2,067	980	4,127	2,816	1,033	835	4,631
Planks, soft wood	Square feet .	203,663	1,816	124,162	830	28,834	327	2,973

Poles, hard wood	Pieces	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	4
„ soft wood	„	..	150,662	109,069	72,284	35,946	24,015	77,052	152,767
Tin	Piculs	..	1 40	14	..	..	..	..	14
Tinware	„	..	1 20	20	0 80	10	..	..	30
Tobacco, leaf	„	..	2,386 49	18,750	20,400 59	169,471	275 98	1,010	189,231
„ prepared	„	..	7,727 90	148,273	36,680 71	844,748	..	..	993,021
Turnips, salted	„	..	1	3	5 40	20	..	..	23
Umbrellas, paper	Pieces	..	9,922	1,191	36,723	4,117	..	..	5,308
Varnish	Piculs	..	911 96	24,760	2,886 40	79,032	..	..	103,792
Vegetables, salted	„	..	6 86	102	..	..	..	..	102
Vermicelli	„	..	497 30	3,845	624 65	4,120	..	..	7,965
Vermilion	„	..	10	520	39 51	2,231	..	..	2,751
Walnuts	„	..	720 50	1,400	1,147 66	2,646	0 80	1	4,047
„ shelled	„	..	359 69	1,982	917 11	5,096	..	..	7,078
Wax, bees'	„	..	..	..	62 88	2,309	..	..	2,309
„ white	„	..	970 5	59,222	2,240 20	158,902	..	..	218,124
Wood shavings	„	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	2
Wood ware	„	..	383 30	571	441 52	533	36 60	63	1,167
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,630,537
Treasure	..	..	..	1,162,165	..	2,040,785	..	..	3,202,950
Grand total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,833,487

Amounting, at 6*s.* 6*d.*, the average exchange, to 4,495,883*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

(No. 10.)—RETURN of Shipping, showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at Hankow under each Flag, during the Year 1865.

Flag and Class of Vessels.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British—												
River steamers	64	79,255	..	..	64	79,255	64	79,255	..	..	64	79,255
Sundry steamers, ships, and lorchas..	10	2,636	21	8,724	31	11,360	27	10,353	7	1,034	34	11,387
Junks..	..	..	3	143	3	143	32	1,970	7	293	39	2,263
Rafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..
American—												
River steamers	160	119,625	1	80	161	119,705	160	119,625	1	80	161	119,705
Sundry steamers and lorchas ..	3	330	3	179	6	509	4	352	..	..	4	352
Junks..	..	..	2	416	2	416	51	3,867	..	..	51	3,867
Rafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
French—												
Lorchas, &c.	2	160	1	100	3	260	3	260	..	..	3	260
Junks..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	714	1	31	13	745
Rafts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	239	202,006	31	9,642	270	211,648	379	216,396	16	1,388	395	217,834

(No. 11.)—TABLE showing the Countries and Ports from which Vessels under the Chin-keang Pass cleared for Hankow during 1865.

	Shanghae.		Ningpo and Shanghae.		Ningpo and Kiu-kiang.		Kiu-kiang.		Ningpo.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	21	10,173	1	106	..	..	5	755	4	326	31	11,360
American	..	..	..	..	1	150	2	139	3	330	6	619
French	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	160	3	260
Total	22	10,273	1	106	1	150	7	894	9	816	40	12,239

(No. 12.)—TABLE showing the Destination of Vessels under the Chin-keang Pass cleared from Hankow during 1865.

	Shanghae.		Shanghae and Ningpo.		Kiu-kiang.		Chin-kiang and Ningpo.		Ningpo.		Tien-tsin.		London.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	10	1,196	1	300	3	585	..	..	7	461	1	204	12	8,641	34	11,387
American	..	..	1	150	..	..	1	140	2	62	..	..	..	..	4	352
French	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	160	..	..	..	..	3	260
Total ..	11	1,296	2	450	3	585	1	140	11	683	1	204	12	8,641	41	11,999

(No. 13.)—SUMMARY of Duties paid during 1865 at Hankow.

	Amounts.				Total.			
	T.	M.	C.	P.	T.	M.	C.	P.
British :—								
River Steamers	239,567	6	1	5				
Ships and other vessels under Chiu-kiang pass	198,125	5	7	8				
Junks and Rafts	6,649	4	1	2				
					444,342	6	0	5
American: —								
River Steamers	487,779	5	0	0				
Vessels under Chiu-kiang pass ..	1,204	2	6	2				
Junks and Rafts	9,362	9	9	3				
					498,346	7	5	5
French :—								
Vessels under Chiu-kiang pass ..	395	3	8	1				
Junks and Rafts	352	0	7	5				
					747	4	5	6
Total	..				943,436	8	1	6

Equal, at average exchange of 6*s.* 6*d.* per tael, to 306,616*l.*

The total amount of duties paid in 1864 was 1,289,597T. 6M. 3C. 7P.

No. 13.

Consul Pedder to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received June* 1.)

Sir, *Amoy, February* 17, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Returns of British trade at Amoy during the years 1863 and 1864.

We have been too short-handed at this Consulate for them to be made out before.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Returns of British Trade at Amoy for the Year 1863.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Amoy.

Direct Trade in British Vessels to and from British Ports during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Countries whence arrived.	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Countries whither departed.	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.		Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.
Hong Kong ..	18	5	23	6,491	1,214	7,705	Hong Kong ..	14	11	25	4,941	3,240	8,181
Straits	10	..	10	4,411	..	4,411	Straits	14	..	14	6,633	..	6,633
London	1	..	1	632	..	632	London ..	4	..	4	1,361	..	1,361
Sunderland ..	1	..	1	558	..	558	St. Thomas ..	1	..	1	378	..	378
Cardiff	1	..	1	437	..	437	Vancouver's ..	..	1	1	..	524	524
Swansea	1	..	1	387	..	387							
Indirect or Carrying Trade to and from other Countries.													
Shanghae ..	15	15	30	4,539	6,028	10,567	Shanghae ..	15	5	20	5,189	1,852	7,041
Foo-chow ..	61	22	83	26,504	7,803	34,307	Foo-chow ..	101	7	108	42,978	2,457	45,435
Swatow ..	93	8	101	38,675	2,385	41,020	Swatow ..	70	8	78	28,989	3,089	32,078
Formosa ..	17	4	21	3,940	724	4,664	Formosa ..	13	14	27	3,047	2,182	5,229
Ningpo	4	3	7	1,541	1,088	2,629	Sold	..	..	3	..	919	919
Sourabaya ..	2	..	2	414	..	414	Ningpo ..	15	2	17	5,494	989	6,483
Che-foo	7	5	12	2,488	1,764	4,251	Saigon	4	..	4	1,172	..	1,172
East Coast ..	1	2	3	431	389	820	Che-foo ..	2	2	4	930	472	1,402
New-chwang ..	3	7	10	1,475	1,967	3,442	Tien-tsin ..	1	..	1	198	..	198
Patani	1	1	2	295	387	682	Patani	1	..	1	295	..	295
Saigon	2	1	3	754	431	1,185	New York ..	2	..	2	682	..	682
Kanagawa ..	..	1	1	..	516	516	Manila	1	1	2	290	227	517
							Batavia	1	..	1	210	..	210
							Kampoot ..	1	..	1	291	..	291
							Singora ..	1	..	1	387	..	387
Total ..	238	74	312	93,972	24,656	118,628	Total ..	262	51	315	103,465	15,951	119,416

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1863.

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant-vessels which arrived at and departed from the Port of Amoy during the year ending the 31st December, 1863, distinguishing the countries to which they belong.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what Colours.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Under what Colours.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
American	14	5,739	American	15	7,001
Bremen	13	3,322	Bremen	14	3,636
British	312	118,628	British	315	119,416
Danish	82	14,705	Danish	82	14,686
Dutch	40	13,185	Dutch	38	13,176
Hamburgh	111	24,534	Hamburgh.. ..	109	23,556
Hanoverian	7	1,549	Hanoverian ..	6	1,167
Oldenburgh.. ..	11	2,935	Oldenburg ..	10	2,742
Prussian	15	2,806	Prussian	17	3,276
Siamese	27	7,100	Siamese	22	7,980
Spanish	18	7,656	Spanish	30	7,741
Swedish	4	905	Swedish	4	905
Portuguese Lorchas .	10	848	Portuguese Lorchas	10	848
French	3	1,094	French	2	781
Lubeck	2	1,084	Lubeck	2	1,084
New Granadian ..	1	97	New Granadian ..	1	97
Mecklenburg ..	1	244	Mecklenburg ..	1	244
Russian	2	391	Russian	2	391
	675	206,822		680	208,736

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1863.

(No. 3.)—A STATEMENT exhibiting the Movements of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of Amoy, during the Year 1863, and showing the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels in Harbour on the 31st December, 1863.

Places and Ports.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Hong Kong	23	7,705	25	8,181
Straits	10	4,411	14	6,633
London	1	632	4	1,361
Sunderland	1	558	..	..
Cardiff	1	437	..	..
Swansea	1	387	..	..
St. Thomas	..	..	1	379
Vancouver's	..	..	1	524
Shanghae	30	10,567	20	7,041
Foo-chow	83	34,307	108	45,435
Swatow	101	41,020	78	32,078
Formosa	21	4,664	27	5,229
Ningpo	7	2,629	17	6,483
Sourabaya	2	414	..	..
Che-foo	12	4,252	4	1,402
East Coast	3	820	..	..
New-chwang	10	3,442	..	..
Patani..	2	682	1	295
Saigon	3	1,185	4	1,172
Kanagawa	1	516	..	..
Tien-tsin	..	..	1	198
New York	..	..	2	682
Manila	..	..	2	517
Batavia	..	..	1	210
Kampoot	..	..	1	291
Singora	..	..	1	387
Sold	..	..	3	919
Total ..	312	118,628	315	119,416

SUMMARY.

Entered, 312 vessels of 118,628 tons; departed, 315 vessels of 119,416 tons. Of which number 74 vessels, of 24,656 tons, entered in ballast; 51 vessels, of 15,951 tons, cleared in ballast; and 3 vessels, of 919 tons, were sold to other than British subjects. In harbour on the 31st December, 1863, 5 vessels, of 1,982 tons.

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1863.

(No. 4.)—RETURN of the Exports in British Vesssels of the Port of Amoy, in China, in the year 1863.

Articles.		Quantities.	Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Almonds	Lbs. ...	646	Straits	62 60
Alum	„ ...	88,192	Hong Kong	1,322 88
Artificial flowers	„ ...	248	Shanghae	64
Arsenic	„ ...	2,333	Hong Kong and Straits...	158
Bamboos...	Pieces ...	2,230	Shanghae	69
Bags, hemp	„ ...	368,350	Formosa	22,100
Bamboo shoots	Lbs. ..	1,063	Straits	29
„ leaves	„ ...	558	Ditto	31
„ ware	„ ...	8,978	Ditto	402 24
„ split	„ ...	81,929	Ditto	1,266
Betel leaf	„ ...	53,796	Shanghae	2,901 80
„ nuts	„ ...	5,427	Ditto	159
„ nut husks...	„ ...	12,366	Ditto	230
Biche de mer, white	„ ...	63,015	Ditto	7,203
„ black	„ ...	7,245	Ditto	1,630 20

Articles.		Quantities.	Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Brass buttons	Lbs.	121	Hong Kong	76 26
„ ware	„	2,293	Ditto	1,032
Brooms	Pieces	2,010	Straits	10
Bricks	„	301,800	Formosa and Straits	1,174
Bean card	Lbs.	3,323	Ditto	126 72
Bones, tigers'	„	280	Ditto	63
Birds' nests, 1st quality	„	3¾	Shanghae	80
„ 2nd quality	„	125	Ditto	2,205
Camphor, native	„	57,763	Hong Kong and Straits	9,436 38
Canes	Pieces	1,500	Ditto	30
Cakes	Lbs.	412	Ditto	37
China ware, fine	„	2,061	Straits	5,190 60
„ coarse	„	419,669	Ditto	31,476 70
Chalk, prepared	„	266	Ditto	4
Cassia, twigs	„	1,315	Ditto	39 44
Coblet shells	Pieces	1,300	Ditto	60
China root	Lbs.	1,074	Hong Kong	44 50
Copper ware	„	8	Ditto	3
Cotton thread	„	121	Shanghae	45 50
„ stockings	„	84	Ditto	11 34
Cuttle fish	„	28	Straits and Hong Kong	8
Caps, silk cotton	Pieces	625	Ditto	67
Cardamoms, inferior	Lbs.	940	Ditto	141
Cassia, broken	„	165	Ditto	7 44
Cloves	„	498	Ditto	75
Copperas	„	39,912	Ditto	957 76
Cotton, Shanghae	„	179,525	Hong Kong	45,269
Dates, black	„	816	Northern ports	61 20
„ red	„	8,864	Ditto	265 90
Drums	Pieces	173	Straits	55
Dye, rouge	„	10,000	Ditto	40
Earthenware	Lbs.	889,789	Ditto	36,766 16
Fruits, fresh	„	4,572	Northern ports	18
Fans, paper	„	2,638	Straits	26 38
Fish lines	„	212	Ditto	318
„ salt	„	31,388	Northern ports	941 64
„ shell	„	30,461	Ditto	421
„ skins	„	2,697	Ditto	222 56
„ dried	„	2,241	Ditto	179
Fruits, dried and salted	„	43,028	Ditto	363
Flour, potatoe, wheat	„	291,200	Ditto	6,881
Flower roots	Pieces	79,820	Straits	519
Fire crackers	Lbs.	16,669	Straits and Hong Hong	3,193
Flower buds	„	4,827	Ditto	308
Fowls' feathers	„	1,473	Ditto	101
Fish maws	„	157	Shanghae	33 60
Fungi	„	640	Straits	144
Flints	„	3,376	Shanghae	50 64
Garlic	„	101,732	Straits	2,289
Gold thread	„	1,042	Hong Kong and Straits	391
Grass cloth, fine	„	11	Ditto	6 40
„ coarse	„	300	Ditto	90
Ground nuts	„	6,400	Shanghae	192
Ginger, salted	„	640	Straits	4 72
Glue	„	9,394	Ditto	568 68
Gold leaf, imitation	„	700,000	Ditto	350
Gambier	„	202	Shanghae	6 8
Hemp, twine	„	18,537	Northern ports	2,085 40
Hams	„	493	Straits	222
Hartall	„	512	Ditto	46
Hats, straw	Pieces	3,848	Ditto	205
Hemp bark grass	Lbs.	4,427	Ditto	100
„ cloth, sacking	Pieces	191,650	Formosa	17,014
Hemp	Lbs.	4,874	Shanghae	29,248
Horns, deer, old	„	3,352	Ditto	201 12
Horn ware	„	2,651	Straits	298 20
Indigo, liquid	„	36,871	Ditto	1,659 18
Iron ware	„	280,889	Ditto	13,928
Ink China	„	1,509	Ditto	452 70
Joss sticks	„	13,420	Ditto	805 20
Kitty sols	Pieces	63,500	Ditto	15,875
Lamp black	Lbs.	560	Ditto	17
Lanterns	Pieces	405	Ditto	79
Lead, red	Lbs.	37,259	Ditto	32,792 90
„ white	„	2,027	Ditto	152
Leather ware	„	4	Ditto	0 60
Lily flowers, dried	„	5,504	Ditto	577 92
Lichees, dried	„	23,427	Shanghae and Straits	1,229 90
Larups	Pieces	1,161	Ditto	221
Lime	Lbs.	119,872	Ditto	296
Languans	„	621,616	Ditto	55,945 44
„ flesh	„	9,169	Ditto	1,375 40
Maccaroni	„	51,951	Straits	2,098 66
Mats	„	6,520	Ditto	1,304
Medicine	„	113,849	Ditto	8,851
Millstones	Pieces	146	Ditto	265

Articles.		Quantities.	Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Mirrors, with frames	Pieces	329	Shanghae	110
Iron metals manufactured	Lbs.	74,960	Ditto	2,811
Old copper	,,	28,161	Straits	4,224 20
Mangrove bark	,,	36,980	Shanghae	416
Metals, tea canisters	Tins	2,812	Straits	84
Mushrooms	Lbs.	565	Ditto	148 40
Metals, iron wire	,,	107	Ditto	5 60
Nankeens	,,	30,141	Ditto	9,042 40
Oranges, fresh	,,	21,768	Shanghae	480
Oil, vegetable	,,	31,365	Straits	200
Onion	,,	3,723	Ditto	21
Olives, salted	,,	15,546	Ditto	711 60
Opium	,,	8,506	...	38,575 37
,, husks	,,	138	Formosa	125
Paint	,,	2,133	Shanghae	61
Paper, 1st quality	,,	93,267	Shanghae and Straits	13,988 60
,, 2nd quality	,,	582,465	Ditto	43,685
Peas	,,	100,717	Straits	1,661 84
Pepper, black	,,	8,987	Shanghae	559 20
,, white	,,	227	Ditto	20
Peel, orange	,,	5,811	Ditto	392 22
Pestles and mortars	Pieces	520	Straits	43
Persemanons, dried	Lbs.	80,411	Ditto	2,412 32
Pewter ware	,,	521	Ditto	148 58
Pews, Chinese	Pieces	16,000	Ditto	64
Pillows	Lbs.	170	Ditto	20
Pickles	,,	30,112	Ditto	484
Potash	,,	4,741	Ditto	355 60
Preserves	,,	273,165	Ditto	16,390
Prawns	,,	3,780	Ditto	340 20
Pear, fresh	,,	200	Shanghae	5
Pummeloes	,,	26,811	Northern ports	285
Putchuck	,,	274	Straits	25
Poles	Pieces	2,024	Ditto	404
Rice paper	Lbs.	895	Hong Kong	298
Rags, cotton	,,	6,498	Ningpo and Hong Kong	146
Rice	,,	909,514	Ditto	16,372 70
Red rice	,,	2 219	Shanghae	333
Rattans	,,	82,598	Ditto	3,097
Shells, mother-of-pearl	,,	1,600	Ditto	60
,, tortoise	,,	21	Straits	16
Samshoo	,,	20,733	Ditto	1,866
Seed, melon	,,	11,627	Ditto	42 85
,, flower	,,	59,247	Ditto	4,499
,, vegetable	,,	552	Ditto	36
,, Sesammon	,,	14,411	Ditto	1,296 96
,, Indigo	,,	24,453	Ditto	1,574
Shoes, Chinese	Pairs	2,660	Ditto	1,330
,, straw	,,	1,583	Ditto	633 20
Seaweed	Lbs.	4,789	Ditto	179 60
Silk floss	,,	179	Ditto	335
,, piece goods	,,	80	Shanghae	780
,, thread	,,	20	Ditto	120
Shark fins, black	,,	1,363	Ditto	254
,, skins	,,	1,960	Ditto	191
Silk embroidery	Pieces	2	Straits	854
	Lbs.	163		
Stones, granite	Pieces	8,903	Formosa and Straits	2,432
Sweetmeats (344)	Lbs.	3,871	Shanghae and Straits	435 68
Sugar, brown	,,	801,762	Northern ports	37,938 25
,, white	,,	525,701	Ditto	31,544 53
,, candy	,,	3,615,210	Shanghae and Hong Kong	229,656 29
Tea, black—				
Congou, souchong	,,	1,804,182	Foe-chow, London, and New York	303,454
Oolong	,,	2,462,847		401,775
Orange, Pekoe	,,	243,076		30,080
Pouching	,,	23,847		2,329
Ankoi	,,	14,000		1,470
Plain copper	,,	16,808		5,460
Tiles	Pieces	1,578,231	Straits	9,709
Tinder	Lbs.	8,479	Ditto	898
Tin canisters	,,	2,812	Ditto	87
Tin ware	,,	316	Ditto	95
Tinfoil	,,	267	Ditto	105
Timber	Pieces	22,502	Ditto	2,552
Tobacco, prepared	Lbs.	174,687	Shanghae and Straits	23,099
,, leaf	,,	25,728	Ditto	1,920
Turmeric	,,	25,815	Ditto	9,205
Treasure	...	...	Ditto	2,086,515
Toys, clay	,,	866	Ditto	25
Tubs	,,	61	Ditto	63
Umbrellas	Pieces	25	Straits	11
Varnish	Lbs.	1,813	Shanghae and Straits	281
Vegetables, salted	,,	130,981	Ditto	2,631
Turnips, salted	,,	52,296	Ditto	1,171
Vermicelli	,,	452,225	Straits	27,450

Articles.		Quantities.	Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Vermilion	Lbs. ...	9,030	Straits	1,160
Wood, camagou...	,, ...	7,860	Northern ports	119
,, ebony	,, ...	13,128	Ditto	487
,, fragrant	,, ...	2,676	Ditto	297
,, canoo	,, ...	164	Ditto	91
,, ware	,, ...	6,449	Ditto	470
Wax, white	,, ...	636	Ditto	218
White lead	,, ...	2,026	Ditto	243
Yeast	,, ...	199	Straits	45
Total	...	...	...	3,745,506 13

At 4*s*. 10½*d*. per dollar, being the average rate of exchange for 1863, equal to £912,967 2*s*. 3*d*.

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1863.

(No. 5.)—A RETURN of the Imports in British Vessels from the Port of Amoy, during the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Articles.		Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Arsenic	Lbs. ...	15,091	Shanghae	1,458 20
Artificial flowers	,, ...	9	Ditto	6 50
Aniseed, star	,, ...	28,282	Ditto	5,303 0
,, broken	,, ...	6,582	Ditto	889 0
Alum	,, ...	24,853	Formosa	373 0
Arrow root	,, ...	2,407	Straits	112 0
Biche de mer, white	,, ...	326,458	Ditto	30,016 50
,, black	,, ...	94,667	Ditto	21,299 40
Birds' nests, 1st quality	,, ...	5⅓	Ditto	1,640 0
,, 2nd ditto	,, ...	1,462	Ditto	26,918 50
Betel leaf	,, ...	8	Ditto	19 20
Bamboo ware	,, ...	2,425	Shanghae	364 0
,, shoot	Pieces ...	3,700	Ditto	74 0
Bean cake	Lbs. ...	10,281,007	Northern Ports	125,568 36
Beef, dried	,, ...	{ 38,549 / 22,201	} Ditto	{ 1,666 0 / 1,350 8
Birds' nests, 3rd quality	,, ...	75	Straits	486 0
Brass ware	,, ...	1,560	Northern Ports	700 0
Brass buttons	,, ...	563	Ditto	370 50
Beeswax	,, ...	1,720	Straits	774 0
Bone ware	,, ...	4,360	Northern Ports	222 0
Betel nut	,, ...	20,197	Straits	757 40
Beans	,, ...	921,600	Northern Ports	15,405 0
Brushes and brooms	Pieces ...	1,526	Ditto	55 0
Cotton piece goods	,, ...	1,390	Hong Kong and London ...	9,204 0
Caps, Chinese	,, ...	265	Ditto	66 0
Jeans	,, ...	50	Shanghae	300 0
Dimities	,, ...	100	Hong Kong	350 0
Cotton piece goods, dyed, figured, and plain	,, ...	4,817	Hong Kong and London ...	40,172 50
White brocades	,, ...	4,138	Hong Kong	26,879 0
White shirtings, spotted shirtings, &c.	,, ...	7,570	Hong Kong and London ...	46,843 50
Calico	,, ...	6	Ditto	30 0
Muslin	,, ...	502	Ditto	4,016 0
Shirtings, grey	,, ...	16,544	Ditto	77,575 0
Chintz	,, ...	582	Ditto	2,598 0
Turkey reds	,, ...	6,580	Ditto	27,983 0
T-cloths	,, ...	7,434	Ditto	22,489 60
Handkerchiefs	Dozen ...	210	Ditto	394 0
Cotton	Lbs. ...	271,532	Shanghae	152,929 0
Cinnabar	,, ...	427	Ditto	128 0
Coals, foreign	Tons ...	541	Swansea	13,631 0
Cotton, Shanghae	Lbs. ...	1,400,667	Shanghae	292,906 4
Chinaware, fine	,, ...	873	Northern Ports	196 50
Clocks	Pieces ...	256	Europe	1,455 0
Cotton clothing	Lbs. ...	460	Shanghae	138 0
Cows' and horses' bones	,, ...	453,895	Straits	6,229 72
,, hoofs	,, ...	20,857	Ditto	703 90
Collet shells	Pieces ...	18,500	Ditto	1,515 0
Collars, velvet	,, ...	1,000	Northern Ports	200 0
Chalk, prepared	Lbs. ...	48,435	Hong Kong	1,453 0
Cassia	,, ...	8,491	Straits	1,273 60
,, buds	,, ...	2,859	Ditto	682 40
Cinnamon	,, ...	644	Ditto	930 0
China root	,, ...	4,044	Shanghae	157 54
Cloves	,, ...	5,159	Straits	773 80

Articles.	Quantities.		Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Coffee	Lbs.	4,035	Straits	356 32
Cocoa nuts	,,	1,000	Ditto	45 0
Cardamons, superior	,,	2,021	Ditto	2,127 60
,, inferior	,,	1,837	Ditto	344 50
Canvas	Bolts	376	Hong Kong and London	4,512 0
Cantharides	Lbs.	13	Shanghae	5 0
Coco-nut fibre	,,	14,803	Straits	555 0
Cutch	,,	1,507	Ditto	46 0
Camphor	,,	29,897	Formosa	3,468 0
Cuttle fish	,,	62,987	Northern Ports	13,751 4
,, Japan	,,	7,438	Ditto	1,952 65
Copperas	,,	737	Hong Kong	17 70
Dates, black	,,	8,217	Foo-chow	799 10
,, red	,,	25,693	Ditto	770 80
Dye stuffs	,,	2,965	Straits	200 15
Ebony ware	,,	248	Ditto	47 0
Earthenware	,,	93	Shanghae	4 20
Fish lines	,,	13	Ditto	20 0
Fans, gauze	Pieces	450	Ditto	201 0
,, paper	,,	3,488	Ditto	2,092 80
,, palm-leaf	,,	26,250	Straits	918 0
,, untrimmed	,,	252,250	Ditto	5,045 0
Feathers, kingfishers'	,,	6,610	Ditto	1,983 0
Fish, dried, salt	Lbs.	1,134,873	Ditto	67,930 44
,, shell	,,	23,079	Ditto	3,513 28
,, maws	,,	773	Ditto	213 50
,, skins	,,	9,336	Ditto	857 50
Felt	,,	3,324	Hong Kong	300 0
	Cases	20	Ditto	240 0
Fruits, dried and salted	Lbs.	14,097	Northern Ports	951 57
Flints	,,	337	Hong Kong	506 0
Fungi	,,	4,037	Ditto	908 40
Gambier	,,	2,733	Straits	82 0
Ginseng, Corean	,,	4,482	Northern Ports	9,025 0
,, American	,,	14½	Hong Kong	114 0
,, Japan	,,	3,156	Japan	23,740 0
Glassware	,,	6,952	Hong Kong	1,192 55
,, blangles	,,	3,501	Ditto	778 0
,, beads	,,	200	Ditto	75 0
Glass, window	Sq. feet	20,000	Hong Kong and England	3,176 0
Glue	Lbs.	32	Hong Kong	1 92
Gold thread, imitation	,,	8	Shanghae	5 0
Ginger, dried	,,	184	Hong Kong	6 0
Grass cloth, coarse	,,	411	Ditto	123 0
Gum, Benjamin	,,	640	Straits	96 0
,, dragon's blood	,,	437	Ditto	114 80
,, myrrh	,,	3,495	Ditto	473 0
Gypsum	,,	20,000	Hong Kong	450 0
Hair, goats'	,,	520	Northern Ports	39 0
Hats, felt	Pieces	263	Ditto	123 0
Hemp	Lbs.	58,249	Ditto	3,487 27
Hides, buffalo and cow	,,	90,348	Ditto	5,420 88
,, rhinoceros	,,	1,327	Ditto	204 0
,, horses'	,,	4,491	Ditto	269 44
Hemp, twine	,,	4,051	Ditto	421 0
,, bags	Pieces	1,000	Ditto	45 70
Horns, buffalo and cow	Lbs.	4,285	Ditto	225 0
,, deers'	,,	192	Ditto	14 40
Hams	,,	713	Foo-chow	187 25
Hops	,,	12,569	Northern Ports	1,131 24
Jade stone ornaments	Pieces	38	Ditto	313 0
Indigo, liquid	Lbs.	28,928	Ditto	1,713 76
,, berries	,,	14,933	Ditto	560 0
Ink, China	,,	153	Ditto	46 0
Ironware	,,	5,900	Ditto	398 25
Ink stones	,,	375	Ditto	166 0
	Pieces	105		
Ivory ware	Lbs.	133	Straits	200 0
Isinglass, Japan	,,	6,967	Northern Ports	1,306 50
Lacquered ware	,,	180	Ditto	73 33
Lead, white	,,	32,093	Hong Kong	3,610 50
,, red	,,	93	Ditto	7 0
Leather	,,	38,257	Foo-chow	3,793 56
,, ware	,,	134	Ditto	20 60
Lungugan, pulp	,,	380	Ditto	57 0
Lamps	Pieces	8	Hong Kong	44 0
Lily flowers, dried	Lbs.	50,145	Ditto	7,258 54
Liquorice	,,	1,280	Ditto	76 80
Lamp wicks	,,	552	Ditto	159 0
Metals—				
Iron wire	,,	4,861	Hong Kong and London	341 50
,, old	,,	26,500	Hong Kong	396 15
,, nail rod	,,	115,800	Ditto	2,506 82
,, sheets, &c.	,,	30,580	Ditto	2,187 40
Lead, in pigs, &c.	,,	482,424	Ditto	31,597 51
Steel	,,	100	Ditto	4 50

Articles.	Quantities.		Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Steel—				
Copper sheeting, yellow metal	Lbs.	58,812	Hong Kong	13,056 96
Quicksilver, &c.	,,	94,833	Ditto	51,697 0
Tin	,,	1,652,306	Straits	396,553 28
Medicine	,,	234,891	Straits, &c.	145,341 0
Matches	,,	10,648	Straits	586 0
Manure	,,	46,693	Northern Ports	2,432 0
Mangrove bark	,,	542,918	Straits	6,107 83
Mats, straw	Pieces	1,520	Ningpo	48 0
Mirrors	,,	18,082	Hong Kong	2,794 0
Mushrooms	Lbs.	4,609	Ditto	1,697 0
Mustard	,,	67	Ditto	2 0
Nankeens	,,	2,945	Northern Ports	944 20
Nutmegs	,,	50	Straits	18 50
Nutgalls	,,	1,068	Ditto	80 0
Oil, vegetable	,,	90,045	Northern Ports	6,078 6
,, paint	,,	9,950	Hong Kong	1,401 0
,, cake	,,	3,095,769	Formosa	29,977 63
Onions	,,	27	Hong Kong	40 0
Ornaments	,,	1,893	Ditto	425 0
Opium	,,	459,539	Ditto	1,921,044 79
,, husks	,,	1,371	Ditto	1,213 60
,, prepared	,,	5⅓	Swatow	53 0
Oranges	,,	12,933	Hong Kong	235 0
Oakum	,,	9,300	Ditto	339 0
Paint	,,	28,533	Formosa	2,056 0
Paddy	,,	805,733	Foo-chow	898 80
Paper, 1st quality	,,	25,448	Ditto	3,035 50
,, 2nd quality	,,	823	Northern Ports	43 19
Peas	,,	10,869,917	Ditto	178,353 64
Prawns, dried	,,	211,180	Hong Kong	22,421 60
Pictures	Pieces	63	Straits	20 0
Pepper, black	Lbs.	7,478	Ditto	448 72
,, white	,,	104	Shanghae	12 48
Pouches	Pieces	110	Straits	16 0
Pearls, false	Lbs.	105	Shanghae	79 0
Pipes, Chinese	Pieces	243	Hong Kong	270 0
	Lbs.	1,105		
Potash	,,	55,434	Shanghae	1,234 40
Pork, dried and salted	,,	14,752	Straits	1,327 68
Putchuck	,,	4,714	Hong Kong	503 12
Pearl barley	,,	1,451	Straits	87 0
Rattans	,,	79,955	Formosa	2,998 32
Rice	,,	7,179,576	Hong Kong	129,232 37
Rope	,,	16,785	Ditto	1,330 68
Rose maloes	,,	261	Shanghae	681 0
Rouge	,,	68	Ditto	14 0
Samshoo	,,	55,534	Straits	3,582 12
Sandal wood	,,	105	Ditto	3 15
Sapan wood	,,	112,803	Northern Ports	2,538 30
Seeds, lily, or lotus nut	,,	23,319	Ditto	1,627 0
,, vegetable	,,	34,447	Shanghae	1,060 70
Silk, reeled, from Dupious	,,	879	Hong Kong and London	1,845 90
,, piece goods	,,	1,763	Shanghae	12,769 0
,, ribbons	,,	3,305	Ditto	13,800 0
,, thread	,,	4,723	Ditto	29,336 0
,, raw	,,	196	Hong Kong	514 50
Silk and cotton mixtures	,,	2,346	Shanghae	440 0
Sinews, buffalo and cow	,,	48,014	Ditto	46,814 0
Shoes, straw	Pairs	40,914	Ditto	4,557 0
,, Chinese	,,	485	Straits	201 0
Sharks' fins, white	Lbs.	2,020	Ditto	360 0
,, black	,,	579	Ditto	65 10
Sago	,,	3,523	Ditto	105 69
Skins	Pieces	1,003	Northern Ports	65 0
Seeds, flower	Lbs.	734	Ditto	231 0
Sessamum	,,	102,605	Ditto	3,212 85
Seaweed	,,	3,413	Ditto	205 0
Sinews, deers'	,,	71	Straits	95 40
Stock fish	,,	133	Ditto	12 0
Seed, mustard	,,	2,746	Formosa	368 0
Sticklac	,,	2,789	Hong Kong	136 0
Sulphur	,,	102,744	Swatow	2,537 0
Spectacles	Pairs	2,593	Ditto	117 0
Sugar, white	Lbs.	1,500	Hong Kong	90 0
,, black	,,	4,960	Ditto	186 0
Tar and pitch	Barrels	323	Northern Ports	4,768 0
Tea mats	Pieces	214,000	Straits	8,750 0
Tallow	Lbs.	4,841	Hong Kong	239 68
Tamarinds	,,	220	Straits	13 20
Tin-plate ware	,,	2,469	Hong Kong	278 72
Tobacco, prepared	,,	92,028	Foo-chow	12,949 70
Towels, Chinese	,,	541	Ditto	20 0
Tooth brushes	Pieces	1,080	Hong Kong	32 0
Tea	Lbs.	105	Foo-chow	20 0
Timber, hard wood	Pieces	1,744	Straits	1,532 0
Treasure	,,	...	Hong Kong	222,779 0

Articles.	Quantities.		Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Varnish	Lbs. ...	250	Straits	56 0
Vegetables, dried	,, ...	368	Northern Ports	4 14
Velvets, cotton	Pieces ...	1,397	Ditto	13,649 0
Vermicelli	Lbs. ...	80,917	Ditto	4,855 0
Umbrellas, silk	Pieces ...	60	Hong Kong	240 0
,, cotton	,, ...	80	Ditto	60 0
Wax, white	Lbs. ...	920	Straits	313 65
Whiting	,, ...	3,600	Ditto	162 0
Woollens—				
Camlets, English	Pieces ...	1,334	Hong Kong	33,350 0
,, Dutch	,, ...	97	Ditto	3,000 0
Blankets	,, ...	40	Ditto	120 0
Broad cloths	,, ...	20	Ditto	500 0
Woollen habit cloths	,, ...	76	Ditto	1,520 0
,, flannels	,, ...	2	Ditto	20 0
,, and cotton mixture	,, ...	150	Ditto	1,500 0
,, long ells	,, ...	752	Ditto	6,596 0
,, Spanish stripes	,, ...	1,306	Ditto	20,595 0
,, buntings	,, ...	713	Ditto	8,584 0
,, Chinese	,, ...	20	Ditto	20 0
Wood ware	Lbs. ...	1,491	Straits	2,236 0
,, Ganoo	,, ...	629	Ditto	348 25
,, red	,, ...	1,067	Ditto	9 60
,, fragrant	,, ...	4,066	Ditto	390 8
Total	...	...	... ...	4,597,593 50

4,597,593 dols. 50c. at 4*s.* 10½*d.* per dollar, being the average rate of exchange for 1863, equal to 1,120,663*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1863.

(No. 6.)—STATEMENT of the aggregate amount of Tonnage Dues and Import and Export Duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of Amoy from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1863.

No.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
			T.	M.	C.	C.
1862 199	Malacca	505	437	4	1	2
1862 203	John Brightman	373	263	3	9	7
1862 206	Martha Howes	446	540	4	2	2
1862 212	Roseneath	256	689	4	0	8
1862 217	Adventure	290	..			
1862 218	Croukbane	134	161	8	6	4
1862 220	Burman	319	547	7	7	8
1862 223	Welcome	387	683	6	2	5
1	Emperor	337	..			
2	Britain's Pride	143	390	9	0	9
3	Pekin	759	1,905	0	6	0
4	Undine	386	250	6	6	1
5	Union	210	180	0	0	0
6	Rubicon	198	791	2	8	2
7	Pekin	759	15	8	2	0
8	Undine	386	1,741	2	2	7
9	Aden	507	1,114	6	9	5
10	Melrose	286	1,163	3	5	7
11	Eagle	110	4	0	4	7
12	Aine	194	141	2	8	7
13	Scotia (sold)	130	39	9	0	7
14	Union	210	..			
15	Mexicana	276	668	6	2	1
16	Annette	558	..			
17	Aden	507	70	3	8	5
18	Undine	386	14	1	3	8
19	Patrician	1,140	1,354	3	0	0
20	Croukbane	134	..			

No.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected. T.	M.	C.	C.
21	Kem Hock Him	262	344	0	9	7
22	Aden	507	1,025	5	3	1
23	Feloong	260	1,796	6	9	5
24	Viola	684	1,888	1	2	1
25	Aden	507	..			
26	Annette	558	558	2	4	4
27	Feloong	260	123	6	7	7
28	Whampoa	360	274	4	4	4
29	Undine	386	1,774	9	7	6
30	Pekin	759	1,835	9	4	0
31	Feloong	260	833	0	0	0
32	Undine	386	161	1	9	4
33	Eagle	110	36	2	0	7
34	Adventure	290	493	1	2	4
35	Douglas	291	908	1	8	5
36	Vindex	179	262	0	0	0
37	Britain's Pride	143	9	4	2	8
38	Feloong	260	145	7	0	0
39	Roseneath	256	144	3	3	5
40	Carthage	500	2,247	6	0	0
41	Rubicon	198	288	3	7	5
42	Pekin	759	71	7	0	0
43	Clio	130	..			
44	Undine	386	3,151	2	7	7
45	Undine	386	14	5	6	3
46	Cadiz	481	3,449	3	8	9
47	Feloong	260	1,495	9	8	1
48	Chusan	434	1,270	0	6	4
49	Mikado	167	417	2	7	0
50	Cadiz	481	304	4	6	1
51	Feloong	260	11	9	9	9
52	Aden	507	781	6	5	6
53	Undine	386	4,093	6	9	5
54	Vindex	197	120	0	0	0
55	New Hong Kong	117	..			
56	Undine	386	38	8	6	6
57	Cadiz	481	1,444	1	5	8
58	Feloong	260	1,299	6	9	5
59	Union	204	729	2	2	3
60	Aden	507	5	2	3	8
61	Carthage	500	2,702	2	5	3
62	Croukbane	134	13	4	0	0
63	Feloong	260	45	8	5	5
64	Cadiz	481	..			
65	Aden	507	153	4	6	2
66	Undine	386	2,329	7	8	2
67	Mercury	64	..			
68	Melrose	286	286	7	7	5
69	Vindex	179	..			
70	Aden	507	21	9	7	8
71	Cadiz	481	506	0	1	0
72	Undine	386	8	0	0	0
73	Feloong	260	412	1	8	3
74	Willie	204	323	2	6	2
75	Cadiz	481	26	6	9	7
76	Feloong	260	..			
77	Aden	507	509	2	9	0
78	Undine	386	830	9	8	7
79	Canata	514	327	8	4	5
80	Carthage	500	30	1	0	0
81	Chusan	434	..			
82	John Bull	248	505	0	8	7
83	Undine	386	11	9	7	5

No.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
			T.	M.	C.	C.
84	Aden	507	2	0	9	5
85	Cadiz	481	613	2	8	4
86	Feloong	260	1,974	6	1	2
87	Cadiz	481	4	2	4	8
88	Britain's Pride	143	70	7	9	3
89	Barlochang	227	213	6	1	9
90	Feloong	260	17	7	5	6
91	Chusan	434	465	3	6	5
92	Undine	386	1,454	8	6	6
93	Aden	507	1,228	0	1	4
94	Carthage	500	1,079	6	6	9
95	Undine	386	109	3	5	5
96	Aden	507	0	9	3	0
97	Cadiz	481	113	5	5	7
98	Feloong	260	437	7	3	1
99	Cadiz	481	61	4	8	4
100	Rubicon	198	107	5	9	3
101	Undine	386	850	4	7	7
102	Feloong	260	2	8	5	1
103	Aden	507	600	8	9	6
104	Roseneath	227	303	2	5	3
105	Union	204	3	1	2	5
106	Undine	386	4	8	9	0
107	Istamboul	269	868	9	7	1
108	Aden	507	5	5	9	8
109	Cadiz	481	73	9	9	8
110	Feloong	260	1,267	6	1	4
111	Palermo	67	6	7	0	0
112	Vindex	197	3	2	0	4
113	Undine	386	1,027	3	4	2
114	Lory	451	1,158	0	9	4
115	Aden	507	212	3	5	0
116	Cadiz	481	23	8	6	8
117	Feloong	260	..			
118	Chusan	434	281	2	5	0
119	Undine	386	36	4	5	8
120	Aden	507	..			
121	Carthage	500	2,409	3	4	7
122	Formoza	450	450	3	3	7
123	Philomela	632	653	8	1	5
124	Salamander	106	10	6	0	0
125	Martha Howes	446	902	1	3	5
126	Formoza	450	9	1	3	1
127	Cadiz	481	500	8	1	3
128	Rubicon	198	717	7	4	8
129	Undine	386	1,406	5	6	0
130	Formoza	450	1,644	3	1	5
131	Cadiz	481	31	2	5	4
132	Undine	386	175	1	3	9
133	Union	204	2,311	2	8	8
134	Chanticleer	380	13	1	3	4
135	Aden	507	1,592	0	9	4
136	Leading Star	210	230	5	3	5
137	Julia	378	6,883	0	0	0
138	St. Jean	354	405	9	5	8
139	Formosa	450	1	0	8	0
140	Undine	386	1,143	1	9	6
141	Aden	507	202	8	0	0
142	Roseneath	227	308	3	1	0
143	Mexicana	276	5,675	1	1	5
144	Cadiz	481	1,714	3	5	1
145	Feloong	260	4,524	0	3	0
146	Undine	386	6	8	0	4

No.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected. T.	M.	C.	C.
147	Eastern Chief	401	8,069	2	9	3
148	Jasgibsou	323	468	2	1	5
149	Carthage	500	2,126	9	8	2
150	Flora Mc Donald	319	572	6	0	4
151	Cadiz	481	2	0	1	6
152	Feloong	260	..			
153	Formoza	450	262	7	6	8
154	Parana	295	..			
155	Undine	386	12	8	7	9
156	Sea Bird	238	865	6	0	8
157	Homer	595	530	4	0	9
158	Anne	436	1,026	3	9	8
159	Duck	146	132	3	1	4
160	Feloong	260	740	6	0	0
161	Undine	386	105	8	5	6
162	Kensington	617	7	4	5	7
163	Aden	507	303	6	3	0
164	Lady Elgin	750	536	5	2	8
165	Blue Day	403	697	6	8	6
166	Chanticleer	380	1,266	5	4	8
167	Leading Star	210	..			
168	Aden	507	16	2	0	0
169	Feloong	260	178	1	5	0
170	Cadiz	481	696	1	7	4
171	Sea Queen	377	569	6	1	7
172	Amitié	358	4,564	6	2	5
173	Royal Bride	349	218	4	7	5
174	Melrose	286	5,056	5	1	9
175	John Bull	248	..			
176	Undine	386	2,604	7	5	7
177	Moldavian	385	6,831	5	6	3
178	Cæsar	306	373	7	8	3
179	Constance	383	988	1	3	9
180	Cadiz	481	186	9	3	7
181	Polly	362	144	8	0	0
182	Canada	415	..			
183	Welcome	387	1,487	7	7	6
184	Aden	507	1,247	0	6	7
185	Undine	386	108	7	5	0
186	Zoe	295	672	4	4	6
187	Carthage	500	3,996	3	7	4
188	Croukbane	134	34	6	0	8
189	Aden	507	35	9	3	3
190	Feloong	260	2,951	0	8	6
191	Carthage	500	..			
192	Barlochan	227	401	5	2	7
193	Feloong	260	70	7	2	8
194	Cadiz	481	1,768	8	6	8
195	Bob-tail Nag	170	204	0	3	6
196	Somass	524	245	6	3	4
197	Cadiz	481	5	5	9	2
198	Istamboul	269	279	4	7	6
199	Julien Edouard	431	692	7	6	3
200	Undine	386	2,198	9	9	0
201	Formoza	450	212	8	2	0
202	Aden	507	192	4	1	2
203	Viola	684	904	7	6	8
204	Sclavonia	297	5,817	6	9	6
205	Union	204	2,242	0	5	0
206	Juchimau	527	1,458	1	2	7
207	Statesman	405	..			
208	Blue Jay	403	466	8	7	9
209	Undine	386	1	5	2	5

No.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected. T. M. C. C.
210	Amelia	220	1,152 8 5 7
211	Cadiz	481	3,219 1 8 2
212	Cadiz	481	1,596 6 5 3
213	Formosa	450	803 9 6 0
214	Undine	386	2,995 4 6 3
215	Shantung	311	107 0 6 9
216	Undine	386	138 5 4 0
217	Formosa	450	8 0 2 3
218	Cadiz	481	2,335 4 0 1
219	Kolahome	370	229 1 0 4
220	Kim Guan Hin	437	..
221	Sea Bird	238	163 5 1 1
222	Rubicon	198	4,289 1 1 4
223	Undine	386	2,062 2 3 8
224	Amelion	192	..
225	Cadiz	481	1,163 5 3 6
226	Forerunner	558	..
227	Undine	386	8 1 1 3
228	Julien Edouard	431	565 6 2 5
229	Mercury	64	..
230	Formosa	450	2,333 8 3 7
231	Martha Howes	446	939 5 1 2
232	Wild Wave	159	360 0 0 0
233	Formosa	450	260 5 6 6
234	Isabella Ridley	516	206 4 0 0
235	Persia	661	639 6 4 4
236	St. Jean	354	..
237	Leading Star	210	304 2 5 9
238	Cadiz	481	3,252 2 7 6
239	Carthage	500	4,933 7 1 4
240	Adventure	290	185 2 7 4
241	Cadiz	481	346 9 3 4
242	Fory	451	..
243	Undine	386	1,184 2 4 1
244	Feloong	260	1,327 7 3 2
245	British Banner	387	..
246	Shantung	311	85 7 5 3
247	Formosa	450	1,705 4 4 2
248	Kim Guan Hin	437	..
249	Royal Bride	349	1,194 3 5 6
250	Union	204	3,505 5 0 1
251	Ann	436	..
252	Undine	386	1,661 1 5 3
253	Magoola	549	..
254	Roseneath	257	68 7 8 5
255	Bob-tail Nag	170	..
256	Peep o' Day	491	..
257	Cadiz	481	419 4 0 9
258	Feloong	260	2,649 4 6 8
259	Cosmopolite	559	1,389 4 3 9
260	Sea Bird	238	..
261	Formosa	450	76 5 8 4
262	Feloong	260	60 0 0 0
263	Undine	386	1,394 3 9 2
264	Cadiz	481	101 1 5 8
265	Lady Elgin	750	..
266	Carthage	500	2,251 5 3 8
267	Eudora	437	..
268	Anne Porter	238	..
269	Undine	386	69 9 5 4
270	Formosa	450	1,521 8 3 1
271	Salamander	106	..
272	Formosa	450	228 6 6 3

No.	Ships' Names.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
			T.	M.	C.	C.
273	Solomon Family	760	..			
274	Feloong	260	384	2	2	0
275	Cadiz	481	1,997	3	1	4
276	Zoe	295	..			
277	Undine	386	4,249	7	3	6
278	Feloong	260	176	3	5	7
279	Vibilia	153	248	7	4	0
280	M. M. Peter	400	545	2	6	3
281	Cadiz	481	377	2	1	0
282	Leading Star	210	..			
283	Douglas	291	..			
284	Kensington	617	..			
285	Undine	386	233	5	6	6
286	Formosa	450	1,943	1	2	9
287	Union	204	180	2	7	2
288	Chanticleer	380	2,435	1	6	4
289	Carthage	500	3,089	7	9	7
290	Formosa	450	323	0	1	9
291	Undine	386	1,365	4	3	1
292	Azof	476	690	1	0	9
293	Sea Queen	377	..			
294	Rolla	144	..			
295	Undine	386	198	9	6	5
296	Feloong	260	593	2	4	1
297	Formosa	450	290	2	7	3
298	Cosmopolite	559	3,691	8	1	7
299	Azof	476	179	8	2	9
300	Feloong	260	25	2	5	3
301	Formosa	450	151	2	1	5
302	Undine	386	1,802	7	0	5
303	Undine	386	195	3	8	8
304	Pekin	759	2,537	5	4	9
305	Feloong	260	313	6	0	9
306	Welcome	387	..			
307	Formosa	450	377	9	3	3
308	Pekin	759	47	6	5	0
309	Chanticleer	380	593	8	2	8
310	Undine	386	350	3	9	2
311	Cadiz	481	1,870	1	3	5
312	Formosa	450	49	4	6	5
	Total		286,344	0	6	5

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1863.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Returns of British Trade at Amoy for the Year 1864.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Amoy.

Direct Trade in British Vessels to and from British Ports during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Countries whence arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Countries whither departed.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.		Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.
Hong Kong ..	28	8	36	12,788	2,455	15,243	Hong Kong ..	6	8	14	2,242	2,632	4,874
Straits	13	..	13	4,831	..	4,831	Straits	18	2	20	6,291	459	6,750
London	1	..	1	198	..	198	London . ..	3	..	3	1,198	..	1,198
Liverpool ..	2	..	2	1,472	..	1,472	Bombay ..	1	..	1	291	..	291
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Indirect or Carrying Trade to and from other Countries.													
Foo-chow ..	75	8	83	30,880	2,798	33,678	Foo-chow ..	102	5	107	45,290	1,628	46,918
Shanghae ..	11	4	15	5,237	1,847	7,084	Shanghae ..	13	1	14	5,773	292	6,065
Swatow	88	1	89	36,690	516	37,206	Swatow ..	75	5	80	31,265	1,915	33,180
Ningpo	6	2	8	1,659	379	2,038	Ningpo ..	10	..	10	4,413	..	4,413
Tamsuy	8	2	10	1,268	212	1,480	Tamsuy ..	13	..	13	2,040	..	2,040
Takow	8	..	8	1,270	..	1,270	Takow	11	8	19	2,323	1,522	3,845
Che-foo	13	..	13	3,594	..	3,594	Chee-foo ..	8	1	9	2,402	750	3,152
New-chwang ..	9	..	9	3,178	..	3,178	New-chwang ..	1	1	1	..	292	292
Saigon	2	..	2	442	..	442	Saigon	1	..	1	431	..	431
Patani	2	..	2	672	..	672	Patani	1	..	1	580	..	580
Manila	2	..	2	1,066	..	1,066	Manila . ..	1	1	2	351	307	658
Sourabaya ..	3	..	3	1,257	..	1,257	Sourabaya ..	1	..	1	332	..	332
Rio de Janeiro ..	1	..	1	307	..	307	Bangkok ..	1	..	1	197	..	197
Bangkok ..	1	..	1	197	..	197	New York ..	4	..	4	1,682	..	1,682
Puget Sound ..	1	..	1	499	..	499	Sold	3	..	3	1,082	..	1,082
Sydney	1	..	1	281	..	281	Sydney.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yokohama ..	..	1	1	..	354	354	Yokohama ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mariana . ..	1	..	1	90	..	90	Mariana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Put back ..	3	1	4	1,170	750	1,290	Put back ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchased ..	2	..	2	462	..	462							
	281	27	308	109,508	9,311	118,819		272	32	304	108,183	9,797	117,980

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1864. (Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Amoy during the Year ending 31st December, 1864, distinguishing the Countries to which they belong.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what Colours.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Under what Colours.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
American	17	8,969	American ..	17	8,914
Bremen	21	6,290	Bremen	19	5,660
British	308	118,819	British	304	117,980
Danish	86	16,384	Danish	79	14,896
Dutch	32	10,136	Dutch	35	10,751
Hamburgh ..	97	23,609	Hamburgh ..	101	24,583
Hanoverian ..	14	2,060	Hanoverian ..	14	2,272
Oldenburg ..	7	1,844	Oldenburgh ..	9	2,338
Prussian	19	3,249	Prussian	19	3,294
Siamese	17	7,330	Siamese	15	6,725
Spanish	24	6,602	Spanish	25	6,910
Portuguese lorchas ..	3	312	Portuguese lorchas .	3	312
French	7	2,379	French	8	2,692
Russian	1	250	Russian	1	250
Swedish	2	575	Swedish	2	575
Lübeck	2	720	Lübeck	2	720
Hawaiian	1	456	Hawaiian ..	1	456
Norwegian ..	1	299	Norwegian ..	1	299
	659	210,283		655	209,627

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy,
December 31, 1864.

(No. 3.)—A STATEMENT exhibiting the Movements of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of Amoy, during the Year 1864, and showing the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels in Harbour on the 31st December, 1864.

Places and Ports.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Hong Kong	36	15,243	14	4,874
Straits	13	4,831	20	6,750
London	1	198	3	1,198
Liverpool	2	1,472	..	..
Bombay	..	..	1	291
Foo-chow	83	33,678	107	46,918
Shanghae	15	7,084	14	6,065
Swatow	89	37,206	80	33,180
Ningpo	8	2,038	10	4,413
Tamsuy	10	1,480	13	2,040
Takow	8	1,270	19	3,845
Che-foo	13	3,594	9	3,152
New-chwang	9	3,178	1	292
Saigon	2	442	1	431
Patani	2	672	1	580
Manila	2	1,066	2	658
Sourabaya	3	1,257	1	332
Rio de Janeiro..	1	307	..	..
Bangkok	1	197	1	197
Puget Sound	1	499	..	..
Sydney	1	281	..	..
Yokohama	1	354	..	..
Mariana	1	90	..	..
Put back	4	1,920	..	..
Purchased	2	462	..	..
New York	..	..	4	1,682
Sold..	..	..	3	1,082
	308	118,819	304	117,980

SUMMARY.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	308 ..	118,819
Departed	304 ..	117,980
Of which number—		
Entered in ballast	27 ..	9,311
Cleared in ballast	32 ..	9,797
Were sold to other than British subjects..	3 ..	1,082

In harbour on the 31st December, 1864, 9 vessels of 2,824 tons.

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy,
December 31, 1864.

(No. 4.)—A Return of the Exports in British Vessels from the Port of Amoy, during the Year ending December 31, 1864.

Articles.	Quantities.		Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Alum	Lbs.	8,533	Straits	160
Aniseed, star	,,	1,066	Foo-chow and Formosa	266
Arrowroot	,,	933	Straits, &c.	72
Arsenic	,,	8,400	Foo-chow	945
Artificial flowers	,,	184	Straits, &c	48
Bags, hemp	No.	246,100	Shanghae, &c.	1,416
Bamboos	Pieces	2,264	Ningpo and Che-foo, &c.	113
,, split	Lbs.	166,000	Chee-foo, &c.	3,700
,, shoots	,,	72	Manila	4
,, ware	,,	13,066	Hong Kong, Straits, &c.	2,450
Bean cord	,,	2,133	Ditto	64
Beef, dried	,,	2,533	Hong Kong	190
Beeswax	,,	800	Canton	360
Betel nuts	,,	5,200	Foo-chow	234
,, leaves	,,	49,733	Foo-chow, &c.	718
Biche de mer, black	,,	38,400	Ditto	20,160
,, white	,,	125,733	Ditto	41,150
Birds' nests, 1st quality	,,	164	Foo-chow	3,198
,, 2nd quality	,,	708	Foo-chow and Shanghae	9,558
,, 3rd quality	,,	166	Foo-chow and Formosa	37
Brass ware	,,	1,733	Hong Kong and Straits	650
Bricks	No.	68,500	Foo-chow and Formosa	384
Brooms	,,	780	Che-foo	16
Caps, felt	,,	1,000	Foo-chow	250
Cardamoms, inferior	Lbs.	2,184	Hong Kong	330
Chalk, prepared	,,	666	Formosa	10
China root	,,	798	Straits	36
Chinaware, fine	,,	6,281	Ditto	1,820
,, coarse	,,	232,133	Straits, &c.	20,892
Coblet shells	Pairs	2,470	Formosa and Straits	225
Copperas	Lbs.	12,800	Foo-chow, &c.	2,400
Cotton, Shanghae	,,	70,933	Hong Kong	17,024
Cotton piece goods, viz.:—				
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	27	Formosa	142
,, white	,,	516	Hong Kong and Formosa	2,563
Turkey reds	,,	1,966	Foo-chow, &c.	7,864
American drills	,,	10	Foo-chow	75
Dyed, figured, and plain	,,	50	Hong Kong	250
Chintz	,,	98	Ditto	931
Cotton yarn	Lbs.	14,400	Formosa, &c.	8,640
,, thread	,,	341	Ditto	154
,, stockings	,,	266	Formosa	110
Cuttle fish	,,	14,858	Hong Kong and Straits	1,386
Dates, red	,,	8,241	Straits	340
Drums	No.	5	Formosa	5
Earthenware	Lbs.	32,066	Formosa and Straits, &c.	5,682
Fans	No.	5,400	Formosa	207
Fire-crackers	Lbs.	8,933	Straits	1,072
Fish, shell	,,	7,000	Straits, &c.	404
,, dried	,,	59,866	Foo-chow, &c.	5,911
,, maws	,,	1,200	Foo-chow	450
,, skins	,,	48,933	Shanghae	3,670
Fish-lines, silk	,,	133	Ditto	200
Flints	,,	3,446	Formosa	39
Flower roots	No.	134,500	Hong Kong, &c.	1,070
Flour	Lbs.	402,626	Foo-chow, &c.	9,322
Fowls' feathers	,,	1,600	Straits, &c.	79
Fruits, dried and salted	,,	3,866	Straits	76
Gambier	,,	2,533	Foo-chow, &c.	95
Garlic	,,	77,066	Straits, &c.	1,734
Ginger	,,	133	Shanghae	3
Ginseng, American	,,	149	Formosa	570
Glassware	,,	1,466	Formosa, &c.	297
Glue	,,	19,200	Foo-chow, Formosa, &c.	1,440
Gold thread, imitation	,,	2,336	Hong Kong, &c.	12,600
,, leaf, ditto	Pieces	2,108,000	Straits	295
Grasscloth, fine	Lbs.	192	Hong Kong, &c.	72
,, coarse	,,	400	Straits, &c.	105
Ground nuts	,,	25,866	Foo-chow, &c.	582
Gum, benjamin	,,	266	Ditto	12
Gypsum	,,	1,333	Straits	8
Hair, goats'	,,	133	Swatow	10
Hams	,,	133	Straits	12
Hemp	,,	29,066	Shanghae, Straits, &c.	3,706
,, grass	,,	18,800	Ditto	675
,, twine	,,	2,933	Straits, &c.	484
,, sacking	Pieces	218,000	Foo-chow, &c.	25,660
Hides, buffalo and cows'	Lbs.	14,666	Ningpo	880
Honey	,,	133	Straits	50
Horns, deers', young	Pairs	9	Foo-chow and Swatow	53
Hornware	Lbs.	2,400	Straits, &c.	72
Indigo, liquid	,,	330,933	Shanghae and Straits	24,820

Articles.	Quantities.		Whither Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Ironware	Lbs.	52,133	Straits, &c.	3,469
Ivory	„	266	Shanghae	280
Joss sticks	„	23,333	Straits, &c.	2,275
Kittysols	No.	32,950	Ditto	3,295
Lamps	„	6	Swatow	6
Lamp-black	Lbs.	133	Java	10
Lanterns	No.	217	Straits, &c.	113
Leatherware	Lbs.	40	Saigon	8
Lichees, dried	„	66,000	Java and Northern Ports	4,950
Lily-flowers, dried	„	14,266	Straits	1,432
Liquorice	„	2,000	Java	150
Lungugans, dried	„	440,133	Shanghae, &c.	56,117
„ pulp	„	3,866	Ditto	696
Macaroni	„	82,800	Straits, &c.	1,444
Mangrove bark	„	74,800	Foo-chow and Ningpo	99,733
Mats	Pieces	517	Formosa, &c.	103
„ tea	No.	30,000	Foo-chow	1,080
Medicine	Lbs.	83,466	Straits, &c.	11,468
Metals—				
Copper, old	„	48,266	Hong Kong	5,068
Iron, manufactured	„	42,533	Foo-chow, &c.	959
„ wire	„	133	Formosa	10
Tin	„	55,200	Hong Kong	1,242
Milk, preserved	„	400	Straits	8
Millstones	Pairs	53	Ditto	27
Mirrors	No.	25	Java	15
Mushrooms	Lbs.	2,800	Straits, &c.	1,260
Nankeens	„	23,333	Formosa, &c.	12,750
Nutmegs	„	400	Foo-chow	180
Oil, vegetable	„	32,666	Formosa	5,390
Olives, salted	„	3,333	Straits, &c.	750
Onions	„	400	Straits	6
Opium	„	46,666	Foo-chow, Formosa, &c.	199,744
„ husks	„	400	Hong Kong	1,116
Oranges	„	35,866	Straits, &c.	912
Ornaments, sundry	„	29,200	Manila and Formosa	33
Oysters, dried and salted	„	22,400	Formosa, Straits, &c.	1,762
Oyster-shells	„	6,400	Shanghae	72
Paint	„	1,200	Hong Kong	90
Paper, 1st quality	„	78,133	Straits, &c.	7,032
„ 2nd ditto	„	348,400	Ditto	18,291
Pears	„	266	Manila	8
Peas	„	53,066	Hong Kong	1,592
Peel, orange	„	3,333	Che-foo, &c.	1,250
Pens, Chinese	No.	3,300	Straits	15
Pepper, black	Lbs.	666	Formosa	120
Persimmons, dried	„	334,666	Straits, &c.	1,040
Pestles and mortars	Sets	1,789	Ditto	250
Pewterware	Lbs.	400	Straits and Java	90
Pickles	„	16,933	Straits, &c.	635
Pictures	No.	30	Straits	6
Potash	Lbs.	10,266	Ditto	1,070
Potatoes, dried	„	5,733	Straits and Manila	67
Prawns, dried	„	16,000	Foo-chow and Formosa	720
Preserves	„	208,800	Saigon, Straits, &c.	10,962
Pumeloes	„	3,200	Foo-chow and Straits	48
Putchuck	„	133	Formosa	16
Rattans	„	262,400	Foo-chow and Shanghae	7,872
Rattan-ware	„	2,400	Straits	72
Red rice	„	400	Hong Kong and Straits	60
Red lead	„	66,500	Foo-chow, &c.	6,500
Rice	„	176,133	Shanghae	3,302
Rice paper	„	1,466	Hong Kong	830
Sago	„	933	Formosa	21
Samshoo	„	16,933	Straits, &c.	762
Sandal wood	„	90,000	Foo-chow and Ningpo	2,531
Sapan wood	„	125,733	Foo-chow	2,357
Seaweed	„	22,266	Straits, &c.	1,336
Seeds	„	240,000	Foo-chow, &c.	13,800
Sharks' fins, black	„	533	Foo-chow	60
Shoes	Pairs	2,802	Formosa, &c.	1,444
Silk piece goods	Lbs.	286	Hong Kong and Formosa	1,612
„ ribbons	„	400	Ditto	1,533
„ embroidery	„	19	Formosa	70
„ thread	„	42	Ditto	50
„ raw	„	933	Canton	3,220
„ and cotton mixture	„	2,800	Formosa	4,200
Stones, granite	No.	2,965	Straits, &c.	760
Sugar, brown	Lbs.	3,618,933	Foo-chow, &c.	115,354
„ white	„	482,000	Che-foo, &c.	314,143
Sugar candy	„	3,679,866	Hong Kong, Che-foo, &c.	289,790
Tallow	„	400	Saigon	46
Tea	„	4,585,800	Great Britain, United States of America, Foo-chow, &c.	682,333
Tea canisters	No.	5,058	Hong Kong and Straits	200

Articles.		Quantities	Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Tiles	No.	1,080,720	Straits, &c.	10,271
Timber—				
Hard wood, planks	Pieces	1,934	Chefoo, Shanghae, &c.	13,530
Soft wood, planks and poles	,,	1,391	Shanghae, &c.	700
Tin foil	Lbs.	266	Formosa	90
Tin plates	,,	4,933	Hong Kong	370
Tobacco, prepared	,,	156,800	Shanghae, Foo-chow, &c.	23,520
Toys, clay	No.	8,000	Straits, &c.	60
Treasure	...	...	Foo-chow and Hong Kong	1,661,602
Tubs, empty	No.	19	Formosa	23
Turmeric	Lbs.	65,066	Foo-chow, &c.	2,440
Varnish	,,	1,600	Formosa	420
Vegetables, dried and salted	,,	43,600	Straits, &c.	390
Vermicelli	,,	146,933	Ditto	13,224
Wax, white	,,	3,933	Hong Kong and Foo-chow	840
Wood, loka	,,	2,000	Che-foo	225
,, ganoo	,,	533	Hong Kong and Foo-chow	300
,, fragrant	,,	2,933	Foo-chow and Swatow	440
Woodware	,,	666	Hong Kong and Straits	60
Woollens—				
Spanish stripes	Pieces	356	Foo-chow and Hong Kong	8,900
Long ells	,,	200	Foo-chow	1,600
Broad and medium cloths	,,	104	Swatow	936
Camlets, English	,,	55	Hong Kong	1,155
Lastings	,,	20	Ditto	340
Yellow lead	Lbs.	14,266	Ningpo, Foo-chow, &c.	1,284
Total	...	...		3,891,968

Total value of Exports 3,891,968 dollars, equal, at per dollar, being the average rate of exchange for 1864, to 940,558*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1864.

(No. 5.)—A RETURN of the Imports in British Vessels at the Port of Amoy, during the year ending December 31, 1864.

Articles.		Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars
Aniseed, star	Lbs.	41,688	Canton	11,894
,, broken	,,	5,021	Ditto	1,221
Arrowroot	,,	2,189	Foo-chow	141
Arsenic	,,	16,604	Canton	1,860
Bamboo ware	,,	25,842	Foo-chow, &c.	4,825
Beancake	,,	6,087,600	Chefoo and New-chwang	91,314
Beef, dried	,,	69,240	Siam, Straits, &c.	5,190
Beeswax	,,	3,366	Canton, &c.	1,560
Betel leaf	,,	2,933	Swatow	123
,, nut	,,	108,133	Hong Kong and Straits	3,644
Biche de mer, black	,,	81,688	Ditto	42,830
,, white	,,	66,149	Ditto	24,800
Birds' nests, 1st quality	,,	79	Hong Kong	1,510
,, 2nd quality	,,	257	Ditto	1,594
,, 3rd quality	,,	44	Ditto	99
Bones, cows'	,,	46,742	Formosa	526
Bone ware	,,	23	Canton	4
Brass ware	,,	926	Ditto	350
,, buttons	,,	5,377	Ditto	4,000
,, foil	,,	228	Ditto	80
Bristles, pigs'	,,	4,556	Formosa	103
Brooms	No.	310	Canton	31
Camphor	Lbs.	26	Ditto	6
Canvas	Botts	550	Hong Kong, &c.	6,600
Caps	No.	350	Canton	87
Cardamoms	Lbs.	10,133	Hong Kong, &c.	1,535
Cassia, lignea	,,	10,666	Canton	4,000
,, twigs	,,	17,600	Ditto	924
,, buds	,,	800	Ditto	390
Chalk, prepared	,,	30,133	Ditto	630
China ware, fine	,,	1,333	Ditto	350
,, coarse	,,	44	Ditto	4
China root	,,	17,300	Canton, &c.	780
Cinnabar	,,	1,066	Ditto	1,880
Cinnamon	,,	33	Canton	15,000
Clay toys	No.	2,060	Ditto	37
Clocks	,,	28	Great Britain and Hong Kong	318

Articles.		Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Cloves	Lbs.	14,178	Hong Kong, &c.	2,332
Coal	Tons	325	Formosa, &c.	2,855
Coblet shells	Pairs	11,189	Canton	1,000
Coffee	Lbs.	666	Manila	60
Copperas	,,	1,040	Canton, &c.	195
Cotton	,,	1,749,892	Shanghae, Hong Kong, &c.	403,858
Cotton piece goods—				
Jeans	Pieces	1	Manila	6
Muslins	,,	150	Hong Kong	180
Chintz	,,	1,436	Hong Kong, &c.	13,642
Shirtings, white	,,	11,356	Ditto	62,458
,, grey	,,	21,900	Ditto	114,975
Dyed, figured, and plain	,,	4,150	Ditto	20,750
White, broeades, &c.	,,	1,035	Hong Kong	5,951
T-cloths	,,	2,031	Hong Kong, &c.	7,108
Turkey reds	,,	2,365	Ditto	9,460
American drills	,,	566	Ditto	4,245
Damasks	,,	27	Ditto	256
Cotton handkerchiefs	Dozens	493	Ditto	493
,, thread	Lbs	2,475	Ditto	1,080
,, yarn	,,	407,200	Ditto	244,320
,, bags	No.	20,030	Shanghae	2,000
,, cord	Lbs.	300	Canton	60
,, clothing, stockings, &c.	,,	666	Ditto	200
Curtain hooks	Pairs	100	Ditto	15
Cutch	Lbs.	3,772	Hong Kong, &c.	280
Cuttle fish	,,	81,272	Ditto	8,030
Dates, red	,,	11,333	Shanghae and Che-foo	467
Dressing cases	No.	110	Canton	186
Dye stuffs	Lbs.	6,313	Foo-chow, &c.	188
Earthenware	,,	3,318	Straits	180
Fans	No.	144,730	Canton	2,379
Feathers, kingfishers'	Lbs.	299,200	Hong Kong and Straits.	280
Felt	Pieces	350	Hong Kong	290
Flints	Lbs.	492,698	Straits, &e	5,173
Fire crackers	,,	266	Canton	32
Fish, dried and salt	,,	1,918,638	Hong Kong, Straits, &c.	128,160
Fish maws	,,	253	Straits, &c.	105
,, shells	,,	65,312	Hong Kong, &c.	5,880
,, skins	,,	24,892	Straits	1,860
Fungus	,,	18,133	Northern ports, &c.	1,224
Gambier	,,	8,156	Straits, &c.	305
Ginger, dried	,,	5,166	Canton	123
Ginseng, native	,,	666	Foo-chow and Canton	80
,, American	,,	3,269	Hong Kong	19,616
,, Japan	,,	1,630	Ditto	15,952
Glass, window	Square feet	88,000	Great Britain and Hong Kong	3,520
,, ware	Lbs.	14,533	Canton, &c.	6,540
,, bangles	,,	7,066	Canton	10,600
,, beads	,,	3,466	Canton and Straits	5,200
Glue	,,	9,182	Straits, &c.	680
Gold thread, imitation	,,	3	Canton	14
Gold leaf	Pieces	30,000	Ditto	30
Grass cloth, fine	Lbs.	667	Ditto	250
,, coarse	,,	1,200	Ditto	315
Ground nuts	,,	3,626	Straits	81
Ground nut cakes	,,	34,000	Formosa	510
Gum, benjamin	,,	1,069	Straits	48
,, myrrh	,,	772	Hong Kong	12,738
,, olibanum	,,	236	Ditto	1,593
Gypsum	,,	119,300	Shanghae, &c.	716
Hair, goats'	,,	266	Shanghae	20
Hams	,,	5,733	Shanghae, &c.	516
Hats, felt and straw	No.	717	Canton	147
Hemp	Lbs.	24,666	Formosa, &c.	3,145
,, twine	,,	3,600	Ditto	594
Hides, buffalo and cow	,,	145,021	Straits, &c.	8,696
,, rhinoceros	,,	4,548	Ditto	272
,, horse	,,	4,432	Ditto	264
Hoofs, cows'	,,	1,853	New-chwang, &c.	40
Hops	,,	4,666	Canton and Foo-chow	374
Horns, buffalo and cow	,,	5,366	Straits	200
,, deers', old	,,	190	Straits, &c.	29
,, ,, young	Pairs	45	Hong Kong and Canton	478
,, rhinoceros	Lbs.	24	Hong Kong	1
Indigo, dried	,,	666	Canton	90
Ink, China	,,	333	Canton, &c.	125
,, stones	No.	830	Canton	196
Iron ware	Lbs.	3,716	Canton, &c.	1,315
Isinglass	,,	3,528	Hong Kong	468
Ivory	,,	76	Siam	80
Jade stone bangles	Pairs	2,208	Canton	359
Kittysols	No.	120	Ditto	12
Lacquered ware	Lbs.	4	Ditto	14
Lamps	No.	423	Canton, &c.	476

Articles.		Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Leather	Lbs.	26,006	Canton, &c.	2,340
„ ware	„	357	Siam, &c.	53
Lily-flowers, dried	„	260	Canton, &c.	3,120
Linen, fine	Pieces	5	Straits and Ningpo	30
„ brown	„	114	Hong Hong	570
Liquorice	Lbs.	14,133	Foo-chow	1,060
Mangrove, bark	„	1,629,338	Straits, &c.	15,895
Manure	„	43,200	Shanghae, &c.	324
Matches	Dozens	8,258	Hong Kong and Straits.	2,064
Mats	Pieces	120,362	Canton, &c.	24,090
Medicine	Lbs.	298,385	Northern ports, &c.	42,176
Metals—				
Iron, wire	„	39,549	Hong Kong, &c.	2,966
„ old	„	38,586	Straits, &c.	578
„ manufactured	„	308,980	Ditto	6,951
Lead	„	947,870	Hong Kong, &c.	42,654
Steel	„	250	Hong Kong	18
Copper, old	„	339	Straits, &c.	27
Yellow metal, &c.	„	118,142	Hong Kong, &c.	28,352
Quicksilver	„	99,373	Hong Kong	50,660
Tin	„	1,293,233	Hong Kong and Straits	290,970
Mirrors	No.	38,754	Canton, &c.	1,163
Mushrooms	Lbs.	13,200	Foo-chow and Canton	5,940
Nankeens	„	2,314	Foo-chow, &c.	1,302
Nutgalls	„	8,528	Canton, &c.	896
Nutmegs	„	1,230	Straits and Java	540
Oakum	„	5,838	Hong Kong and Great Britain	195
Oils	„	5,817	Ditto	559
Oil, vegetable	„	193,600	Northern ports	31,944
„ paint	„	9,897	Hong Kong, &c.	956
„ cake	„	3,763,808	Java and Straits	56,456
Opium	„	764,632	Hong Kong	3,141,619
Oranges	„	100,000	Foo-chow	2,253
Ornaments, various	No.	1,753	Canton	516
Paddy	Lbs.	12,290	Straits	184
Paint	„	19,324	Great Britain and Hong Kong	1,440
Paper, 1st quality	„	12,666	Canton	1,140
Paste, shrimp	„	1,041	Hong Kong	10
Pearls, false	„	300	Canton	225
Pearl, barley	„	2,133	New-chwang	160
Peas	„	3,460,373	Northern Ports, &c.	103,811
Pepper, black	„	877	Straits	144
„ white	„	2,014	Siam, &c.	480
Pewter ware	„	30	Canton	8
Pictures	No.	28	Manila	6
Pipes, Chinese	„	167	Canton	58
Pork, dried and salted	Lbs.	57,582	Siam, Straits, &c.	4,310
Potatoes, Macao	„	4,666	Macao and Canton	115
Potash	„	4,085	Straits	240
Pouches, tobacco	No.	200	Canton	60
Prawns, dried	Lbs.	321,156	Straits, Canton, &c.	14,451
Preserves	„	1,333	Straits, &c.	63
Putchuck	„	9,592	Canton, &c.	1,769
Rags, cotton	„	18,933	Shanghae	426
Raisins	„	100	Hong Kong	40
Rattans	„	125,186	Straits, &c.	3,756
Red lead	„	933	Canton	104
Red rice	„	21,866	Foo-chow, &c.	2,306
Rice	„	4,953,733	Straits, &c.	92,882
Rope, Manila	„	19,609	Hong Kong and Manila	1,323
„ Europe	„	28,524	Great Britain and Hong Kong	2,568
Rose mallows	„	478	Hong Kong	1,050
Rouge	„	13	Canton	5
Rhubarb	„	2,933	Ditto	660
Safflower	„	4,800	Shanghae	252
Sago	„	9,208	Straits	207
Samshoo	„	20,933	Ningpo, &c.	942
Sandal wood	„	96,622	Straits	2,751
Sapan wood	„	224,820	Straits, &c.	4,205
Scales	No.	24	Canton	72
Seaweed	Lbs.	24,805	Straits	1,488
Seeds	„	559,888	Hong Kong, &c.	23,814
Sharks' fins, white	„	1,110	Straits, &c.	160
„ black	„	440	Hong Kong and Straits	45
Shoes	Pairs	7,040	Shanghae and Canton	2,708
Silk piece goods	Lbs.	2,800	Ditto	15,750
„ ribbons	„	800	Canton	3,000
„ thread	„	933	Ditto	1,120
„ raw	„	266	Ditto	920
„ and cotton mixture	„	2,800	Shanghae	4,200
Sinews, deers'	„	417	Hong Kong, &c.	75
„ buffalo and cow	„	45,233	Ditto	4,920
Skins, various	No.	1,248	Shanghae, Straits, &c.	2,030

Articles.		Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Spectacles	Pairs	1,700	Canton	129
Sticklac	Lbs.	6,266	Canton and Foo-chow	846
Sugar, white	,,	6,686	Straits	350
,, brown	,,	75,946	Ditto	2,845
Tallow, animal	,,	6,533	Shanghae	245
Tar and pitch	Barrels	246	Great Britain, Straits, &c.	2,470
Tea	Lbs.	56,000	Shanghae, &c.	5,864
Tea mats	No.	237,962	Canton, &c.	8,568
Timber, hardwood planks	Pieces	2,138	Straits, &c.	1,118
,, soft wood ,,	Square feet	145,088	British America, &c.	72,544
,, masts and spars	Pieces	159	Ditto	7,950
Tin, plates	Lbs.	5,733	Hong Kong	430
,, foil	,,	266	Canton	76
,, ware	,,	1,866	Ditto	600
Tinder	,,	406	Straits	9
Tobacco, prepared	,,	60,632	Foo-chow, &c.	9,080
,, leaf	,,	70,400	Canton, &c.	5,280
Tooth brushes	No.	3,630	Canton	153
Treasure	...	...	Hong Kong and Formosa	417,298
Umbrellas, cotton	No.	122	Canton, &c.	68
Varnish	Lbs.	133	Canton	30
Velvets, cotton	Pieces	575	Hong Kong and Straits	3,306
Vermicelli	Lbs.	57,466	Chefoo, &c.	5,172
Vermilion	,,	2,000	Canton	1,440
Wax, white	,,	17,925	Canton, &c.	4,020
Wheat	,,	694,666	New-chwang	20,840
White lead	,,	27,066	Canton, &c.	3,045
Wood, ganoo	,,	536	Hong Kong and Straits.	300
,, laka	,,	11,749	Straits	1,320
,, fragrant	,,	8,129	Siam, &c.	1,220
,, ware	,,	1,866	Canton	280
Woollens—				
Alpaca	Pieces	32	Hong Kong and Straits	256
Camlets, English	,,	1,777	Ditto	37,317
,, Dutch	,,	102	Ditto	1,326
Broad and medium cloths	,,	172	Ditto	1,548
Blankets	Pairs	138	Hong Kong	1,104
Flannels	Pieces	34	Ditto	408
Long ells	,,	870	Hong Kong and Great Britain	6,960
Lastings	,,	547	Hong Kong and Straits	9,299
Spanish stripes	,,	803	Ditto	20,075
Bunting	,,	1,190	Ditto	14,280
Woollen and cotton mixture	,,	474	Ditto	2,939
,, rugs	,,	90	Hong Kong	405
,, stockings	Dozens	11	Ditto	66
Yokes, wooden	No.	300	Straits	30
Total	...	...	...	6,123,767

Total value of Imports 6,123,767 dollars; equal, at per dollar, being the average rate of exchange for 1864, to £1,479,910 7*s.* 2*d.*

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1864.

(No. 6.)—STATEMENT of the Aggregate Amount of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export Duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of Amoy, from January 1 to December 31, 1864.

	No.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
				T.	M.	C.	C.
1863	248	Kim-guan-Him	437	413	8	7	6
	283	Douglas	291	561	3	1	6
	284	Kensington	617	57	6	5	1
	293	Sea Queen	377	583	5	6	5
	306	Welcome	387	376	8	7	8
	1	Cadiz	481	24	2	3	8
	2	Undine	386	27	7	7	4
	3	Hastings	580	406	0	5	9
	4	Foh-kien	866	983	0	0	3
	5	Salamander	106		..		

No.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
			T.	M.	C.	C.
6	Feloong	260		..		
7	Formosa	450	964	0	0	7
8	Undine	386	583	2	7	0
9	Formosa	450	64	1	1	9
10	Rona	784	2,341	0	8	6
11	Cadiz	481	541	9	3	3
12	Undine	386	51	4	4	4
13	Daybreak	301	1,900	9	3	4
14	Emperor	337	245	7	5	4
15	Feloong	260	1,575	9	6	4
16	Formosa	450	959	0	6	3
17	Undine	386	499	7	3	2
18	Lone Star	140	187	9	3	5
19	Formosa	450	57	9	4	3
20	Carthage	500	1,776	9	2	2
21	Undine	386	10	7	8	6
22	Barlochan	227	149	6	2	5
23	Roseneath	227	137	8	4	7
24	John Bull	248		..		
25	Royal Bride	349	246	7	3	7
26	Formosa	450	2,531	5	5	3
27	Sea Belle	307	299	5	1	4
28	Cosmopolite	559	1,653	0	6	1
29	Undine	386	2,002	1	7	7
30	Rona	784	848	8	7	8
31	Formosa	450	25	3	5	2
32	Cadiz	481	293	3	9	5
33	Salamander	106	10	6	0	0
34	Feloong	260	316	6	8	3
35	Cadiz	481	9	2	0	0
36	Undine	386	1,895	5	5	2
37	Feloong	260	15	4	5	1
38	Emperor	337	278	9	9	8
39	Elee	353	728	6	3	1
40	Viola	684	2,287	1	4	0
41	Chanticleer	381	98	1	5	0
42	Formosa	450	986	0	4	5
43	Undine	386	21	4	6	1
44	Cadiz	481	873	4	8	0
45	Formosa	450	32	4	3	4
46	Salamander	106	16	3	2	0
47	Carthage	500	666	5	4	0
48	Undine	386	220	7	4	5
49	Cosmopolite	500	124	9	9	4
50	Wild Wave	159		..		
51	Cadiz	481	250	1	8	6
52	Formosa	450	2,117	6	8	8
53	Undine	386	51	3	9	2
54	Formosa	450	507	5	3	5
55	Granada	381	2,253	4	1	8
56	Chanticleer	380	1,667	6	6	7
57	Granada	381	482	5	4	9
58	Chanticleer	380	103	1	3	5
59	Formosa	450	6,151	7	8	5
60	Chusan	434	3,339	8	6	0
61	Undine	386	480	4	3	3
62	Granada	381	1,163	1	3	1
63	Formosa	450	390	2	3	4
64	London	405	99	1	2	0
65	Carthage	500	2,088	0	0	0
66	Undine	386	87	9	6	9
67	Granada	381	185	9	8	8
68	Viola	684	1,442	9	0	7

No.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
			T.	M.	C.	C.
69	Yangtze	688	893	1	7	0
70	Persia	661	785	0	5	9
71	Undine	386	684	7	4	2
72	Granada	381	2,335	8	8	5
73	Ellen Radford	307	484	4	5	8
74	Undine	386	314	8	3	6
75	Chanticleer	380	279	8	6	7
76	Arrow	252	96	6	0	0
77	Anne Porter	238	347	2	5	4
78	Granada	381	47	5	1	4
79	Undine	386	321	4	6	3
80	Formosa	450	2,243	8	8	2
81	Roseneath	227	600	7	8	3
82	Azof	476	2,784	3	9	7
83	Whinfell	834	333	6	0	0
84	Royal Bride	349	230	9	9	6
85	Undine	386	52	9	0	3
86	Feloong	260	644	6	6	9
87	Formosa	450	18	8	1	8
88	Wild Wave	159	3,780	0	0	0
89	Feloong	260	6	1	8	5
90	Azof	476	110	0	6	8
91	Chusan	434	2,201	6	3	2
92	Granada	381	458	6	2	3
93	Undine	386	1,192	2	7	0
94	Cosmopolite	559	488	9	0	5
95	Carthage	500	2,216	8	6	0
96	South-Western	105		..		
97	Feloong	260	170	3	7	0
98	Undine	386	52	9	2	0
99	Granada	381	16	6	6	8
100	Julia Ann	129	503	8	3	2
101	Blanche	292	234	2	9	7
102	Salamander	106		..		
103	Douglas	291	1,150	1	1	4
104	Feloong	260		..		
105	Formosa	450	2,821	4	5	4
106	Inchinnan	527	962	9	5	0
107	Undine	386	2,322	6	9	2
108	Formosa	450	212	4	1	3
109	Bride of the Seas	516	511	6	0	0
110	Feloong	260	829	2	3	4
111	Granada	381	4,063	7	4	5
112	Martha Howes..	446	609	3	1	9
113	Alice Maud	255	1,639	4	0	8
114	Undine	360	207	7	4	9
115	Barlochan	227	48	7	0	1
116	Ann	436	1,168	5	1	3
117	Feloong	260	104	0	0	0
118	Granada	381	6	3	0	3
119	Formosa	450	3,635	1	3	0
120	Croukbane	134	1	0	0	0
121	Queensland	950	289	1	5	8
122	Undine	386	2,039	8	6	5
123	Union	204	1,141	2	6	0
124	Whampoa	370	1,361	7	6	5
125	Formosa	450	8	2	5	7
126	Blue Jay	403	1,927	5	9	5
127	Carthage	500	3,657	7	3	1
128	Azof	476	3,069	2	9	2
129	Amelion	192	89	7	4	6
130	Zoe	295	1,193	0	2	6
131	Undine	386	21	0	2	8

No.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.			
			T.	M.	C.	C.
132	Japan	182	1,310	5	8	9
133	Feloong	260	1,935	9	4	8
134	Azof..	476	29	6	8	9
135	Salamander	106	..			
136	Constance	383	570	2	3	5
137	Formosa	450	3,814	4	8	6
138	Feloong	260	485	9	9	4
139	Undine	386	649	1	5	4
140	Formosa	450	7	5	1	1
141	Penguin	197	1,362	2	8	3
142	Willie	204	3,935	4	5	8
143	Lady Elgin	750	678	8	2	3
144	Undine	386	25	2	0	0
145	Azof	476	3,210	2	9	9
146	Sea Queen	377	2,936	5	5	0
147	Feloong	260	1,772	9	9	8
148	Julien Edouard	431	1,653	8	5	7
149	Taeping	767	300	5	6	4
150	Undine	386	107	2	1	7
151	Feloong	260	4	3	2	0
152	Bahama	715	351	6	6	5
153	Azof	476	53	2	1	1
154	Formosa	450	3,258	9	9	4
155	St. Jean	354	967	1	5	9
156	Undine	386	22	2	1	8
157	Salamander	106	..			
158	Formosa	450	9	7	3	1
159	Alice	348	139	2	0	0
160	Bedford	620	8,852	4	5	0
161	Jane..	354	439	7	5	0
162	Feloong	260	1,491	0	2	7
163	Azof	476	2,563	8	1	4
164	Ellen Radford	307	144	9	6	9
165	Pekin	759	..			
166	Undine	386	587	2	8	5
167	Maggie Leslie	468	9,333	7	7	5
168	Feloong	260	288	2	5	5
169	Rachel	349	258	1	1	2
170	John Bull	248	389	0	1	4
171	Formosa	450	3,547	8	6	7
172	Azof	476	90	5	6	4
173	Lady Elgin	750	..			
174	Morning Star	562	..			
175	Sylph	187	960	9	5	9
176	Royal Eagle	198	520	9	7	6
177	Falcon	452	10,982	8	7	6
178	Undine	386	158	5	7	3
179	Formosa	450	1	5	0	0
180	Maria	107	5	1	8	4
181	Chanticleer	380	3,607	3	9	0
182	Eliza Mary	126	476	9	9	2
183	Salamander	106	2,160	0	0	0
184	Ascendant	517	452	7	6	4
185	Sea Belle	307	181	3	2	2
186	Lone Star	140	87	7	8	8
187	Zoe	295	353	2	6	7
188	Pekin	759	5,518	4	8	4
189	Formosa	450	1,312	4	2	0
190	Elgin	396	3	4	5	6
191	Undine	386	222	5	5	3
192	Chanticleer	380	1,135	7	1	5
193	Alice Maud	255	167	1	0	1
194	Blanche	292	742	5	1	9

No.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.
			T. M. C. C.
195	Pekin	759	1 5 1 2
196	Union	204	1,699 0 9 0
197	Undine	386	6 8 7 5
198	Formosa	450	2 5 2 0
199	Japan	332	756 4 4 0
200	Leila	266	218 0 5 8
201	Lady Elgin	750	24 2 5 8
202	Chanticleer	380	2,981 4 8 8
203	Oliver Cromwell	499	1,336 3 6 1
204	Royal Bride	349	1,282 3 8 7
205	Wild Dayrell	158	..
206	Pekin	759	1,379 4 5 7
207	Chanticleer	380	82 2 2 8
208	Undine	386	2,171 4 5 5
209	Clio	131	180 1 4 5
210	Pekin	750	17 6 4 0
211	Japan	182	257 4 9 4
212	Salamander	106	..
213	Wild Wave	159	1,700 0 0 0
214	Martha Howes	446	769 0 4 0
215	Undine	386	5 6 7 9
216	Salacia	423	7,605 9 0 0
217	Corea	410	6,004 2 5 5
218	Fortitude	372	..
219	Duck	145	..
220	Feloong	260	2,428 3 5 0
221	Alicia	236	..
222	Corea	410	138 8 0 9
223	Ann	436	452 8 3 6
224	Pekin	759	2,551 6 5 3
225	Woodbine	204	8 6 4 0
226	Welcome	281	..
227	Barlochan	227	4,293 1 8 4
228	Rubicon	198	1,174 9 5 0
229	Wild Wave	159	..
230	Chanticleer	380	316 3 8 3
231	Dodo	109	10 9 0 0
232	Feloong	260	40 9 9 0
233	Pekin	759	0 5 0 0
234	Chanticleer	380	3 1 9 2
235	Azof	476	5,071 2 7 1
236	Jane Leech	910	..
237	Wild Wave	159	36 7 8 0
238	Feloong	260	1,134 9 4 0
239	Pekin	759	1,298 6 6 8
240	Azof	476	670 4 9 0
241	Dodo	109	..
242	Chanticleer	380	3,945 6 0 3
243	Feloong	260	653 5 2 6
244	Union	204	224 6 2 6
245	Pekin	759	372 9 8 5
246	Salamander	106	10 6 0 0
247	Chanticleer	380	23 6 2 4
248	Azof	476	143 4 5 7
249	Feloong	260	1,428 9 0 6
250	Lydmoon	425	1,399 3 6 1
251	Brothers	214	..
252	Tony	451	46 7 1 8
253	Rosemeath	227	..
254	Whampoa	370	..
255	Falcon	339	1,891 9 2 6
256	Undine	386	270 7 3 7
257	Gerard	410	..

No.	Ship's Name.	Tons.	Amount of Duties Collected.
			T. M. C. C.
258	Pekin	759	921 0 5 5
259	Feloong	260	38 6 4 0
260	Azof	476	12 5 9 7
261	Lightfoot	83	8 3 0 0
262	Chanticleer	380	905 5 0 5
263	Inchinnan	527	..
264	Undine	386	2 3 2 2
265	Amitié	427	80 9 7 4
266	Tayang	124	..
267	Wild Wave	159	2,780 0 0 0
268	Japan	182	..
269	Penguin	197	102 6 4 6
270	Pekin	759	150 0 0 0
271	Feloong	260	1,721 3 1 3
272	St. Jean	354	..
273	Azof	476	1,526 5 1 7
274	Lightfoot	83	..
275	Undine	386	576 6 1 9
276	Feloong	260	614 5 9 2
277	Pekin	759	387 0 8 9
278	Undine	386	711 6 0 7
279	Azof	476	2,355 0 8 5
280	Budbrook	571	651 7 4 7
281	Shooey Leen	492	123 3 5 0
282	Pekin	759	28 9 9 0
283	Wild Wave	159	..
284	Union	204	1,384 4 4 4
285	Feloong	260	6,141 9 5 4
286	Azof	476	3,056 5 7 4
287	Undine	386	4,277 1 5 9
288	Feloong	260	57 4 7 1
289	Salamander	106	15 8 0 0
290	Luzon	351	181 4 2 0
291	Fear Not	354	..
292	Solomon Family	760	..
293	Azof	476	285 8 5 0
294	Pekin	759	3,065 2 6 7
295	Undine	386	8 1 4 2
296	Feloong	260	1,918 3 6 9
297	John Bull	248	..
298	Pekin	759	272 7 3 7
299	Ana	90	9 0 0 0
300	Azof	476	1,278 2 5 2
301	Feloong	260	46 8 6 7
302	Undine	386	1,881 1 5 8
303	Union	204	765 7 5 0
304	Azof	476	221 4 5 0
305	Yeun-tze-Fee	315	..
306	Undine	386	21 3 0 7
307	Pekin	759	4,441 5 8 8
308	Feloong	260	282 4 7 5

(Signed) W. H. PEDDER, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, December 31, 1864.

No. 14.

Consul Harvey to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 1.)

Sir, *Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to you, for the Earl of Clarendon's information, the inclosed Returns of trade, for the port of Chin-kiang, for the year 1865.

I beg, likewise, to lay before you, copy of my despatch No. 3 of this day's date, to the address of Sir R. Alcock, giving cover to those Returns.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Consul Harvey to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, the Returns of trade for the port of Chin-kiang for the year 1865. These Returns are as follows :—

1. A synoptical Return of the foreign import trade.
2. A synoptical Return of the foreign export trade.
3. A synoptical Return of the foreign re-export trade.
4. Return of British and foreign shipping.
5. Comparative Return, showing the value of the foreign import and export trade, during the years 1864 and 1865.
6. Comparative summary of the value of the foreign import and export trade, during the years 1864 and 1865.
7. Comparative Return showing the amount of opium imported during the years 1864 and 1865.
8. Comparative Return showing the amount of duties paid under each flag during the years 1864 and 1865.
9. Return of native produce imported at Chin-kiang from Chinese ports during 1865.

The above are the first trade Returns which have been compiled, and forwarded from this Consulate since the port of Chin-kiang was opened to foreign commerce in the month of February, 1861.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Foreign Commissioner of Imperial Customs at this port, for Tables Nos. 5 and 9, which do not bear my signature.

As I conceived that the fullest particulars, under the head of "native produce," which are summarised merely in Table No. 1, might prove useful, the required details are accordingly given in Table No. 9, which may be viewed as a complement or appendix to Table No. 1. With the exception, however, of those two Returns Nos. 5 and 9, obtained through the Imperial Customs, all the others have been prepared in this office, and tabulated in accordance with the usual Consular forms, from materials and data furnished by the vessels' manifests, and other sources of reliable information.

In examining and considering the inclosed Returns, there are two essential points to be borne in mind in order to arrive at a really legitimate and truthful appreciation of the foreign trade at Chin-kiang.

The first point has reference to the peculiar position of this port, which has been and continues to remain, I regret to state, neither more nor less than a "calling station" for the several foreign steamers employed on this river in carrying merchandize between Shanghae and Hankow.

The second point is even more discouraging, and is one which affects Chin-kiang, in common with other ports of China now open to foreign trade. I allude to the gradual and steady absorption, by the natives, of a large proportion of the business which, in former years, was entirely in the hands of foreigners.

In Chin-kiang, it is not too much to assume that, at the present date, nine-tenths of the whole of the foreign trade (or, more properly speaking, of the merchandize which passes through this place), are under the sole control, ownership, and combination of the Chinese; and for many obvious reasons, I much fear that unless our merchants profit by the teachings of past experience, there will be no change or improvement in this undesirable position. I may except the exportation of copper cash from this general native absorption; and, perhaps, also the article tea. Should this produce ever find its way to this port, an important event which can, in my opinion, only come to pass on the condition that tea can be sent to Chin-kiang cheaper than to Kiu-kiang, and to Shanghae *viâ* Hang-chow. Time alone can decide and determine this point; but, meanwhile, hopes appear to be entertained in many quarters, that the An-hway teas may before long be exported from this port. I need scarcely enlarge here on the nature of the benefits which such an innovation would produce, or on the great advantages which would accrue to Chin-kiang by these hopes being realized.

The great facilities afforded by the steamers travelling on the Yang-tze-kiang (including amongst primary inducements, quickness and safety) being fully appreciated by the native traders, it follows, regard being had to the preceding remarks, that the bulk of the cargoes imported to Chin-kiang in foreign bottoms, is Chinese-owned, and on Chinese account. The foreign agent here has but little interest in such merchandize. It arrives at this place *in transitu* only, either from Hankow and Kiu-kiang, consisting mainly of oils, tallow, sugar, timber, &c.; or from Shanghae in the shape, principally, of a large amount of opium, all of which is sent into the interior, to the extensive districts north of the Yang-tze-kiang, and to other localities bordering on the banks of the Yellow River. In either case, Chin-kiang, which has neither imports nor exports of any note, derives but little tangible benefit from this indirect, and, I may call it, fortuitous and accidental commerce, in so far as it is itself concerned. It takes no part in the movement, and has no influence whatever in its issue, which is quite independent of its existence as a Treaty port. On the other hand again, the foreign merchant, if his services has not been availed of, and no Commission has fallen to his lot by these mercantile transactions, must rest satisfied, under this novel phase of trade, with such profits as he may derive from his being simply the carrier, as far as Chin-kiang, of all this Chinese property. I confess I shall watch with interest the further development of this strange revolution in our commercial intercourse with this country, for it is fraught with unlooked-for and startling consequences, and it cannot fail to bring forth, even at its earliest stages, results which, however unexpected, must prove detrimental, in my opinion, to the best interests of foreigners now engaged in the China trade.

I have deemed the brief remarks above given as necessary, for I was apprehensive lest the inclosed Returns, which exhibit, in other respects, such satisfactory figures, might leave in the minds of those who consult, and are guided by, commercial statistics, an exaggerated and somewhat artificial estimate of the real importance of Chin-kiang as a foreign port of trade. These Returns might, furthermore, convey an erroneous impression of the actually stagnant and desolate condition of this Treaty port. It now, therefore, only remains for me to conclude, by saying, that whatever may be its prospects, capabilities, and resources in the future, the present position of Chin-kiang, taken as a whole, embracing its native and

foreign element, viewed in its broadest sense, and in its most liberal and enlightened significance, is painful to contemplate, and highly discouraging in its palpable reality. It is only natural that those engaged and interested in its success, should entertain most promising expectations, and foresee, in a short space of time, more satisfactory results; but until these are realized, or those promises offer sounder guarantees, we should have the courage to look at its present melancholy condition in the face and with our eyes open, and minds unprejudiced, have also the further courage to mark and comprehend, and state openly, what we actually do see. Truth, facts and reason, are not to be combated or set aside by the exaggerated reports and statements I am constantly hearing and reading "of the present flourishing and prosperous condition of Chin-kiang," statements which, evidently contributed from China, I have even perused in a leading London newspaper. These premature accounts and reports, we all know, can produce no possible good to the public at large, and they must, in the end, redound more to the credit of the sanguine disposition, and power of imagination, of such contributors and discoursers, than in favour of their cooler judgment and sober reflection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY.

(No. 1.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang during 1865.

IMPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Kiu-kiang.		Hankow.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Goods.			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—									
Brocades, dyed	Pieces	100	400	..	..	..	..	100	400
Cambrics	,,	74	222	..	..	..	..	74	222
Chintzes	,,	2,152	5,808	..	..	..	..	2,152	5,808
Cottonades	,,	10	20	..	..	..	..	10	20
Crapes, China	,,	100	550	..	..	..	..	100	550
Damasks, dyed	,,	80	1,200	..	..	..	..	80	1,200
Dimities	,,	108	324	..	..	..	..	108	324
Handkerchiefs, cotton	Dozens	2,118	2,118	..	..	..	..	2,118	2,118
,, silk	Pieces	72	29	..	..	..	..	72	29
Muslins	,,	30	45	..	..	..	..	30	45
Shirtings, grey	,,	9,730	38,920	..	..	250	1,000	9,980	39,920
,, white	,,	4,357	21,785	..	..	100	500	4,457	22,285
,, dyed, plain	,,	183	457	..	..	31	78	214	535
,, ,, figured	,,	95	266	..	..	50	140	145	406
T-cloths	,,	2,477	9,908	..	..	..	..	2,477	9,908
Turkey red cloths	,,	50	200	..	..	..	..	50	200
Velvets	,,	32	224	..	..	..	..	32	224
Velveteens	,,	68	952	..	..	24	336	92	1,288
Woollen manufactures—									
Blankets	Pairs	50	250	..	..	..	..	50	250
Bombazettes	Pieces	25	150	..	..	..	..	25	150
Bunting	,,	10	55	..	..	..	..	10	55
Camlets, English	,,	190	3,240	..	..	2	32	192	3,272
,, imitation	,,	5	55	..	..	..	..	5	55
Cloth, habit	,,	50	1,150	..	..	3	69	53	1,219
,, medium	,,	41	1,230	..	..	..	..	41	1,230

Flannel	,,	10	120	..	..	..	..	10	120
Long ells	,,	70	696	..	..	..	..	70	696
Lustres, plain	,,	101	606	..	..	..	..	101	606
,, figured	,,	784	5,880	..	..	..	..	784	5,880
Orleans, figured	,,	10	75	..	..	..	..	10	75
Spanish stripes	,,	278	4,448	..	..	20	320	298	4,768
Tweed	Yards	391	391	..	..	..	..	391	391
Woollen and cotton mixtures	Pieces	22	264	..	..	..	..	22	264
Opium, Malwa	Piculs	4,529 50	2,856,824	7	5,250	..	..	4,536 50	2,861,674
,, Patna	,,	330	159,612	1 20	600	..	..	331 20	160,212
,, Benares	,,	40 80	18,360	..	..	..	..	40 80	18,360
,, Persian	,,	2	980	..	..	..	..	2	980
Sugars	,,	11,171 61	80,928	..	..	..	..	11,171 61	80,928
Wood, sandal	,,	7,291 83	63,051	..	..	..	..	7,291 83	63,051
Miscellaneous articles		..	127,352	..	110	..	101	..	127,563
Native Produce.									
Oils	Piculs	6,738 14	100,712	..	..	69,725 62	1,044,851	76,463 76	1,145,563
Sugars	,,	33,834 57	198,464	..	..	..	..	33,834 57	198,464
Tallow	,,	976 7	13,657	27 25	381	18,535 57	259,127	19,538 89	273,165
Timber, beams	Pieces	16	160	..	..	..	..	16	160
,, planks, hard wood	Square feet	2,057	103	..	..	..	..	2,057	103
,, planks, soft wood	,,	100	3	..	..	429,415	10,736	429,415	10,739
,, spars and poles	Pieces	..	..	..	..	313,818	627,636	313,818	627,636
Tobacco	Piculs	208 77	2,390	6,014 16	48,135	7,275 62	139,712	13,498 59	190,237
Miscellaneous articles		..	51,699	..	69,507	..	477,456	..	598,662
Treasure		..	108,423	..	592,842	..	844,024	..	1,545,292
Total		..	3,791,827	..	716,828	..	3,306,118	..	7,914,773

Total value of Foreign goods imported, 3,324,752 taels. Total value of Native produce imported (not including treasure) 3,044,729 taels.

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866. (Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang during 1865.

EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Kiu-kiang.		Hankow.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Copper cash	Piculs ..	14	154	1,632	17,952	69,025	759,275	70,671	777,381
Cotton, raw	,, ..	..	..	499 58	6,994	..	..	499 58	6,994
Medicine	,, ..	98 22	1,179	1 2	12	209 64	2,515	308 88	3,706
Rice	,, ..	2,758	6,068	..	..	..	..	2,758	6,068
Silk, raw	,, ..	5 2	2,510	..	..	..	..	5 2	2,510
,, piece goods, fine	,, ..	10 57	5,814	0 30	165	234 56	129,009	245 48	134,988
Miscellaneous	..	..	15,422	..	770	..	4,308	..	20,500
Total	..	..	31,147	..	25,893	..	895,107	..	952,147

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866. (Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—A Synoptical Return of the Foreign Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang, during 1865.

RE-EXPORTS.

Description of Goods.	Classifier of Quantity.	Shanghae.		Kiu-kiang.		Hankow.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Goods.			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Cotton piece goods—									
Brocades	Pieces	..	..	..	..	50	200	50	200
Chintzes	,,	..	..	..	..	1,263	3,789	1,263	3,789
Damasks	,,	..	..	..	..	40	600	40	600
Shirtings, dyed	,,	..	..	..	..	95	230	95	230
T-cloths	,,	1,000	2,500	..	..	..	..	1,000	2,500
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	..	..	..	..	1,184	1,065	1,184	1,065
Opium, Malwa	Piculs	3	2,100	..	..	20	14,000	23	16,100
Miscellaneous	..	..	552	..	272	..	6,154	..	6,978
Native Produce.									
Miscellaneous	..	..	20,290	..	..	..	54	..	20,344
Treasure	..	..	1,458,651	..	37,800	..	477,800	..	1,974,251
Total	..	..	1,484,093	..	38,072	..	503,892	..	2,026,057

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866. (Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Chin-kiang during the Year 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British river steamers	136	115,030	12	3,052	148	118,082	136	115,030	12	3,052	148	118,082
Ditto lorchas and junks	102	15,918	26	10,304	128	26,222	56	14,695	19	9,959	75	24,604
American river steamers	323	196,180	3	294	326	196,474	323	196,180	3	294	326	196,474
Ditto lorchas and junks	72	4,226	1	148	73	4,374	15	1,964	1	148	16	2,112
French ditto	17	1,065	..	..	17	1,065	7	660	..	..	7	660
Danish ditto	3	89	2	44	5	133	3	89	2	44	5	133
Total	653	332,508	44	13,842	697	346,350	540	328,618	37	13,497	577	342,115

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866. (Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

(No. 5.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Value of the Import and Export Trade at Chin-kiang during the Years 1864 and 1865.

	1864.		1865.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Chin-kiang Taels.	Total in Taels.	Chin-kiang Taels.	Total in Taels.		
Imports, native produce—						
General imports	1,416,869		2,406,251		989,382	
Wood, &c., in rafts	2,250,999		638,478			1,612,521
Treasure	405,180		1,545,292		1,140,112	
		4,073,048		4,590,021		
Exports, native produce—						
General exports	78,670		174,766		96,096	
Copper cash	1,130,270		777,381			352,889
		1,208,940		952,147		
Imports, foreign goods—						
General imports	61,786		283,526		221,740	
Opium	943,700		3,041,226		2,097,526	
		1,005,486		3,324,752		
Total	...	6,287,474	...	8,866,920	4,544,856	1,965,410

(No. 6.)—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of the Value of the Trade at the Port of Chin-kiang in 1864 and 1865.

	1864.	1865.
	Taels.	Taels.
Imports	5,078,534	7,914,773
Exports	1,208,940	952,147
	6,287,474	8,866,920
Less re-exports	1,011,435	2,026,057
	5,276,039	6,840,863
At 6*s.* 8*d.* per tael	1,758,679*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	2,280,287*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1864 no account of Treasure is obtainable before June 15.
The above shows an increase in favour of 1865 of 1,564,824 taels (521,608*l.*)

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866.

(No. 7.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Amount of Opium imported at Chin-kiang in 1864 and 1865.

Year.	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.		Total.	
	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.	Piculs.	Value.
		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
1864 ...	1,713 7	942,188	3 60	1,512	...	...	...	...	1,716 67	943,700
1865 ...	4,536 50	2,861,674	331 20	160,212	40 80	18,360	2 0	980	4,910 50	3,041,226

Increase in 1865 over 1864, 3,193·83 piculs, valued at 2,097,526 taels.

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866.

(No. 8.)—COMPARATIVE RETURN showing the Amount of Duties paid under each Flag at Chin-kiang in 1864 and 1865.

Year.	British.	American.	Sundry.	Total.
	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.	T. M. C. C.
1864 ..	16,571 7 8 7	13,481 8 3 4	295 5 3 3	30,349 1 5 4
1865 ..	7,101 9 2 4	13,458 9 9 6	335 5 3 6	20,896 4 5 6

Decrease in 1865, Haikwan taels 9,452 6 m. 9 c. 8 c.

(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Chin-kiang, March 20, 1866.

(No. 9.)—RETURN of Native Produce imported at Chin-kiang from Chinese Ports during 1865.

Description of Goods.		Shanghae.		Kiu-kiang.		Hankow.		Hankow by Rafts and Junks.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Agar-agar	Piculs ..	2 60	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 60	10
Almonds	,, ..	7 72	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 72	139
Alum, green	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61 77	136	61 77	136
Aniseed, star	,, ..	44 32	589	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 32	589
,, broken ..	,, ..	7 53	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 53	98
Arrowroot	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 80	5	0 80	5
Arsenic	,, ..	..	..	..	..	166 67	833	..	..	166 67	833
Bags, gunny	Pieces ..	3,000	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000	600
Bamboo chairs.. ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	105	700	105
Bamboos	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	617	154	617	154
Bamboo shoots ..	Piculs ..	48 24	434	..	..	139	1,251	..	..	187 24	1,685
,, ware	,, ..	1 29	9	..	..	67 38	472	14 17	99	82 84	580
Bone	,, ..	0 15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15	2
Bow-strings	,, ..	..	..	..	..	14 30	2,860	..	..	14 30	2,860
Brass ware	,, ..	4 39	198	..	..	1 18	53	..	..	5 57	251
Brsuhes	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	6	200	6
Cantharides	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	0 40	32	..	..	0 40	32
Cardamons, superior ..	,, ..	1 26	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 26	126
,, inferior ..	,, ..	15 30	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 30	245
Cash-strings	,, ..	..	..	..	..	20 44	61	677	21	27 21	82
Charcoal	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,569 84	25,571	25,569 84	25,571
Chillies, dried	,, ..	10 35	83	..	..	7 20	57	..	..	17 55	140
China ware, fine ..	,, ..	..	..	3 12	38	0 55	6	0 82	10	4 49	54
,, coarse ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10	14	3 10	14
Chop-sticks	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69 41	312	69 41	312
Chow-chow	,, ..	14 66	146	..	..	14 90	149	..	..	29 56	295
Cigars, paper	Pieces ..	180,000	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,000	90

Cinnabar	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		..		..		0 45		24		..		..		0 45		24
Cloth, cotton	..	..	,,	..	0 54		1		..		..		..		..		..		..		0 54		1
Coal	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		1,718		859		1,718		859
Coir	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		3 60		16		..		..		3 60		16
,, mats	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		4 70		24		9 28		47		13 98		71
,, rope	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		4 19		30		4 19		30
Coffins	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		2		40		2 0		40
Cow-hides	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		..		..		30		390		..		..		30		390
Dates, black	..	..	,,	..	270 74		1,625		..		..		..		..		..		..		270 74		1,625
,, preserved	..	..	,,	..	19 20		192		..		..		277 88		2,779		28 42		284		325 50		3,255
,, red	..	..	,,	..	206 61		661		..		..		4		13		..		..		210 61		674
Drums	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		..		..		200		200		46 0		46		246		246
Dye-stuff	..	..	Piculs	..	2		10		..		..		29 44		147		289 22		1,445		320 66		1,602
Earth, red	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		0 55		1		0 55		1
Fans, feather	..	..	Pieces	..	260		52		..		..		..		..		..		..		260		52
,, paper	..	..	,,	..	..		..		5,500		275		5,835		292		100		10		11,435		577
Felt	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		0 84		7		0 84		7
Fire-crackers	..	..	,,	..	0 80		9		2 37		26		33 99		364		27 57		303		64 73		702
,, bricks	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		1,260		126		1,260		126
,, wood	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		880		176		880		176
Fish, dried	..	..	,,	..	132 90		1,196		..		..		..		..		..		..		132 90		1,196
,, maws	..	..	,,	..	10 37		435		..		..		..		..		..		..		10 37		435
,, oil	..	..	,,	..	17 20		103		..		..		..		..		..		..		17 20		103
,, salt	..	..	,,	..	1 85		11		..		..		0 70		4		..		..		2 55		15
,, shell	..	..	,,	..	..		..		0 10		1		..		..		..		..		0 10		1
Fungus	..	..	,,	..	13 80		649		..		..		773 77		37,367		84 37		3,965		871 94		41,981
Gall-nuts	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		228 60		2,286		163 2		1,630		391 62		3,916
Glass ware	..	..	,,	..	1 59		43		..		..		..		..		..		..		1 59		43
Glue	..	..	,,	..	48 61		267		..		..		..		..		..		..		48 61		267
Grass cloth, fine		..	,,	..	1 10		264		67 38		16,171		0 60		144		..		..		69 8		16,579
,, coarse		..	,,	..	..		..		421 77		42,177		484 24		48,424		80 68		8,068		986 69		98,669
Gypsum	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		220		88		220		88
Hams	..	..	,,	..	9 6		127		..		..		..		..		..		..		9 6		127
Hartall	..	..	,,	..	..		..		..		..		6 92		69		..		..		6 92		69
Hemp	..	..	,,	..	418 20		3,346		..		..		7,171 44		57,371		2,043 94		16,351		9,636 58		77,068
Hones	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..		..		..		..		..		2,300		460		2,300		460

Description of Goods.		Shanghae.		Kiu-kiang.		Hankow.		Hankow, by Rafts and Junks.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Honey	Piculs ..	5 4	124	..	..	86 31	1,696	..	..	91 35	1,820
Indigo, liquid	,, ..	..	..	..	..	188 30	1,130	..	..	188 20	1,130
Iron, pans	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,295	11,148	12,295	11,148
,, manufactured ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	37 90	284	1,202 12	9,016	1,240 2	9,300
,, unmanufactured ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,202 10	3,606	1,202 10	3,606
,, ware	,, ..	6 75	47	..	..	442 60	3,098	398 15	2,788	847 50	5,933
Joss ornaments ..	Pairs ..	50	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	15
,, sticks	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	8
Kittysols	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	27,806	3,367	12,443	1,498	40,249	4,860
Lacquered ware ..	Piculs ..	0 12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12	2
Lamps	Pieces ..	117	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	71
Lead, red	Piculs ..	5 70	114	..	..	5 46	109	..	..	11 16	223
,, white	,, ..	5 69	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 69	57
,, yellow	,, ..	..	..	..	..	9 68	144	..	..	9 68	144
Leather	,, ..	..	..	..	..	19 9	306	..	..	19 9	306
,, boots	Pairs ..	604	604	..	..	..	..	83	83	687	687
,, ware	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 74	154	7 74	154
Lichees, dried	,, ..	44 83	539	..	..	..	..	..	..	44 83	339
Lily-flowers	,, ..	0 75	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 75	4
Lotus-nuts	,, ..	37 73	676	3 29	56	332 53	9,911	105 90	1,869	679 45	12,512
Lungngan, dried ..	,, ..	311 38	5,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	311 38	5,128
,, pulp ..	,, ..	18 82	847	0 20	9	..	..	..	..	19 2	856
Mats, straw and rattan ..	Pieces ..	144	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	43
Matting, coir	Rolls ..	2	8	..	..	82	328	..	..	84	336
Medicine	Piculs ..	30 4	361	..	..	1,288 36	15,460	62 37	748	1,380 77	16,569
Melon-seeds	,, ..	37 20	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 20	372
Molasses	,, ..	1 50	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	6
Mushrooms	,, ..	69 43	2,307	0 6	1	..	..	..	..	69 49	2,308
Musk	,, ..	..	..	..	..	0 29	2,900	..	..	0 29	2,900
Mussels, dried	,, ..	100 20	2,504	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 20	2,504

Nankeens	,, ..	72	93	2,187	..		..	185	52	5,566	8	23	247	266	68	8,000
Needles	,, ..	..		..	0	89	89	..		..	..		..	0	89	89
Oars	,, ..	..		..	..		..	0	10	4	0	80	32	0	90	36
Oil, ground-nut ..	,, ..	0	60	4	..		..	..		..	..		..	0	60	4
,, pea	,, ..	44	25	309	..		..	..		..	..		..	42	25	309
,, tea	,, ..	..		..	..		..	82	39	660	42	67	341	125	6	1,001
,, wood	,, ..	6,693	29	100,399	..		..	60,670	48	910,048	8,920	8	133,802	76,283	85	1,144,249
Olives	,, ..	2		16	..		..	..		..	..		..	2		16
Olive seeds	,, ..	1	48	22	..		..	..		..	..		..	1	48	22
Opium, prepared ..	,, ..	..		..	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	41	..		..	..		..	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	41
,, trays	,, ..	2	44	122	..		..	..		..	..		..	2	44	122
Oranges, fresh ..	,, ..	29	10	87	..		..	..		..	..		..	29	10	87
,, preserved	,, ..	148	95	1,787	..		..	..		..	..		..	148	95	1,787
Oysters, dried ..	,, ..	2	35	47	..		..	..		..	..		..	2	35	47
Paint, green	,, ..	1		35	..		..	1	45	51	..		..	2	45	86
Paper, 1st quality ..	,, ..	376	62	3,271	451	49	6,321	953	84	13,354	258	67	3,622	2,040	62	28,508
,, 2nd quality ..	,, ..	20	80	87	590	20	3,246	743	34	3,727	285	25	1,461	1,639	59	8,521
,, oiled	,, ..	3	95	60	..		..	110	73	1,676	83	40	201	128	8	1,937
,, ware	,, ..	0	67	9	..		..	..		..	..		..	0	67	9
Pearl barley	,, ..	78	80	552	..		..	..		..	..		..	78	80	552
Persimmons	,, ..	57	25	400	..		..	..		..	..		..	57	25	400
Pepper, black	,, ..	46	11	470	..		..	..		..	..		..	46	11	470
Peel, orange	,, ..	1	8	21	..		..	..		..	..		..	1	8	41
Preserves	,, ..	111	57	1,116	..		..	..		..	4	80	48	116	37	1,164
Pillows, leather and rattan	Pieces ..	44		22	..		..	..		..	30		15	74		37
Pine-seeds	Piculs ..	15	37	37	..		..	..		..	..		..	15	37	37
Plums, black	,, ..	..		..	..		..	200	43	1,002	..		..	200	43	1,002
Potash	,, ..	..		..	..		..	5	70	51	..		..	5	70	51
Prawns, dried ..	,, ..	..		..	0	5	1	..		..	..		..	0	5	1
Rattans, split	,, ..	44	60	313	..		..	..		..	..		..	44	60	313
Rattan ware	,, ..	0	20	3	..		..	6	78	95	2	74	35	9	72	133
Resin	,, ..	..		..	..		..	127		636	104	5	520	231	25	1,150
Rhubarb	,, ..	..		..	..		..	82	34	2,859	..		..	82	34	2,059
Rice boxes	Pieces ..	..		..	..		..	..		..	3,909		1,368	3,909		1,368
,, red	Piculs ..	4	14	104	..		..	..		..	..		..	4	14	104
Rouge	,, ..	0	15	97	..		..	..		..	..		..	0	15	97

Description of Goods.		Shanghae.		Kiu-kiang.		Hankow.		Hankow, by Rafts and Junks.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Safflower	Piculs ..	9 6	815	..	..	298 89	26,899	19 5	1,714	327	29,428
Saffron	,, ..	5 17	620	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 17	620
Samshoo	,, ..	42 78	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	42 78	214
Sea-blubber	,, ..	6 50	33	..	..	..	..	8	40	14 50	73
Shoes, common ..	Pairs ..	130	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	65
,, satin	,, ..	569	853	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	853
Shrimps, salted ..	Piculs ..	1 90	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 90	31
Silk piece goods ..	,, ..	6 79	3,735	0 3	16	..	..	..	..	6 82	3,751
,, raw	,, ..	15	4,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4,600
,, Szechuen ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	188 72	66,052	6 56	2,296	195 28	68,348
Skins, fox	Pieces ..	11	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	50
,, sheep	,, ..	10	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	55
Soap, native	Piculs ..	75 68	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 68	529
Soot	,, ..	..	..	..	..	213 91	1,711	47 68	269	261 77	1,960
Soy	,, ..	4 70	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 70	9
Steel	,, ..	..	..	..	..	1 20	24	..	..	1 20	24
Stockings, cotton ..	Pairs ..	500	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	100
,, woollen ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	7,260	2,541	..	..	7,260	2,541
Sugar, brown	Piculs ..	20,367 27	101,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,367 27	101,837
,, candy	,, ..	785 53	7,855	..	..	..	..	..	..	785 53	7,855
,, white	,, ..	12,681 77	88,772	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,681 77	88,772
Tallow, animal ..	,, ..	..	..	..	..	92 50	925	..	..	92 50	925
,, vegetable ..	,, ..	976 7	13,657	27 25	381	14,496 26	202,948	3,946 81	55,254	19,446 39	272,240
Timber, beams ..	Pieces ..	16	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	160
,, planks, hardwood	Sq. feet ..	2,057	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,057	103
,, planks, soft wood	,, ..	100	3	..	..	..	..	429,415	10,736	429,515	10,739
,, spars and poles ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	313,818	627,636	313,818	627,636
Tin ware	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	0 80	16	..	..	0 80	16
Tobacco, leaf	,, ..	160 40	1,283	6,007 67	48,062	1,590 1	12,721	980 35	7,843	8,738 43	69,909
,, prepared ..	,, ..	48 37	1,107	2 40	61	4,616 9	116,765	89 23	2,383	4,756 9	120,316

,, stems	..	..	,,	..	..		3	99	12	..	..	..	..	3	99	12
Varnish	..	..	,,	..	..		27	90	837	585	79	20,358	3	50	126	617	19	21,321
Vegetables, salted	..	..	,,	..	1	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	56	2
Vermilion	..	..	,,	..	26	63	1,332	..	..	15	48	774	7	98	399	50	9	2,505
Vinegar	..	..	,,	..	2		66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		66
Walnuts	..	..	,,	..	5	20	31	..	..	11	60	70	..	..	..	16	80	101
Wax, white	..	..	,,	..	..		..	..	..	370	19	18,310	72	81	3,740	443		22,250
,, yellow	..	..	,,	..	1	76	70	..	..	..		..	..		..	1	76	70
Wood, coffin	..	..	Pieces	..	..		..	202	202	9,453		9,453	..		..	9,655		9,655
,, mangrove bark	..	..	Piculs	..	..		..	..	..	..		..	43	34	867	43	34	867
,, ware	..	..	,,	..	3	41	35	..	..	1	62	45	7	94	79	15	97	159
Total	..	..	..	..			367,188	..	118,023	..		1,613,162	..		946,356	..		3,044,729
Treasure	..	..	..	..			108,423	..	592,845	..		844,024	..		..	..		1,545,292
Total	..	..	..	..			475,611		710,868	..		2,457,186	..		946,356	..		4,590,021

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

FROM

HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS

IN

CHINA AND JAPAN.

1865.

(In continuation of Reports presented in July 1866.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1866.

LONDON:
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1866.

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No. 15.

Consul Swinhoe to Sir R. Alcock.—(Received July 10.)

Sir, *Taiwan, Takow Office, February 28, 1866.*

I HAVE been called away with so little notice to relieve Mr. Pedder at Amoy that I have not been able to devote so much time and attention to the Trade Returns as I could have wished. I must therefore ask your Excellency's indulgence for any shortcomings that may be apparent. The Tables I have now the honour to inclose are six in number.

In Nos. 3 and 4 I have confined myself to British trade. No. 6 gives a summary of the entire foreign trade, drawn up from the Report of the Maritime Customs. No. 5, from the same source, shows the entirety of the foreign vessels registered in the Custom-houses at Takow and Taiwan for the whole year. No. 1 is taken from the register in the Consulate Office at Takow, and No. 2 from that kept at the Taiwan office, from the date of its establishment to the close of the year (three months). The latter is somewhat imperfect, but this, I trust, is pardonable in a new office. The Customs' Returns differ from ours in indicating a less number of British vessels at Taiwan and Takow than the united number given in our two Returns (1 and 2), that for Taiwan being only for three months. But this is easily explained by the fact that, whereas our port regulations require vessels to report within twenty-four hours of their arrival, the Customs allow them forty-eight hours; and vessels not remaining for that time, though reported through the Consulate, are not entered in the Customs books.

The employment of British bottoms, it will be seen, is on the increase, but not to such an extent as one could hope. The total foreign tonnage shows a fair increase, as also does the foreign trade (6), notwithstanding that the prohibition on the export of rice has continued in force throughout the year, exception having been only made in favour of vessels provided with passes from the high authorities at Foo-chow.

The high tone I assumed towards the mandarins against their determined embargo on rice was not approved of at Peking, so I had to slide out of the false position I had been gradually carried into; and I fear that, on this question, the mandarins have been since taking an unjust advantage of our leniency. The present chief civil authority of Formosa, Ting Taou-tae, bears an implacable hatred towards foreigners, and is immovable by courteous diplomacy. He trembles, however, as I have already apprised your Excellency, at the sight of a large man-of-war. I have in all matters found him a hard man to deal with. I trust my successor will manage more successfully. I have contested long for British interests in Formosa, and not entirely without fruits; but the want of a harbour at Taiwan, and the distance of Taiwan city from Takow have presented serious difficulties, to battle with which requires a person endowed with a stronger constitution than I can boast of; to make the frequent passage between Takow and Taiwan the Consul should be a sailor, and to make the journey overland by chair or on horseback he must be able to leave without fear of bad effects of a tropical sun. The climate of South Formosa is hot for nearly the entire year.

At Taiwan, large and storied hongs are procurable by Europeans at a low rental, but at Takow the residents are wretchedly housed. This is, however, being gradually remedied.

The currency of South Formosa, I neglected to state in my last year's Report, is at 6·8 or 680 taels to every 1,000 dollars, the dollars, moreover, being weighed in what the Chinese call "small scales," or at about 1 per cent. short of the 6·8 full weight, according to the Canton Government

scales. Merchants tell me that a loss is always quoted from Amoy on dollars exported thither.

Hemp.—Under this head are classed both grass-cloth fibre and jute, the former being a much more valuable article than the latter, and yet the same rate of duty is charged according to the Tariff for both. This unjust levy leads the Chinese shippers of jute to engage for its freight Chinese junks, thereby escaping duty altogether, greatly to the detriment of the interests of foreign vessels. The Customs' Commissioner at Takow is, I believe, applying to his chief to try and obtain a reduction in the duty on jute.

Cassia Lignea.—I have seen specimens of a species of *cinnamomum* from the mountains interior of this neighbourhood. The natives use the branches of the tree for fuel, not having yet learnt apparently the market value of the bark.

Before closing this somewhat hurried Report on last year's British trade in South Formosa, I must point to the wealth stored in the little-known mountainous interior. I have not long returned from a ten days' visit into the heart of this country. Passing through Petaon (the city of Fung-shan-hien), I struck the bank of the Tiung-kung River, and then followed up the river in a north-north-west direction towards the centre of the island. The mountains attained by this river are covered with timber, and abound with huge masses of out-cropping blue slate. On a hill side not far from the river's bank I visited a hole which emitted inflammable gas, thus probably indicating the presence of petroleum at a depth beneath the soil. Coal, I am told, also occurs in the same neighbourhood. The hills round about appear to me eminently fitted for the cultivation of coffee, and on this score I have some right to an opinion, as I took particular pains to observe the requirements of coffee planting when visiting the plantations at Candy (Ceylon) on my way out from England in 1863. The river supplies, by means of rafts and boats of light draught, an exit to the sea about thirteen miles below Takow. It would too greatly expand this despatch, and indeed I have not now the required time, to give a detailed sketch of this visit of inspection and observation into the charming interior of this green clad island. I will, however, at some future date endeavour to lay before your Excellency the information I have gained. A French gentleman, about the close of the year, travelled from Taiwan to Tamsuy overland and returned. When asked what he thought of Formosa, he shrugged his shoulders, and replied that "it might be covered with a handkerchief." He spoke of the cultivated plains and the lower hills; he had not seen the mountains.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE.

Inclosures in No. 15.

Returns of Trade at the Ports of Taiwan and Takow, during the Year 1865.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Takow during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Port of Registry.	Official Number.
1864				1865		Dollars.	1865		Dollars.	T. m. c. c.		
6	Elfin (steamer) ...	Thomas... ...	174	...	... ...	...	Jan. 5	Yokohama	10,336	346 5 4 0	Liverpool ...	42,955
7	Wild Wave	Beckett ...	159	...	... ...	...	10	Taiwan	...	... ...	... ...	...
1865												
1	Yeun-tze-fu (steamer)	Stocks	315	Jan. 7	Amoy	15,919	16	Foo-chow	13,132	393 5 8 4	Glasgow ...	47,847
2	Union (steamer) ...	Wilson	204	12	Foo-chow	11,600	12	Hong Kong	21,000	...	... ...	...
3	Pearl...	Marland ...	132	21	Ningpo	6,600	Feb. 6	Ningpo	6,137	162 0 7 0	Hong Kong ...	41,242
4	Clio	Cargill	130	31	Hong Kong	3,297	7	Tamsuy...	575	84 4 7 8	Liverpool ...	42,176
5	Leila	Rapson	266	Feb. 4	Amoy	464	18	Amoy	18,138	566 3 0 7	London	29,021
6	Roseneath	Kiolseth ...	227	17	Ditto	...	March 16	Ditto	5,167	137 1 7 0	Hong Kong ...	17,352
7	Dodo	Kock	113	March 3	Ditto	11,297	14	Ningpo	6,891	395 9 6 2	Ditto	38,927
8	Rubicon	Hoseason ...	190	8	Ditto	10,388	17	Shanghae	19,058	535 2 3 5	Melbourne ...	43,312
9	Clio	Cargill	130	11	Tamsuy...	...	11	Hong Kong	...	...	Liverpool ...	42,176
10	Liau	Gall	30	24	Swatow...	...	28	Newchwang	...	...	Swatow	Prov. cert.
11	Salamander	Roper	106	25	Amoy viâ Taiwan ...	3,500	26	Hong Kong	12,000	...	Hong Kong ...	41,235
12	Pearl...	Prain	132	April 12	Ningpo...	...	April 19	Amoy	7,273	18 1 8 0	Ditto	41,242
13	Salamander	Roper	106	17	Hong Kong	23,447	18	Amoy viâ Taiwan ...	...	1,148 8 0 0	Ditto	41,235
14	Roseneath	Kiolseth ...	227	29	Amoy viâ Taiwan ...	10,781	June 19	Amoy	8,835	278 8 9 9	Ditto	17,352
15	Wild Wave	Beckett ...	159	May 5	Amoy	...	May 6	Swatow...	...	...	London	4,400
16	Dodo	Kock	113	10	Ditto	956	22	Amoy	2,313	63 5 2 9	Hong Kong ...	38,927
17	Salamander	Roper	106	19	Ditto	20,000	27	Hong Kong	42,000	...	Ditto	41,235
18	Britain's Pride ...	Westwater ...	143	25	Ditto	13,220	June 6	Ningpo	11,047	315 6 0 0	Ditto	23,476
19	Blairmore	Cargill	223	June 4	Hong Kong	14,741	27	Amoy	12,708	188 0 6 2	Glasgow	43,694
20	Salamander	Roper	106	13	Ditto	110,005	20	Ditto	78,005	80 0 8 0	Hong Kong ...	41,235
21	Island Queen ...	Bartlett... ...	120	July 1	Foo-chow	...	July 2	Tamsuy...	...	...	Liverpool ...	42,637
22	Dodo	Ebert	113	4	Amoy	549	...	... ...	...	3 3 7 9	Hong Kong ...	38,927
23	Child of the Ocean ...	Moor	83·72	13	Ditto	7,500	Aug. 2	Amoy	4,989	101 9 6 0	Bristol	45,714
24	Pearl...	Look	45	...	At Takow	...	July 20	Ditto	...	...	Taiwan	Prov. cert.
25	Salamander	Roper	106	23	Tamsuy	50,000	26	Hong Kong viâ Taiwan	70,000	...	Hong Kong ...	41,235
26	Salamander	Roper	106	Aug. 15	Hong Kong	61,376	Aug. 19	Tamsuy...	30,110	10 1 0 0	Ditto	41,235
27	Child of the Ocean ...	Moor	83·72	22	Amoy	3,893	Sept. 15	Japan	...	33 1 1 9	Bristol	45,714
28	Kien-foo Hong ...	Olsen	288	Sept. 4	Swatow...	6,647	Oct. 18	Swatow...	...	13 1 1 2	Singapore ...	40,865
29	Salamander	Roper	106	16	Tamsuy viâ Taiwan ...	49,730	Sept. 16	Hong Kong	79,270	...	Hong Kong ...	41,235
30	Pearl...	Ebert	85	22	Amoy	14,570	27	Taiwan	...	12 2 1 8	Ditto	48,347
31	Pearl...	Ebert	85	22	Kemtry...	...	28	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	48,347
32	Pearl...	Ebert	85	Oct. 2	Ditto	...	Oct. 2	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	48,347
33	Vulcan (steamer) ...	Randall ...	130	16	Amoy viâ Taiwan ...	4,346	18	Ditto	7,598	30 4 8 6	London	48,747

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Port of Registry.	Official Number.
1865				1865		Dollars.	1865		Dollars.	T. m. c. c.		
34	Vulcan (steamer) ...	Randall ...	130	Oct. 29	Amoy	30,934	Nov. 1	Taiwan	40,500	49 7 3 7	London	48,747
35	Pearl	Ebert	85	30	Amoy viâ Taiwan ...	8,438	6	Ditto	1,420	26 7 7 7	Hong Kong ...	48,347
36	Vulcan (steamer) ...	Randall ...	130	Nov. 7	Amoy	13,427	9	Amoy	1,030	16 4 0 9	London	48,747
37	Madge	Enseve	134	14	Hong Kong	17,500	15	Taiwan	10,000	540 0 0 0	Hong Kong ...	48,328
38	Vulcan (steamer) ...	Randall ...	130	22	Amoy viâ Taiwan ...	11,884	24	Tamsuy	5,000	64 8 3 3	London	48,747
39	Gleam	Cameron ...	291	28	Hong Kong	27,525	30	Taiwan	11,342	274 0 0 0	Ditto	27,205
40	Bobtail Nag	Fox	170	28	Amoy	5,000	Dec. 1	Kelung	1,500	...	Ditto	48,018
41	Vulcan	Randall ...	130	Dec. 7	Tamsuy	725	9	Amoy	15,000	...	Ditto	48,747
42	Mary Jane	Dunlop	152	22	Amoy	15,938	...	... ...	...	...	Hong Kong ...	48,342
			6,287·41			586,197			552,374	5,880 6 2 6		

Arrived: 42 vessels; 9 in ballast, of 1,013 tons burden; 33, of 4,941 tons, with cargoes valued at 586,197 dollars. Departed: 43 vessels; 13 in ballast, of 1,461 tons burden; 30, of 4,674 tons, with cargoes valued at 552,374 dollars. Total tonnage arrived at Takow, 5,954; total departed from Takow, 6,135. Total dues and duties, 5,880 taels 6 m. 2 c. 6 c.

British Consulate, Taiwan, Takow Office, February 28, 1866. (Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British Vessels that Entered and Cleared at the Port of Taiwan, from the 1st October (date of establishing Consulate Office at Taiwan) to the 31st December, 1865. (Furnished by Mr. Thomas Watters, Assistant in charge of the Taiwan Office.)

No.	Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Master.	Arrived.	Whence.	Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Cargo.	Official Number and Port of Registry.
1	Pearl	85	Ebert	Oct. 2	Takow	Opium	Oct. 7	Amoy	Treasure	Hong Kong. 48,347
2	Vulcan (steamer) ...	130	Randall	15	Amoy	Sundries	16	Takow	Original	London ... 48,747
3	Ditto	130	Ditto	19	Takow	Ditto	19	Amoy	Treasure and fruit ...	Ditto ... 48,747
4	Pearl	85	Ebert	28	Amoy	Opium and sundries	29	Takow	Part of original ...	Hong Kong. 48,347
5	Vulcan (steamer) ...	130	Randall	Nov. 3	Takow	Ditto	Nov. 3	Amoy	Treasure	London ... 48,747
6	Ditto	130	Ditto	6	Amoy	Ditto	6	Takow	Opium and sundries	Ditto ... 48,747
7	Pearl	85	Ebert	8	Takow	Ditto	11	Amoy	Hemp	Hong Kong. 48,347
8	William	210	Foote	10	Ningpo	Sundries	Dec. 18	Ditto	Sundries	Jersey ... 11,372
9	Cleopatra	186	Young	13	Amoy	Ditto	...	... ...	... ...	London ... 7,170
10	Vulcan (steamer) ...	130	Randall	21	Ditto	Opium and sundries	Nov. 21	Takow	Part of original ...	Ditto ... 48,747
11	Ditto	130	Ditto	25	Takow	Ditto	27	Tamsuy	Treasure	Ditto ... 48,747
12	Gleam	291	Cameron	Dec. 1	Ditto	Ditto	Dec. 2	Tamsuy and Kelung	Opium	Ditto ... 27,205
13	Pearl	85	Ebert	15	Amoy	Opium	16	Takow	Ballast	Hong Kong. 48,347
		1,807								

Arrived during the three months, 13 vessels of 1,807 tons, all with cargo; and departed 12 vessels, 1, of 85 tons, in ballast, the rest, of 1,536 tons, with cargo.

British Consulate, Taiwan, Taiwan Office, February 28, 1866. (Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—TABLE of Imports into the Port of Takow (Formosa), imported in 33 British Vessels of 4,941 tons, during the Year 1865.

Denomination of Goods.	Countries and Ports whence Imported.	Quantities.	Value.
			Dols.
Bicho de mar	Tamsuy, Kelung, Hong Kong, and the Coast Ports.	2 piculs.	68
Birds' nests		63 catties.	567
Bees' wax		2 piculs.	377
Brass buttons		1·14 piculs.	80
Bricks		69,300 pieces.	370
Camlets		440 ,,	803
Cassia		1·34 piculs.	40
Cherry brandy		11 cases.	110
Coir rope		9·84 piculs.	118
Coal		90 tons.	1,800
Cottons, coloured		22 pieces.	143
Dates		60 piculs.	180
Dried fish		3 ,,	43
Dyed brocades		134 pieces.	643
Fire-crackers		1 case.	12
Fire-wood		75 piculs.	225
Ginseng		570 ,,	570
Glass		14 cases.	66
Gunpowder		100 lbs.	15
Hemp bags		58,441 pieces.	9,488
Iron		73·08 piculs.	8
Long ells		12 pieces.	122
Mangrove bark		6·78 piculs.	12
Mirrors		.. ..	658
Muskets		15 pieces.	75
Nankeens		474 ,,	11,170
Opium		736 chests.	373,000
Paper, 1st quality		33·12 piculs.	714
,, 2nd ditto		41·97 ,,	420
Planks		129 ,,	20
Poles		60 pieces.	48
Peas		320 piculs.	960
Persimmon cakes		8·57 piculs.	85
Rice		2,057 ,,	6,225
Saltpetre		200 bags.	3,000
Shell fish		17·14 piculs.	504
Sugar		182 ,,	728
Shirtings, grey		59 pieces.	320
,, white		100 ,,	650
Samshoo		16 catties.	3
Stores		70 cases.	3,000
Tobacco, native		286·75 piculs.	18,273
Treasure		.. ..	99,200
Turkey reds		1,200 pieces.	4,900
Tiles		33,000 ,,	59
T-cloths		100 ,,	600
Wheat		400 piculs.	1,040
Wines, foreign		4 cases.	40
Vermilion		1·20 piculs.	90
Miscellaneous, or chow-chow cargo .		.. ..	44,555
Total	.. ..	.. ..	586,197

British Consulate, Taiwan,
Takow Office, February 28, 1866.
(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—TABLE of Exports from the Port of Takow (Formosa), Exported in 30 British Vessels of 4,674 tons, during the Year 1865.

Denomination of Goods.	Countries and Ports whither Exported.	Quantities.	Value.
			Dols.
Cherry brandy (re-exports) ..		11 cases.	110
Ground nuts		910·91 piculs.	4,163
Ditto cakes		36·54 piculs.	4,547
Hemp	Tamsuy,	98·32 ,,	1,070
Lungngans	Kelung,	158·39 ,,	534
Opium (re-exports to Formosa ports)	Taiwan,	272 chests.	136,000
Paper, 1st quality	Hong Kong,	62·65 piculs.	1,400
Peas, green	Japan,	370·37 ,,	1,058
Rice	and the	22,820 ,,	32,022
Sesame seed	Coast Ports.	148 ,,	750
Sugar, brown		654·78 ,,	2,619
,, white	The re-exports	38·75 ,,	310
Straw hats	are chiefly	200 pieces.	24
Tobacco	to the ports	13·15 piculs.	428
Treasure	in Formosa.	.. ..	245,130
Wax, Japan (re-exports)		2·20 piculs.	200
Miscellaneous, or chow-chow cargo and re-exports		.. ..	122,009
Total	.. ..	.. ..	552,374

British Consulate, Taiwan,
Takow Office, February 28, 1866.
(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 5.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping Arrived at, and Departed from, the Ports of Takow and Taiwan (Formosa), during the Year ending December 31, 1865, with Amount of Duties under each Flag.

(Taken from the Report of His Imperial Majesty's Commissioner of Customs at Taiwan.)

	Arrived.						Departed.						Total Amount of Dues and Duties.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	T.	M.	C.	C.
British	37	5,557	5	549	42	6,106	32	5,090	12	1,356	44	6,446	22,135	5	3	8
American	11	1,308	2	276	13	1,584	11	1,273	1	138	12	1,411	693	0	5	6
Bremen	20	4,928	..	..	20	4,928	17	4,025	4	955	21	4,980	4,732	9	8	2
Danish	20	3,388	3	441	23	3,829	20	3,353	2	306	22	3,659	5,704	0	2	9
Dutch	3	705	..	..	3	705	3	780	1	210	4	990	308	3	4	5
French	4	1,066	..	..	4	1,066	6	1,592	..	..	6	1,592	2,168	6	3	1
Hamburgh	20	4,850	5	1,035	25	5,885	21	4,986	5	1,074	26	6,060	10,231	0	6	1
Hawaiian	1	150	..	..	1	150	1	150	..	..	1	150	344	9	9	1
Hanoverian	10	1,401	..	..	10	1,401	9	1,288	2	238	11	1,526	4,274	3	4	9
Norwegian	2	436	1	200	3	636	4	854	..	..	4	854	2,135	6	8	1
Prussian	4	826	..	..	4	826	4	809	..	..	4	809	2,128	6	6	2
Portuguese	2	226	1	113	3	339	3	339	..	..	3	339	54	1	0	4
Spanish	1	193	..	..	1	193	1	193	..	..	1	193	77	2	0	0
Total	135	25,034	17	2,614	152	27,648	132	24,732	27	4,277	159	29,009	54,988	6	2	9

British Consulate, Taiwan, Takow Office, February 28, 1866.

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 6.)—SUMMARY of the entire Foreign Trade at the Ports of Takow and Taiwan (Formosa), for the Year ended December 31, 1865.

(Drawn up from Report of His Imperial Majesty's Commissioner of Customs at Taiwan.)

	Hong Kong.	Japan.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Foo-chow.	Ningpo.	Shanghae.	Tamsuy.	Che-foo.	Tien-tsin.	Total.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Value of Import trade—											
Foreign goods imported	403,408	5,648	118	556,970	70	20,060	18,796	..	..	..	1,005,070
Native produce . ..	..	..	529	321,947	29,218	176,512	39,641	3,421	..	..	571,268
Treasure	3,000	25,000	..	95,194	6,100	..	..	..	..	..	129,294
Total	406,408	30,648	647	974,111	35,388	196,572	58,437	3,421	..	..	1,705,632
Value of Export trade—											
Native produce . ..	..	9,536	..	234,469	32,522	547,007	19,058	19,097	152,817	58,746	1,073,252
Treasure	96,000	..	..	211,235	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	309,735
Value of Re-exports—											
Foreign goods . ..	15,000	800	..	48,007	..	2,914	..	79,447	..	..	146,168
Total	111,000	10,336	..	493,711	32,522	549,921	19,058	101,044	152,817	58,746	1,529,155
Grand total ..	517,408	40,984	647	1,467,822	67,910	746,493	77,495	104,465	152,817	58,746	3,234,787

Total foreign trade for the year, estimated at 3,234,787 dollars, equivalent, at 4*s.* 7*d.* the dollar, to 741,305*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

British Consulate, Taiwan, Takow Office, February, 28, 1866.

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

No. 16.

Consul Swinhoe to Sir R. Alcock.—(*Received July* 9.)

Sir, *Amoy, May* 1, 1866.

On taking over charge on the 4th ultimo I set Mr. Solbé, the Assistant at this Consulate, to work on the Trade Returns for the port of Amoy for last year. Mr. Solbé has worked hard, and much out of office hours, to get these Returns completed by the required time, and I trust that your Excellency will consider that they are satisfactory. I have now the honour to inclose the result of his labours. It comprises the following seven Tables:—

Table No. 1. Particulars of British shipping.
Table No. 2. Imports in British vessels.
Table No. 3. Exports in British vessels.
Table No. 4. Re-exports in British vessels.
Table No. 5. Summary of British and foreign trade.
Table No. 6. Direct and indirect trade in British vessels.
Table No. 7. Summary of foreign shipping.

Table No. 5 shows what a large proportion of the total foreign trade has been done in British bottoms; and Table No. 7 that the number of British vessels that entered the port during the year exceeds the entirety of vessels under other flags. Both these results are extremely gratifying and satisfactory.

The other Tables compiled by Mr. Solbé, with much praiseworthy care, speak for themselves.

I have not had time during my short term of office at Amoy to learn enough of its trade to enable me to offer any remarks worthy of your Excellency's perusal. I will endeavour to make up for this shortcoming when I have the pleasure of waiting upon you with the Returns of the present year.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE.

Inclosure in No. 16.

Returns of Trade at the Port of Amoy during the Year 1865.

Table 1.

Vessels which Entered at the close of the Year 1864 and Cleared in 1865. (Compiled from Customs Trade Returns.)

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.
1864				1864		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
226	Welcome	Holland ...	281	Oct. 2	Sidney	270 0 0 0	Mar. 15	Hong Kong ...	...	125 9 0 0	30,602	Bombay
251	Brothers	Schumann ...	214	27	Newchwang ...	1,922 8 4 0	Jan. 31	Singapore... ...	3,039 9 6 0	237 5 9 8	40,835	Singapore.
253	Roscneath	Kiolseth ...	227	29	Tang-chow-foo...	3,942 4 6 0	Feb. 14	Takow	...	129 5 9 3	17,352	Hong Kong.
254	Whampoa	Langlois ...	370	29	Che-foo... ...	261 9 0 9	Jan. 10	Singapore... ...	4,240 0 2 0	430 9 3 9	41,435	Penang.
263	Inchinnan	Lefevre... ...	527	Nov. 7	Shanghae ...	861 2 8 0	4	Ditto	8,766 5 0 0	440 9 0 5	12,762	Singapore.
268	Japan	Green	182	9	Tamsuy... ...	75 8 0 0	Feb. 16	Ditto	1,136 7 8 0	129 6 3 9	40,830	Ditto.
272	Saint Jean	Hausenberg ...	354	15	Ningpo	95 4 8 0	11	Ditto	...	9,196 5 4 0	40,744	Ditto.
274	Lightfoot	Look	88	17	Put back ...	...	May 10	Sold to Chinese ...	...	...	...	...
291	Fear not	Cuthbert ...	354	Dec. 7	Yokohama ...	...	Jan. 7	Singapore... ...	708 0 0 0	177 0 0 0	2,179	Newcastle.
305	Yeun-tze-fu	Stocks	315	28	Foo-chow ...	...	3	Takow	2,924 5 8 0	146 2 2 9	47,847	Glasgow.

Return of British Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Port of Amoy during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

1865				1865			1865					
1	Cannata	Armstrong ...	514	Jan. 5	Hong Kong ...	18,617 8 8 0	Jan. 26	Rangoon	...	1,136 4 9 4	1,219	Liverpool.
2	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	6	Foo-chow ...	402 8 4 0	6	Swatow	90 4 6 0	4 5 2 3	41,190	Hong Kong.
3	Peking	Soames... ...	759	6	Ditto	235 5 2 0	6	Ditto	895 5 2 0	44 7 7 6	31,183	London.
4	Undine	Baker	386	7	Swatow... ...	1,667 1 0 0	7	Foo-chow	2,597 3 6 0	206 2 3 3	43,939	Hong Kong.
5	Azof	Gillson	476	8	Ditto	21,828 6 4 0	9	Ditto	1,180 8 8 0	1,117 0 1 5	7,509	London.
6	Undine	Baker	386	12	Foo-chow ...	1,135 6 4 0	12	Swatow	615 8 0 0	31 8 7 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
7	Andes	Thomsett ...	401	11	Shanghae ...	3,605 2 4 0	20	Singapore... ...	444 9 2 0	28 3 7 1	41,263	Ditto.
8	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	15	Swatow ...	16,602 4 8 0	16	Foo-chow	1,238 7 2 0	877 8 4 0	41,190	Ditto.
9	Ellen Radford ...	Evans	307	15	Che-foo ...	8 1 4 0	21	Che-foo	...	0 4 0 7	6,959	Liverpool.
10	Chanticleer	Wood	380	16	Hong Kong ...	...	16	Ningpo	8,966 3 0 0	448 3 1 5	44,808	Glasgow.
11	Azof	Gillson	476	16	Foo-chow ...	1,143 9 6 0	16	Swatow	2,152 8 2 0	109 7 9 7	7,509	London.
12	Japan	Smith	332	17	Sourabaya ...	5,234 1 0 0	March 9	Samarang... ...	42,817 0 2 0	2,535 3 5 6	...	Melbourne.
13	Peking	Soames... ...	759	18	Swatow ...	3,494 3 0 0	Jan. 18	Foo-chow	808 3 0 0	206 2 9 9	31,183	London.
14	Yeun-tze-fu	Stocks	315	18	Foo-chow ...	..	19	Ditto	2,208 4 8 0	110 4 2 4	47,847	Glasgow.
15	Undine	Baker	386	21	Swatow ...	90,166 0 0 0	21	Ditto	271 6 0 0	4,504 0 5 7	43,939	Hong Kong.
16	Leila	Rapson	266	21	Ningpo	208 5 2 0	30	Takow	...	2 9 2 6	29,021	London.
17	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	23	Foo-chow ...	469 4 6 0	23	Swatow	1,949 3 0 0	97 4 6 5	41,190	Hong Kong.
18	Light of the Age ...	Porter	1,287	23	Hong Kong ...	...	March 9	Honduras... ...	...	...	24,610	London.
19	Peking	Soames... ...	759	23	Foo-chow ...	...	Jan. 23	Swatow	495 0 4 0	24 7 5 2	31,183	Ditto.
20	Undine	Baker	386	26	Ditto	8 2 0 0	26	Ditto	40 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	43,939	Hong Kong.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.
1865				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
21	Azof	Gillson	476	Jan. 31	Swatow ...	29,322 0 2 0	Jan. 31	Foo-chow	7,206 0 0 0	1,826 4 0 1	7,509	London.
22	Chanticleer	Wood	380	Feb. 1	Shanghae ...	...	Feb. 1	Swatow	...	...	44,808	Glasgow.
23	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	2	Swatow ...	6,056 4 0 0	2	Foo-chow	...	302 8 2 0	41,190	Hong Kong.
24	Nightingale	Brown	239	4	Che-foo ...	2,201 1 8 0	March 8	Macao	476 5 0 0	35 6 4 7	46,532	Melbourne.
25	Azof	Gillson	476	6	Foo-chow ...	...	Feb. 7	Swatow	644 3 0 0	32 2 1 5	7,509	London.
26	Undine	Baker	386	7	Swatow ...	6,866 0 2 0	8	Foo-chow	291 2 4 0	342 4 7 5	43,939	Hong Kong.
27	Peking	Soames	759	7	Ditto	20,154 1 4 0	8	Ditto	252 0 0 0	1,015 5 6 4	31,183	London.
28	Salamander	Roper	106	7	Tamsuy... ...	...	10	Tamsuy	...	...	41,231	Hong Kong.
29	Feloong	Sargent.. ...	260	9	Foo-chow ...	970 7 6 0	9	Swatow	3,248 7 2 0	202 2 1 6	41,190	Ditto.
30	Gerard	Quick	410	9	Shanghae ...	...	10	Hong Kong ...	...	...	44,777	Liverpool.
31	Dodo	Kock	113	10	Hong Kong ...	2,181 6 0 0	24	Takow	...	120 3 8 0	38,927	Hong Kong.
32	Chanticleer	Wood	380	12	Swatow ...	30,583 0 4 0	14	Foo-chow	8,329 0 0 0	1,945 6 0 2	44,808	Glasgow.
33	Undine	Pitman	386	13	Foo-chow ...	110 7 0 0	13	Swatow	...	...	43,939	Hong Kong.
34	Peking	Soames	759	13	Ditto	...	13	Ditto	...	...	31,183	London.
35	Shoey Leen	Mann	492	17	Hong Kong ...	...	18	Foo-chow	706 5 0 0	35 3 2 5	47,384	Ditto.
36	Azof	Gillson	476	18	Swatow ...	85,261 7 4 0	18	Ditto	4,082 2 2 0	4,434 5 7 4	7,509	Ditto.
37	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	18	Ditto	23,279 0 0 0	18	Ditto	1,440 3 4 0	1,230 4 6 4	41,190	Hong Kong.
38	Union	Wilson	204	21	Ditto	36,360 0 0 0	22	Ditto	2,651 9 0 0	1,950 5 9 5	25,117	London.
39	Rubicon	Hoseason ...	198	21	Che-foo ...	1,871 7 8 0	March 4	Takow	605 0 8 0	110 0 6 4	43,312	Melbourne.
40	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	23	Foo-chow ...	31 7 0 0	Feb. 24	Swatow	1,027 2 8 0	52 2 6 1	41,190	Hong Kong.
41	Dodo	Kock	113	25	...	...	25	Takow	...	...	38,927	Ditto.
42	Azof	Gillson	476	25	Foo-chow ...	62 9 4 0	25	Swatow	694 9 0 0	35 0 9 3	7,509	London.
43	Undine	Pitman	386	26	Swatow ...	7,474 5 8 0	27	Foo-chow	563 2 0 0	391 0 4 8	43,939	Hong Kong.
44	Gorilla	Call	85	25	Foo-chow ...	...	27	Swatow	...	...	...	...
45	Leila	Rapson	266	28	Takow	391 4 2 0	March 18	Ningpo	1,053 5 2 0	553 6 5 9	29,021	London.
46	Chanticleer	Wood	380	March 1	Shanghae ...	136 7 2 0	1	Swatow	...	0 5 3 2	44,808	Glasgow.
47	Peking	Soames	759	2	Swatow ...	31,273 2 2 0	2	Foo-chow	3,261 2 0 0	1,720 5 3 0	31,183	London.
48	Undine	Pitman	386	4	Foo-chow ...	314 7 0 0	6	Swatow	3,767 6 0 0	203 6 7 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
49	Marianne	Eames	192	7	Ningpo	...	10	Hong Kong ...	...	...	26,043	Bristol.
50	Azof	Gillson	476	7	Swatow ...	690 0 8 0	7	Foo-chow	13,029 0 8 0	678 5 4 0	7,509	London.
51	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	7	Ditto	19,457 2 8 0	7	Ditto	3,797 5 0 0	1,144 7 0 2	41,190	Hong Kong.
52	Peking	Soames	759	8	Foo-chow ...	93 0 2 0	8	Swatow	62 3 8 0	4 1 5 9	31,183	London.
53	Sir Isaac Newton ...	Faxe	406	9	Ningpo	...	25	Manila	265 0 0 0	13 2 6 0	17,586	Jersey.
54	Warrior	Turnbull ...	397	10	Ditto	810 0 0 0	14	Singapore... ...	...	2 2 8 9	45,736	Whitby.
55	Chanticleer	Wood	380	12	Swatow ...	13,031 9 4 0	14	Ningpo	3,539 9 6 0	817 5 0 4	44,808	Glasgow.
56	Cadiz...	Browne... ...	481	12	Ditto	12,116 9 6 0	13	Foo-chow	2,024 8 4 0	707 1 4 0	31,155	London.
57	Azof	Gillson	476	12	Foo-chow ...	3,600 0 0 0	13	Swatow	4,497 6 2 0	404 8 8 1	7,509	Ditto.
58	Dumbarton	Vincent... ...	944	12	Hong Kong ...	...	13	Shanghae	415 8 2 0	20 7 9 1	48,730	London.
59	Salamander	Roper	106	15	Tamsuy... ...	159 0 0 0	18	Takow	...	...	41,235	Hong Kong.
60	Ellen Radford ...	Evans	307	14	Che-foo ...	3,166 9 8 0	20	Che-foo	1,249 1 2 0	69 0 8 2	6,959	Liverpool.
61	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	17	Tamsuy... ...	17 4 8 0	17	Swatow	252 0 0 0	12 6 0 0	41,190	Hong Kong.
62	Undine	Pitman	386	18	Swatow ...	54,550 2 4 0	18	Foo-chow	79 2 0 0	2,690 9 3 3	43,939	Ditto.
63	Cadiz...	Browne... ...	481	19	Foo-chow ...	...	20	Swatow	208 4 0 0	10 4 2 0	31,155	London.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.
1865				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
64	Nepaul	Andrews ...	541	March 21	Swatow ...	92,499 4 2 0	March 21	Foo-chow	...	4,584 5 1 8	27,250	London.
65	Undine	Pitman	386	23	Foo-chow ...	170 3 8 0	23	Swatow	183 0 6 0	9 1 5 3	43,939	Hong Kong.
66	Serica	Innes	707	23	Shanghae ...	6,792 5 4 0	28	Hong Kong ...	...	17 7 4 C	45,261	Greenock.
67	Azof	Gillson	476	24	Swatow ...	80,703 5 4 0	24	Foo-chow	199 6 8 0	4,032 6 9 9	7,509	London.
68	Pootung	Hoole	139	25	Hong Kong ...	1,956 1 6 0	Confiscated	by Customs ...	...	...	48,341	Hong Kong.
69	Nepaul	Andrews ...	541	27	Foo-chow ...	293 1 4 0	March 27	Swatow	264 4 2 0	13 2 2 1	27,250	London.
70	Roseneath	Kiolseth ...	227	25	Takow	1,188 6 6 0	April 24	Takow	2,576 0 4 0	129 8 1 0	17,352	Hong Kong.
71	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	28	Swatow ...	88,161 9 4 0	March 29	Foo-chow	278 2 6 0	4,390 6 9 2	41,190	Ditto.
72	Shooey Leen ...	Mann	492	30	Shanghae ...	...	April 1	Hong Kong ...	...	...	47,384	London.
73	Chanticleer	Wood	380	30	Ditto	...	1	Ditto	6,796 2 0 0	339 8 1 0	44,808	Glasgow.
74	Viola	Hooper	684	30	Ditto	...	1	Ditto	3,669 1 2 0	183 4 5 6	44,999	Hong Kong.
75	Dumbarton	Vincent... ...	944	30	Ditto	...	1	Ditto	36 0 0 0	1 8 0 0	48,730	London.
76	Chusan	Shaw	434	30	Ditto	...	4	Ningpo	15,383 6 0 0	769 1 8 0	30,713	Hong Kong.
77	Annette	Jones	672	April 1	Ditto	...	5	Shanghae	13,066 8 8 0	653 3 4 4	43,982	London.
78	Undine	Pitman	386	1	Swatow ...	117,232 9 2 0	1	Foo-chow	645 8 4 0	5,882 3 4 9	43,939	Hong Kong.
79	Bobtail Nag	Fox	170	March 30	Shanghae ...	1,584 1 0 0	22	Tamsuy	1,911 4 6 0	95 5 7 3	45,018	London.
80	Azof	Gillson	476	April 1	Foo-chow ...	61 6 6 0	1	Swatow	206 7 0 0	10 3 3 5	7,509	Ditto.
81	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	4	Swatow ...	50,220 8 6 0	4	Foo-chow	...	2,484 9 2 0	31,233	Ditto.
82	Feloong	Sargent... ...	260	4	Foo-chow ...	62 6 6 0	5	Swatow	587 3 6 0	29 3 6 8	41,190	Hong Kong.
83	Undine	Pitman	386	8	Ditto	148 2 4 0	10	Ditto	5,414 6 4 0	270 7 3 2	43,939	Ditto.
84	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	10	Ditto	124 2 0 0	10	Ditto	...	...	31,233	London.
85	Chanticleer	Wood	380	8	Hong Kong ...	11,081 2 6 0	11	Hong Kong ...	...	554 5 6 3	44,808	Glasgow.
86	Elgin...	Beal	396	8	Swatow ...	15,258 2 8 0	10	Foo-chow	808 0 8 0	787 6 6 2	45,028	London.
87	Dumbarton	Vincent... ...	944	9	Hong Kong ...	10,879 4 2 0	11	Shanghae	1,613 4 0 0	624 6 4 1	48,730	Ditto.
88	Polonaise	Butter	887	9	Shanghae ...	...	17	Foo-chow	...	...	10,747	Glasgow.
89	Tapanguys	Grindle... ...	617	10	Ditto	...	11	Hong Kong ...	...	...	48,929	Ditto.
90	Corea	Bird	410	10	Hong Kong ...	7,126 3 6 0	10	Foo-chow	610 4 0 0	386 8 3 8	48,690	London.
91	Malacca	Jansen	565	10	Shanghae ...	150 3 0 0	19	Ditto	...	6 2 1 0	31,538	Singapore.
92	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	11	Ditto	...	11	Hong Kong ...	...	...	45,793	London.
93	Reindeer	McClelland ...	964	13	Ditto	7,164 2 0 0	25	Foo-chow	...	13 7 1 1	45,454	Liverpool.
94	Azof	Gillson	476	14	Swatow ...	76,480 0 8 0	15	Ditto	468 7 2 0	3,762 2 5 7	7,509	London.
95	Corea...	Bird	410	15	Foo-chow ...	...	15	Swatow	212 4 0 0	10 6 2 0	48,690	Ditto.
96	Undine	Pitman	386	16	Swatow ...	108,522 3 6 0	17	Foo-chow	327 5 4 0	5,428 0 3 8	43,939	Hong Kong.
97	Elgin...	Beal	396	17	Foo-chow ...	2,138 3 6 0	17	Swatow	310 6 6 0	121 7 8 6	45,028	London.
98	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	19	Swatow ...	92,917 0 8 0	19	Foo-chow	...	4,644 0 5 4	31,233	Ditto.
99	Serica	Innes	707	18	Hong Kong ...	1,862 0 0 0	29	Ditto	...	93 1 0 0	45,261	Greenock.
100	Azof	Gillson	476	20	Foo-chow ...	1,071 6 4 0	20	Swatow	10,593 4 8 0	872 8 5 6	7,509	London.
101	Young Lochinvar ...	Glass	724	19	Hong Kong ...	...	May 2	Foo-chow	23 7 6 0	1 1 8 8	47,548	Liverpool.
102	Undine	Pitman	386	22	Foo-chow ...	233 5 2 0	April 22	Swatow	348 1 2 0	21 6 8 6	43,939	Hong Kong.
103	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	22	Swatow ...	67,106 6 6 0	24	Foo-chow	828 0 8 0	3,293 9 7 4	45,793	London.
104	Pearl	Prain	132	23	Takow	181 8 0 0	May 9	Singapore... ...	...	...	41,242	Hong Kong.
105	Salamander	Roper	106	24	Taiwan	456 0 0 0	April 28	Tamsuy	...	22 8 0 0	41,235	Ditto.
106	Dumbarton	Vincent... ...	944	26	Shanghae ...	5,460 2 8 0	27	Hong Kong ...	13,499 0 0 0	676 6 6 5	48,730	London.

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				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
107	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	April 26	Foo-chow ...	1,064 8 0 0	April 26	Swatow	256 4 0 0	32 5 8 6	31,233	London.
108	Corea...	Bird	410	25	Swatow ...	88,579 0 6 0	26	Foo-chow	25 6 6 0	4,416 8 9 9	48,690	Ditto.
109	Wild Wave	Beckett... ...	159	27	Hong Kong ...	90,000 0 0 0	29	Taiwan	292 2 0 0	4,576 2 1 0	4,400	Ditto.
110	Dodo	Kock	113	27	Ningpo	38 1 6 0	May 5	Takow	433 1 2 0	23 5 6 4	38,927	Hong Kong.
111	Undine	Pitman	386	29	Swatow ...	40,929 6 8 0	April 29	Foo-chow	...	2,038 7 7 0	43,939	Ditto.
112	Azof	Gillson	476	29	Ditto ...	52,152 6 2 0	29	Ditto	...	2,587 4 7 0	7,509	London.
113	Belted Will	Locke	812	28	Hong Kong ...	9,196 5 2 0	May 8	Ditto	2,032 0 0 0	885 2 2 6	47,146	Workington.
114	Corea...	Bird	410	May 1	Foo-chow ...	116 0 6 0	1	Swatow	493 6 0 0	26 3 4 3	48,690	London.
115	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	1	Ditto	372 9 8 0	1	Ditto	375 0 0 0	31 9 1 0	45,793	Ditto.
116	Ellen Radford ...	Evans	307	1	Che-foo ...	3,674 9 4 0	25	Macassar	12,058 1 0 0	729 1 7 1	6,959	Liverpool.
117	Nancy Brisson ...	Horne	390	1	Singapore ...	16,741 0 0 0	27	Ditto	19,297 7 8 0	1,957 9 3 9	45,070	London.
118	Undine	Pitman	386	3	Foo-chow ...	...	4	Swatow	258 4 8 0	12 9 2 4	43,939	Hong Kong.
119	Roderick Dhu ...	McPhearson ...	375	4	Che-foo ...	5,480 3 8 0	20	Shanghae ...	...	2 6 4 2	12,200	Greenock.
120	Azof	Gillson	476	6	Foo-chow ...	...	6	Swatow ...	15 0 8 0	0 7 5 4	7,509	London.
121	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	6	Swatow ...	85,314 9 4 0	6	Foo-chow	...	4,254 6 4 4	31,233	Ditto.
122	Una	James	234	5	Ningpo	...	11	Newchwang ...	...	...	39,108	Ditto.
123	Golden Fleece ...	Simpson ...	359	5	Newchwang ...	2,146 1 2 0	29	Shanghae	...	...	15,785	Ditto.
124	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	7	Shanghae ...	2,648 5 4 0	9	Swatow	33 4 8 0	4 0 6 9	48,929	Glasgow
125	Tynemouth	Forster	1,142	8	Hong Kong ...	143 9 2 0	15	Hong Kong ...	96 7 2 0	12 0 3 2	23,247	London.
126	Corea	Bird	410	11	Swatow ...	13,493 9 6 0	11	Foo-chow	...	589 9 8 0	48,690	Ditto.
127	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	11	Foo-chow ...	15 2 6 0	11	Swatow	553 5 6 0	27 6 7 8	31,233	Ditto.
128	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	11	Hong Kong ...	6,335 7 0 0	13	Foo-chow	7,366 7 2 0	685 1 2 1	45,793	Ditto.
129	Rona...	Hutchison ...	784	12	Ditto	54,000 0 0 0	12	Ningpo	3,605 4 6 0	3,193 8 7 3	44,831	Ditto.
130	Undine	Pitman	386	13	Swatow ...	6,003 9 6 0	13	Foo-chow	...	295 3 5 1	43,939	Hong Kong.
131	Abeona	Murray	261	15	Hong Kong ...	5,117 8 0 0	31	Che-foo	...	260 2 9 0	32,444	Liverpool.
132	Britain's Pride ...	Westwater ...	143	15	Ditto	1,260 0 0 0	20	Takow	136 6 2 0	69 8 3 1	23,476	Hong Kong.
133	Glengyle	Sullivan ...	1,265	16	Shanghae ...	12,878 1 0 0	16	Swatow	...	367 5 5 3	50,009	London.
134	Akiudo	Scott	369	17	Ditto	1,283 7 4 0	22	Ditto	...	47 7 5 4	46,812	Dundee.
135	Corea	Bird	410	17	Foo-chow ...	...	17	Ditto	427 2 6 0	21 3 6 3	48,690	London.
136	Salamander	Roper	106	17	Tamsuy... ...	...	17	Takow	...	...	41,235	Hong Kong.
137	Undine	Pitman	386	18	Foo-chow ...	293 7 4 0	18	Swatow	411 8 0 0	20 5 9 0	43,939	Ditto.
138	Bobtail Nag	Fox	170	18	Tamsuy... ...	394 3 4 0	31	Tamsuy	2,342 1 8 0	117 6 0 3	45,018	London.
139	Azof	Gillson	476	18	Swatow ...	7,604 1 4 0	18	Foo-chow	360 1 8 0	379 3 4 7	7,509	Ditto.
140	Dolphin	Witlers	396	18	Newchwang ...	2,619 5 2 0	June 12	Shanghae	1,196 1 4 0	59 8 0 7	41,228	Hong Kong.
141	Nimroud	Ongleton ...	1,022	18	Shanghae ...	9,014 8 6 0	2	Foo-chow	...	9 5 0 9	627	Scarborough.
142	Chanticleer	Sargent	380	19	Swatow ...	3,516 8 6 0	May 19	Ditto	227 8 4 0	187 2 3 5	44,808	Glasgow.
143	Kalhamba	Gordon	319	21	Hong Kong ...	2,018 0 4 0	June 14	Ditto	...	228 5 0 7	17,776	Liverpool.
144	Leila	Rapson	266	21	Shanghae ...	...	5	Newchwang ...	...	...	29,021	London.
145	Bentinck	Thomas... ...	387	20	Hong Kong ...	6,263 2 0 0	17	Ditto	...	467 9 6 0	24,019	Liverpool.
146	Azof	Gillson	476	24	Foo-chow ...	516 5 4 0	May 25	Swatow	1,891 4 2 0	99 3 2 7	7,509	London.
147	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	24	Swatow ...	27,980 1 8 0	25	Foo-chow	...	1,399 0 0 9	31,233	Ditto.
148	Tapanguyo	Grindle... ...	517	23	Ditto	5,235 0 2 0	26	Ditto	3,947 2 2 0	459 1 1 2	48,929	Glasgow.
149	Gorilla	Hooll	97	24	Ditto	1,992 9 0 0	25	Ditto	108 0 0 0	104 0 4 5	43,220	Hong Kong.

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				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
150	Undine	Pitman	386	May 26	Swatow ...	14,073 9 2 0	May 26	Foo-chow	...	684 6 3 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
151	Rona	Hutchinson ...	784	26	Shanghae ...	3,360 4 8 0	26	Swatow	...	...	44,831	London.
152	Chanticleer	Wood	380	26	Foo-chow ...	10 8 0 0	26	Ditto	260 8 4 0	13 0 4 2	44,808	Glasgow.
153	Gazelle	Le Gross ...	242	26	Che-foo	3,151 9 8 0	June 15	Hong Kong ...	...	...	47,083	Jersey.
154	Dodo	Ebert	113	26	Takow	414 3 4 0	26	Takow	118 8 0 0	32 0 1 7	38,927	Hong Kong.
155	Dumbarton	Vincent... ...	944	27	Shanghae ...	8,733 7 4 0	May 30	Hong Kong ...	...	60 7 6 1	48,780	London.
156	Tynemouth	Forster	1,142	28	Hong Kong ...	...	June 3	Ditto	...	456 8 0 0	23,247	Ditto.
157	Gerard	Quirk	410	28	Ditto ...	...	2	Ditto	...	...	44,717	Liverpool.
158	Sunrise	Duthie	257	28	Singapore ...	3,868 5 6 0	15	Che-foo	...	296 2 2 8	27,773	Melbourne.
159	Shoocy Leen ...	Mann	492	28	Shanghae ...	906 7 2 0	1	Hong Kong ...	...	...	47,384	London.
160	Aden	Andrews ...	507	31	Ditto	1,524 3 6 0	May 31	Swatow	...	2 2 4 4	16,379	Ditto.
161	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	31	Foo-chow ...	117 2 4 0	31	Hong Kong ...	1,072 9 2 0	53 6 4 6	31,233	Ditto.
162	Dudbrook	Deacon	571	31	Penang	457 1 8 0	Oct. 23	Demerara	521 5 0 0	277 3 3 4	22,840	Ditto.
163	John Bull	Hutchinson ...	248	31	Singapore ...	170 6 4 0	July 25	Shanghae	...	107 7 3 2	41,191	Hong Kong.
164	Chusan	Mooney... ...	434	June 1	Shanghae ...	...	June 3	Manila	...	...	30,713	Ditto.
165	Undine	Pitman	386	1	Foo-chow ...	...	1	Swatow	...	...	43,939	Ditto.
166	Restless	Phillips... ...	258	1	Macao	...	15	Foo-chow	...	103 2 0 0	49,256	New Zealand.
167	Mona...	Bourn	542	1	Hong Kong ...	430 0 0 0	6	Hong Kong ...	397 5 6 0	41 3 7 8	47,391	London.
168	Corea...	Bird	410	2	Swatow ...	9,640 8 8 0	2	Foo-chow	...	473 4 0 6	48,690	Ditto.
169	Cobang	Fullerton ...	557	2	Hong Kong ...	...	17	Shanghae	48 0 0 0	145 2 0 0	41,231	Hong Kong.
170	Chanticleer	Wood	380	4	Swatow ...	4,220 1 4 0	5	Foo-chow	...	195 8 1 7	44,808	Glasgow.
171	Dunmail	Beckett... ...	771	3	Hong Kong ...	4,200 0 0 0	14	Ditto	...	518 4 0 0	21,332	Workington.
172	Rosetta	Emery	283	3	Ditto	...	27	Hong Kong ...	...	113 2 0 0	27,369	Shields.
173	Memento	Lyall	464	3	Ditto	...	16	Foo-chow	...	185 6 0 0	28,368	Montrose.
174	Albatross	Krojer	162	5	Manzanilla ...	...	31	Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	...
175	Undine	Pitman	386	8	Swatow ...	12,485 3 2 0	8	Foo-chow	5,320 0 0 0	875 2 2 2	43,939	Hong Kong.
176	Corea...	Bluett	410	8	Foo-chow ...	12 3 8 0	8	Swatow	29 0 4 0	1 8 6 5	48,690	London.
177	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	12	Ditto	...	12	Ditto	...	...	31,233	Ditto.
178	Whampoa	Hynd	370	9	Singapore ...	8,184 4 4 0	July 4	Ningpo	...	557 2 2 2	41,435	Penang.
179	Azof	Gillson	476	13	Swatow ...	9,663 0 2 0	June 13	Foo-chow	...	4 6 8 9 5	7,569	London.
180	Undine	Pitman	386	14	Foo-chow ...	...	14	Swatow	8,422 4 0 0	421 1 2 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
181	Margaret Campbell .	Pile	122	13	Newchwang ...	1,095 6 2 0	July 14	Che-foo	...	12 2 0 0	12,863	Liverpool.
182	Chanticleer	Sargent... ...	380	17	Swatow ...	7,722 5 2 0	June 17	Foo-chow	...	386 1 2 6	44,808	Glasgow.
183	Corea...	Bluett	410	17	Ditto	6,010 2 4 0	17	Ditto	726 8 0 0	332 0 4 7	48,690	London.
184	Thurso	Simpson ...	490	16	Singapore ...	23,376 0 2 0	July 24	Ditto	...	1,364 8 0 1	50,038	Ditto.
185	Azof	Gillson	476	19	Foo-chow ...	7,590 1 0 0	June 19	Swatow	91 0 8 0	4 5 5 4	7,569	Ditto.
186	Merse	Rea	628	17	London	4,462 6 4 0	July 5	Foo-chow	...	474 3 3 2	13,777	Ditto.
187	Aurora Australis ...	Hays	508	18	Hong Kong ...	...	June 23	... ...	...	203 2 0 0	17,541	Ditto.
188	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	17	Newchwang ...	...	24	Hong Kong ...	194 4 0 0	9 7 2 0	45,793	Ditto.
189	Mona...	Bourn	542	19	Hong Kong ...	15,378 0 0 0	20	Foo-chow	587 4 0 0	798 2 7 0	47,391	Ditto.
190	Manfred	Scott	594	19	Ditto	...	20	Ditto	...	...	17,712	Sunderland.
191	Rubicon	Hoseason ...	198	19	Shanghae ...	1,274 7 2 0	July 1	Ditto	...	8 2 9 9	43,412	Melbourne.
192	Ascendant	Burrows ...	517	20	Hong Kong ...	...	18	Shanghae	...	206 8 0 0	4,672	Singapore.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.
				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
193	Undine	Pitman	386	June 22	Swatow ...	9,001 5 0 0	Juue 22	Foo-chow	21 6 0 0	449 1 7 4	43,939	Hong Kong.
194	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	22	Ditto	25,212 8 0 0	22	Ditto	250 0 0 0	1,270 7 1 9	31,233	London.
195	Prince Kung ...	Torchler ...	135	22	Ditto	594 6 0 0	23	Swatow	435 1 4 0	51 4 8 7	7,624	Ditto.
196	Corea	Bluett	410	22	Foo-chow ...	...	June 22	Ditto	...	...	48,690	London.
197	Chanticleer	Sargent	380	22	Ditto	75 2 8 0	22	Ditto	...	...	44,808	Glasgow.
198	Roseneath	Kiolseth	227	22	Takow	178 6 8 0	Aug. 8	Kelung	...	90 8 0 0	17,352	Hong Kong.
199	Sea Bird	Rozario	238	22	Singapore ...	5,987 2 8 0	July 24	Shanghae	...	394 5 6 4	40,743	Singapore.
200	Bengal	Brunnell	784	21	Hong Kong ...	...	1	Foo-chow	...	313 6 0 0	26,580	London.
201	Andes	Wallace	403	23	Singapore ...	8,480 4 8 0	5	Ningpo	...	585 2 2 4	51,767	Penang.
202	Undine	Pitman	386	26	Foo-chow ...	...	June 26	Swatow	4,435 5 6 0	221 7 7 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
203	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	26	Ditto	150 0 0 0	26	Ditto	10 7 2 0	8 0 3 6	31,233	London.
204	Child of the Ocean .	Moar	83	25	Che-foo	1,034 7 6 0	July 7	Taku	...	...	45,714	Bristol.
205	Salamander	Roper	106	25	Takow	...	June 26	Tamsuy	...	...	41,235	Hong Kong.
206	Iona	Brewster ...	549	25	Hong Kong ...	...	July 26	Newchwang ...	...	219 6 0 0	41,246	Ditto.
207	Alexandra	Morris	547	26	Singapore ...	434 8 0 0	31	Shanghae	...	265 5 4 0	44,983	Alloa.
208	Blanche	Mossman ...	292	24	Newchwang ...	2,504 2 6 0	6	Swatow	...	...	29,471	Hartlepool.
209	Quick	Vibert	228	26	Che-foo	2,610 2 6 0	6	Shanghae	...	94 1 5 3	47,094	Jersey.
210	Azof	Gillson	476	29	Swatow	38,075 6 4 0	June 29	Foo-chow	...	...	7,509	London.
211	Cleopatra	Young	199	28	Penang	...	July 7	Ningpo	260 4 0 0	92 6 2 0	7,170	Ditto.
212	Blairmon	Cargill	223	30	Takow	164 3 0 0	27	Tamsuy	...	...	43,694	Glasgow.
213	Rona	Hutchinson ...	784	July 2	Shanghae ...	1,623 5 4 0	3	Hong Kong ...	...	...	44,831	London.
214	Inchinnan	Von Bargen ...	484	4	Singapore ...	1,015 4 8 0	15	Ningpo	...	244 3 7 4	12,762	Singapore.
215	Prince Waldemar ...	Jaques	463	4	Swatow	...	21	Newchwang ...	...	...	46,205	Whitby.
216	Azof	Baker	476	5	Foo-chow ...	975 5 0 0	5	Swatow	2,706 7 2 0	135 3 3 6	7,509	London.
217	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	6	Hong Kong ...	15,606 4 0 0	6	Foo-chow	...	774 6 9 2	31,233	Ditto.
218	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	6	Ditto	10,800 0 0 0	7	Shanghae	702 2 0 0	575 1 1 0	48,929	Glasgow.
219	Undine	Pitman	386	8	Swatow	34,044 6 8 0	8	Foo-chow	...	1,199 6 5 9	43,939	Hong Kong.
220	Formosa	Browne	450	10	Foo-chow ...	...	10	Swatow	180 0 0 0	9 0 0 0	31,233	London.
221	Chusan	Mooney	434	9	Manila	2,608 8 8 0	10	Shanghae	...	304 0 4 4	30,713	Hong Kong.
222	Bellissima	Ritchie	431	10	Calcutta	911 5 2 0	Oct. 25	San Francisco ...	39 6 0 0	219 9 5 6	44,626	Liverpool.
223	Rona	Hutchinson ...	784	13	Hong Kong ...	58,400 0 0 0	July 15	Shanghae	...	2,920 0 0 0	44,831	London.
224	Martha Howes ...	Luhwann ...	446	14	Penang	1,549 2 8 0	26	Ningpo	148 3 2 0	263 2 8 0	41,306	Penang.
225	Undine	Pitman	386	14	Foo-chow ...	27 7 2 0	14	Hong Kong ...	129 6 0 0	6 4 8 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
226	Eagle	Clarke	345	16	Singapore ...	12,842 1 0 0	Aug. 5	Kelung	165 6 0 0	788 3 8 5	40,767	Singapore.
227	Ganges	Bernard ...	742	18	Hong Kong ...	38,421 6 4 0	July 18	Foo-chow & Shanghae	121 0 0 0	1,925 8 1 4	378	...
228	British Banner ...	Griggs	387	19	Che-foo	4,052 3 8 0	Aug. 1	Shanghae	...	...	10,942	Newcastle.
229	Blue Jay	Salje	403	19	Penang	9,309 6 0 0	Dec. 7	Penang	12,598 3 0 0	1,256 5 9 5	1,017	Penang.
230	Formosa	Browne	450	20	Swatow	10,813 3 6 0	July 21	Foo-chow	300 0 0 0	545 2 8 6	31,233	London.
231	St. Dunstan	Toovey	441	20	Singapore ...	2,816 8 2 0	Aug. 2	Shanghae	758 0 8 0	405 1 4 5	20,749	Ditto.
232	Undine	Pitman	386	22	Swatow	3,515 6 4 0	July 22	Foo-chow	18 0 0 0	163 8 8 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
233	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	23	Shanghae ...	2,751 1 8 0	25	Swatow	1,098 2 6 0	67 7 6 6	48,929	Glasgow.
234	Pearl	Look	45	24	Takow	...	29	Shanghae	...	...	...	...

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				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
235	Oceanica	Wilson	273	July 25	Hong Kong ...	16,366 4 8 0	Sept. 30	Hong Kong ...	...	927 5 2 4	5,815	Belfast.
236	Feloong	Toppin	260	27	Swatow	1,644 6 4 0	July 27	Foo-chow	...	82 2 3 2	41,190	Hong Kong.
237	Azof	Baker	476	27	Ditto	25,366 9 2 0	27	Ditto	31 0 8 0	1,264 8 8 3	7,509	London.
238	Undine	Pitman	386	27	Foo-chow ...	15 0 0 0	27	Swatow	9,956 5 0 0	497 8 2 5	43,939	Hong Kong.
239	Marion	Thomas ...	231	30	Swatow	...	Sept. 21	Foo-chow	11,992 4 0 0	692 0 2 0	36,795	Bermuda.
240	Chusan	Mooney ...	434	Aug. 1	Shanghae ...	455 8 8 0	Aug. 8	Manila	423 3 6 0	29 1 6 4	30,713	Hong Kong.
241	Armenian	Harris	789	1	Hong Kong ..	20,960 0 0 0	4	Shanghae	...	1,363 6 0 0	30,675	Calcutta.
242	Feloong	Toppin	260	1	Foo-chow ...	43 2 0 0	1	Swatow	2,517 8 0 0	125 8 9 0	41,190	Hong Kong.
243	Azof	Baker	476	1	Ditto	803 2 6 0	1	Ditto	...	...	7,509	London.
244	Abcona	Murray	261	2	Che-foo	2,275 9 0 0	29	Hong Kong ...	...	1 7 4 6	32,444	Liverpool.
245	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	4	Swatow ...	5,282 5 6 0	4	Foo-chow	137 5 0 0	271 3 0 3	48,929	Glasgow.
246	Formosa	Browne... ...	450	4	Ditto	15,266 0 4 0	4	Ditto	340 0 0 0	771 1 3 8	31,233	London.
247	County of Ayr ...	Watters	499	4	Che-foo	4,535 3 6 0	Oct. 14	Sourabaya ...	...	...	45,977	Glasgow.
248	Golden Dragon ...	Goodland ...	505	5	Hong Kong ...	...	29	Ningpo	...	...	51,768	P. W. Island.
249	Child of the Ocean .	Moor	83	5	Takow	952 5 6 0	Aug. 14	Takow	1,431 6 6 0	71 8 8 8	45,714	Bristol.
250	Baniam	Shiell	760	8	Hong Kong ...	...	21	London	67,975 0 0 0	3,702 7 5 0	14,629	Workington.
251	Sunrise	Duthie	257	8	Che-foo	3,420 5 4 0	Sept. 2	Che-foo	230 4 0 0	22 3 5 1	27,773	Melbourne.
252	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	9	Foo-chow ...	490 9 8 0	Aug. 9	Swatow	545 2 8 0	27 2 6 4	48,929	Glasgow.
253	Formosa	Browne	450	9	Ditto	...	9	Ditto	355 7 4 0	17 7 8 7	31,233	London.
254	Feloong	Toppin	260	10	Swatow	14,964 8 6 0	10	Foo-chow	...	744 2 8 1	41,190	Hong Kong.
255	Saint Jean	Robertson ...	364	10	Singapore ...	5,337 6 0 0	Dec. 7	Penang	14,039 2 8 0	1,127 9 4 4	51,770	P. W. Island.
256	Tien-tsin	Bredenbeck ...	196	10	Swatow	...	Aug. 29	Hong Kong ...	...	...	41,195	Hong Kong.
257	Azof	Baker	476	12	Ditto	105,429 6 4 0	12	Foo-chow	15 1 2 0	5,466 3 2 0	7,509	London.
258	Leila	Rapson	266	11	Newchwang ...	2,109 5 8 0	Sept. 16	Ditto	7,280 0 0 0	470 4 0 0	29,021	Ditto.
259	Glendower	Knowles	485	15	Singapore ...	18,550 8 8 0	Dec. 1	Tamsuy	...	1,121 5 4 4	20,464	Dartmouth.
260	Caractacus	Murray	678	15	Hong Kong ...	10,226 7 4 0	Sept. 9	Foo-chow	68,037 5 0 0	4,184 4 1 2	47,586	Liverpool.
261	Feloong	Toppin	260	16	Foo-chow ...	507 9 2 0	Aug. 16	Swatow	1,345 3 6 0	68 3 2 3	41,190	Hong Kong.
262	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	20	Swatow	14,180 8 4 0	21	Foo-chow	...	709 0 4 2	48,929	Glasgow.
263	Azof	Baker	476	19	Foo-chow ...	240 0 0 0	21	Swatow	1,925 8 6 0	108 2 9 3	7,509	London.
264	Formosa	Browne	450	20	Swatow	44,814 3 8 0	21	Foo-chow	...	2,240 1 5 6	31,233	Ditto.
265	Blairmore	Cargill	223	19	Tamsuy	21 6 0 0	Sept. 20	Ditto	...	0 7 2 0	43,694	Glasgow.
266	Glengyle	Sullivan	1,265	23	Shanghae ...	5,155 4 0 0	Aug. 30	Hong Kong ...	...	30 2 8 7	50,009	London.
267	Nightingale	Browne	239	23	Macao	6,961 8 0 0	Sept. 27	Ditto	...	443 6 9 0	46,532	Melbourne.
268	Equinox	Hogg	406	23	Foo-chow ...	2,937 8 2 0	Oct. 9	Ditto	...	...	4,974	Shields.
269	Formosa	Browne	450	26	Ditto	...	Aug. 26	Swatow	...	...	31,233	London.
270	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	26	Ditto	172 1 0 0	26	Ditto	975 0 0 0	48 9 0 0	48,929	Glasgow.
271	Feloong	Toppin	260	26	Swatow ...	9,701 3 6 0	28	Foo-chow	...	485 0 6 8	41,190	Hong Kong.
272	Granada	Cates	381	26	Ditto	27,438 9 4 0	28	Ditto	15 1 2 0	1,397 2 2 3	...	...
273	Chalmers	Bainton	593	28	Ditto	...	Oct. 5	Hong Kong ...	...	...	12,542	Sunderland.
274	Florence Nightingale	Beard	464	29	Hong Kong ...	3,074 6 6 0	Sept. 23	London	205,527 0 0 0	10,615 6 8 3	26,662	London.
275	Tynemouth	Forster	1,142	31	Shanghae ...	795 4 2 0	1	Swatow	...	8 0 5 1	23,247	Ditto.
276	Jacmel Packet ...	Daws	115	31	Sourabaya ...	1,227 0 0 0	Oct. 11	Che-foo	...	72 8 5 0	43,266	Nassau.
277	Azof	Baker	476	Sept. 1	Swatow	24,472 2 8 0	Sept. 1	Foo-chow	133 9 2 0	1,222 3 8 3	7,509	London.

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				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
278	Analyst	Crosby	340	Sept. 1	Swatow	...	Nov. 27	Singapore	2,561 9 6 0	264 0 9 8	47,342	London.
279	Feloong	Toppin	260	1	Foo-chow ...	89 5 6 0	Sept. 1	Swatow	...	...	41,190	Hong Kong.
280	Granada	Cates	381	2	Ditto	818 0 4 0	2	Ditto	2,271 6 0 0	132 9 1 7	...	...
281	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	5	Swatow	29,768 0 4 0	5	Foo-chow	...	1,485 2 0 1	48,929	Glasgow.
							1866					
282	John Bull	Solomon	248	4	Shanghae ...	827 3 2 0	Jan. 10	Saigon	3,902 7 4 0	294 3 3 7	41,191	Hong Kong.
							1855					
283	Cleopatra	Young	199	5	Ningpo	1,349 7 6 0	Nov. 7	Taiwan-foo ...	6,548 6 4 0	415 6 0 0	7,170	London.
284	Chusan	Mooney ...	434	6	Manila	2,058 1 6 0	Sept. 8	Shanghae	308 6 0 0	291 9 3 8	30,713	Hong Kong.
285	Ellen Radford ...	Evans	307	7	Macassar ...	5,992 5 8 0	Oct. 14	Che-foo	...	422 4 2 9	6,959	Liverpool.
286	The Cedars	Anderson ...	359	7	Newchwang ...	2,828 9 4 0	Sept. 21	Shanghae	...	...	28,431	Sunderland.
287	Pearl	Ebert	85	8	Hong Kong ...	120 0 0 0	14	Takow	438 3 0 0	36 4 1 5	48,347	Hong Kong.
288	Sunrise	Duthie	257	8	... ...	...	29	Che-foo	...	...	27,773	Melbourne.
289	Azof	Baker	476	9	Foo-chow ...	429 8 4 0	11	Swatow	1,144 6 6 0	58 9 6 1	7,509	London.
290	Formosa	Browne	450	10	Swatow	8,036 5 6 0	11	Foo-chow	700 0 0 0	436 8 2 8	31,233	Ditto.
291	Feloong	Toppin	260	10	Ditto	14,258 1 0 0	11	Ditto	16,057 0 0 0	1,500 8 1 7	41,190	Hong Kong.
292	Daybreak	Rose	301	10	Shanghae ...	4,200 0 0 0	29	Hong Kong ...	...	...	29,706	Shields.
293	Sterling	Blaik	687	12	Swatow	4,566 0 8 0	18	Foo-chow	118,969 3 4 0	6,176 7 7 1	15,459	Leith.
294	Eurydice	Gibb	430	13	Sourabaya ...	6,556 7 8 0	Nov. 13	Ditto	100,616 0 0 0	5,530 6 3 9	19,300	Glasgow.
295	Tapanguyo	Grindle ...	517	14	Foo-chow ...	99 3 8 0	Sept. 14	Swatow	950 3 4 0	47 5 1 7	48,929	Ditto.
296	Undine	Pitman	386	15	Swatow	7,511 9 0 0	15	Foo-chow	32,921 9 8 0	2,021 6 9 4	43,939	Hong Kong.
297	Feloong	Toppin	260	16	Foo-chow ...	56 1 6 0	16	Swatow	450 3 6 0	24 3 9 0	41,190	Ditto.
298	Formosa	Brown	450	16	Ditto	66 9 6 0	16	Ditto	1,750 3 2 0	87 5 1 6	31,233	London.
299	Undine	Pitman	386	21	Ditto	418 8 6 0	21	Ditto	200 6 2 0	10 0 3 1	43,939	Hong Kong.
300	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	21	Swatow	18 220 2 8 0	21	Foo-chow	387 0 0 0	930 3 6 4	48,929	Glasgow.
301	Azof	Baker	476	22	Ditto	51,444 7 2 0	21	Ditto	...	2,567 7 0 8	7,509	London.
302	Roderick Dhu ...	Mc Phearson ...	375	23	Hong Kong ...	6,532 9 0 0	Oct. 4	Ningpo	5,480 0 8 0	750 6 4 9	12,200	Greenock.
303	Formosa	Browne	450	26	Swatow	10,782 4 2 0	Sept. 26	Foo-chow	284 4 0 0	550 9 4 7	31,233	London.
304	Feloong	Toppin	260	26	Ditto	11,798 2 0 0	26	Ditto	880 4 6 0	631 8 0 9	41,190	Hong Kong.
305	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	27	Foo-chow ...	144 2 4 0	27	Swatow	7,146 2 4 0	357 8 3 4	48,929	Glasgow.
306	Azof	Baker	476	28	Ditto	32 4 0 0	29	Ditto	380 3 2 0	9 0 1 6	7,509	London.
307	Hermann and Rebecka	Ewert	712	28	Shanghae ...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	Singapore.
308	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	30	Ditto	2,191 2 0 0	Oct. 5	Foo-chow	5,990 3 6 0	305 0 8 2	45,793	London.
309	Eagle	Clarke	345	Oct. 1	Tamsuy	2,169 0 2 0	Nov. 4	Singapore	5,799 2 4 0	305 5 1 3	40,767	Singapore.
310	Undine	Pitman	386	3	Swatow	21,914 6 0 0	Oct. 3	Foo-chow	18 0 0 0	1,095 4 7 8	43,939	Hong Kong.
311	Sterling	Blaik	687	3	Foo-chow ...	1,600 0 0 0		3 Swatow	1,186 7 0 0	139 3 3 5	15,459	Leith.
312	Andes	Wallace	403	3	Newchwang ...	4,486 6 8 0	Nov. 2	Singapore	2,955 6 8 0	170 0 8 9	51,767	Penang.
313	Formosa	Browne	450	3	Foo-chow ...	...	Oct. 3	Swatow	201 1 4 0	10 0 5 7	31,233	London.
314	Feloong	Toppin	260	4	Ditto	5,063 2 8 0	4	Ditto	212 4 0 0	240 7 8 0	41,190	Hong Kong.
315	Express	Viekerman ...	290	7	Hong Kong ...	...	9	Shanghae	...	...	43,695	Glasgow.
316	The Cedars	Stonehouse ...	356	5	... ...	...	9	Newchwang ...	...	...	28,431	Sunderland.

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				1865		T. m. c. c.	1866		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
317	Marion	Thomas	231	Oct. 7	... ...	...	Feb. 24	Rangoon	...	92 4 0 0	36,795	Bermuda.
							1865					
318	Thomas Blythe ...	Iago	387	10	Kanagawa ...	...	Oct. 12	Hong Kong ...	...	...	27,648	Liverpool.
319	Undine	Pitman	386	11	Foo-chow ...	360 0 6 0	11	Swatow	3,668 6 4 0	191 5 8 2	43,939	Hong Kong.
320	Mona	Browne... ...	542	10	Shanghae ...	769 1 4 0	13	Ditto	917 3 8 0	48 1 4 2	47,391	London.
321	Pearl	Ebert	85	10	Takow	142 9 8 0	13	Ningpo	...	...	48,347	Hong Kong.
322	Vulcan	Randall	130	12	Foo-chow ...	...	14	Takow	1,147 4 2 0	57 3 7 2	48,747	London.
323	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	12	Swatow	27,769 5 8 0	12	Foo-chow	728 1 6 0	1,418 3 3 4	48,929	Glasgow.
324	Inchiman	Von Bargen ...	527	12	Ningpo	2,549 0 4 0	Nov. 11	Singapore	10,368 6 4 0	536 0 1 5	12,762	Singapore.
325	Rona...	Morrison ...	784	13	Hong Kong ...	50,400 0 0 0	Oct. 14	Ningpo	2,953 5 0 0	2,667 6 7 5	44,831	London.
326	Formosa	Browne	450	14	Swatow	44,080 1 2 0	14	Foo-chow	1,349 9 6 0	2,257 4 3 5	31,233	Ditto.
327	Smyrna	Delargy	380	15	Ditto	...	Nov. 11	Che-foo	...	...	50,834	Belfast.
328	Costa Rica	Moullin	299	14	Ditto	3,201 0 0 0	8	Hong Kong ...	...	279 6 5 0	26,610	Guernsey.
329	Feloong	Toppin	260	17	Ditto	4,467 7 4 0	Oct. 17	Foo-chow	784 0 8 0	260 6 5 0	41,190	Hong Kong.
330	Undine	Pitman	380	19	Ditto	76,600 4 6 0	19	Ditto	1,643 0 4 0	3,910 8 8 8	43,939	Ditto.
331	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	19	Foo-chow ...	476 5 0 0	19	Swatow	230 1 4 0	13 6 9 1	48,929	Glasgow.
332	Pearl	Ebert	85	17	Put back ...	...	21	Takow	2,286 3 2 0	114 3 1 6	48,347	Hong Kong.
333	Formosa	Browne	450	20	Foo-chow ...	196 1 0 0	20	Swatow	348 4 8 0	25 7 7 2	31,233	London.
334	Vulcan	Randall	130	20	Takow	441 0 0 0	28	Takow	862 6 0 0	43 1 3 0	48,747	Ditto.
335	Yesso	Cairns	559	21	Swatow	45,236 6 6 0	21	Foo-chow	1,464 6 6 0	2,334 1 4 8	48,343	Hong Kong.
							1866					
336	Chinese Merchant .	Flaherty ...	361	20	Ningpo	2,571 8 2 0	Feb. 3	Singapore	555 8 8 0	181 0 9 5	40,828	Singapore.
							1865					
337	Undine	Pitman	386	23	Foo-chow ...	28 0 8 0	Oct. 23	Hong Kong ...	223 6 0 0	11 1 8 0	43,939	Hong Kong.
338	Feloong	Toppin	260	22	Ditto	6 8 0 0	23	Swatow	298 0 8 0	14 9 0 4	41,190	Ditto.
339	Nancy Brysson ...	Horne	390	23	Macassar ...	32,517 1 0 0	Dec. 14	Singapore	...	1,781 8 5 5	45,070	London.
340	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	25	Foo-chow ...	4,891 0 0 0	Oct. 26	Swatow	...	8 5 2 6	45,793	Ditto.
341	Mona	Bourn	542	25	Swatow	25,156 4 0 0	26	Foo-chow	4,185 7 6 0	1,967 1 0 8	47,391	Ditto.
342	Yesso	Cairns	559	26	Foo-chow ...	54 4 2 0	26	Swatow	733 3 6 0	36 6 6 8	48,343	Hong Kong.
343	Formosa	Browne	450	27	Swatow	42,524 6 4 0	27	Foo-chow	702 0 0 0	2,158 2 1 8	31,233	London.
344	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	27	Ditto	9,747 7 4 0	27	Ditto	414 0 0 0	508 0 8 7	48,929	Glasgow.
345	Red Riding Hood ...	Luekes	720	26	Shanghae ...	603 6 8 0	Dec. 2	Trinidad ...	...	...	20,482	London.
346	Undine	Pitman	386	29	Swatow	11,539 6 8 0	Oct. 30	Foo-chow	747 1 0 0	613 3 3 1	43,939	Hong Kong.
347	Sir Harry Parkes ...	Cull	541	29	Ditto	...	31	Ditto	6,644 6 0 0	332 2 3 0	45,793	London.
348	Blairmore	Cargill	223	29	Che-foo	3,319 5 6 0	Nov. 25	Singapore	24,300 3 2 0	1,306 6 9 5	43,694	Glasgow.
349	Dumbarton	Vincent	944	31	Hong Kong ...	12,117 9 4 0	1	Foo-chow	864 0 0 0	649 0 9 7	48,730	London.
350	Bob Tail Nag ...	Fox	170	30	Tamsuy	607 7 4 0	11	Tamsuy	...	...	45,018	Ditto.
351	Feloong	Toppin	260	Nov. 1	Swatow	6,331 3 0 0	1	Foo-chow	753 0 6 0	354 2 1 8	41,190	Hong Kong.
352	Formosa	Browne	450	1	Foo-chow ...	...	1	Swatow	246 7 4 0	12 3 3 7	31,233	London.
353	Yesso	Cairns	559	2	Swatow	7,932 9 2 0	2	Foo-chow	125 0 0 0	402 8 9 6	48,343	Hong Kong.
354	Prospero	Conteur	198	1	Ditto	200 0 0 0	10	Ditto	...	10 0 0 0	45,273	Jersey.
355	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	2	Foo-chow ...	...	2	Swatow	352 4 8 0	17 6 2 4	48,929	Glasgow.
356	Sea Bird	Rozario	238	3	Newchwang ...	2,451 3 0 0	23	Hong Kong ...	193 6 8 0	25 0 4 4	40,745	Singapore.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.
				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
357	Vulcan	Randall	130	Nov. 4	Takow	...	Nov. 4	Takow	195 8 4 0	9 7 9 2	48,747	London.
358	Undine	Pitman	386	6	Foo-chow ...	88 8 4 0	6	Swatow	1,759 5 0 0	87 9 2 5	43,939	Hong Kong.
359	Feloong	Toppin	260	9	Ditto	...	9	Ditto	1,417 5 6 0	70 8 7 8	41,190	Ditto.
360	Yesso	Cairns	559	9	Ditto	427 2 4 0	9	Ditto	1,445 5 6 0	81 5 2 0	48,343	Ditto.
361	Formosa	Browne	450	10	Swatow	93,867 7 0 0	11	Foo-chow	1,124 6 4 0	4,726 9 2 7	31,233	London.
362	Tapanguyo ...	Grindle	517	11	Ditto	52,595 8 4 0	13	Ditto	16,013 5 4 0	3,427 9 5 0	48,929	Glasgow.
							1866					
363	British Banner ...	Grigs	387	12	Tien-tsin ...	1,718 8 4 0	Jan. 9	Singapore	...	1 5 5 7	10,942	Newcastle.
							1865					
364	Bob Tail Nag ...	Fox	170	13	Put back ...	...	Nov. 13	Kelung	...	...	45,018	London.
365	Undine	Pitman	386	14	Swatow ..	94,881 1 2 0	14	Foo-chow	86 4 0 0	4,739 2 6 8	43,939	Hong Kong.
366	Vulcan	Randall	130	14	Takow	..	17	Takow	2,764 8 8 0	138 2 4 4	48,747	London.
							1866					
367	Martha Howes ...	Luhmann ...	446	15	Newchwang ...	4,352 9 8 0	Jan. 18	Singapore	8,344 9 6 0	676 0 9 8	41,306	Penang.
							1865					
368	Yesso	Cairns	559	16	Swatow	57,581 7 6 0	Nov. 16	Foo-chow	742 0 0 0	2,901 1 4 0	48,343	Hong Kong.
369	Formosa	Browne	450	17	Foo-chow ...	1,531 9 8 0	17	Swatow	3,389 4 4 0	236 7 1 2	31,233	London.
370	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	19	Ditto	...	20	Ditto	1,211 8 8 0	60 5 9 4	48,929	Glasgow.
371	Assyrian	Mearns	555	19	In distress ...	...	29	Foo-chow	...	...	12,956	Aberdeen.
372	The Cedars	Stonehouse ...	356	20	Newchwang ...	2,745 2 8 0	Dec. 9	Ditto	...	143 6 0 0	28,431	Sunderland.
373	Feloong	Toppin	260	21	Swatow	34,907 0 8 0	Nov. 21	Ditto	...	1,745 3 5 4	41,190	Hong Kong.
374	Yesso	Cairns	559	22	Foo-chow ...	217 8 8 0	22	Swatow	...	0 4 2 9	48,343	Ditto.
							1866					
375	Cleopatra	Young	199	23	Blown out ...	...	Jan. 3	Taiwan	...	...	7,170	London.
376	Roseneath	Nissen	227	24	Tamsuy	385 9 8 0	4	Singapore ...	5,273 9 2 0	355 0 6 7	17,352	Hong Kong.
377	Light Brigade ...	Evans	1,214	24	Hong Kong] ...	...	17	Demerara	...	485 6 0 0	45,775	London.
							1865					
378	Formosa	Browne	450	25	Swatow	88,541 6 6 0	Nov. 25	Foo-chow	675 5 2 0	4,637 0 9 6	31,233	Ditto.
379	Undine	Pitman	386	26	Ditto	17,707 0 8 0	27	Ditto	...	885 3 5 4	43,939	Hong Kong.
380	Feloong	Toppin	260	27	Foo-chow ...	600 8 0 0	27	Swatow	1,998 1 8 0	105 9 5 8	41,190	Ditto.
381	Yesso	Cairns	559	30	Swatow	15,881 3 8 0	30	Foo-chow	28 8 0 0	795 5 0 9	48,343	Ditto.
382	Golden Dragon ...	Goodland ...	505	30	Ningpo	1,526 2 6 0	Dec. 23	Singapore	8,869 3 4 0	446 9 6 9	51,768	P. W. Island.
383	Formosa	Browne	450	Dec. 1	Foo-chow ...	228 7 2 0	1	Swatow	105 7 8 0	5 2 8 9	31,233	London.
384	Undine	Pitman	386	2	Ditto	113 3 6 0	2	Ditto	2,148 9 4 0	107 4 4 7	43,939	Hong Kong.
385	Dumbarton	Shaw	944	2	Hong-Kong ...	14,400 0 0 0	4	Shanghae	16,897 6 6 0	1,564 8 8 3	48,730	London.
386	Feloong.	Toppin	260	3	Swatow	18,148 3 0 0	4	Foo-chow	10,626 8 6 0	1,437 4 4 4	41,190	Hong Kong.
							1866					
387	Leila	Rapson	267	2	Che-foo	2,880 6 4 0	Jan. 5	Rangoon	...	2 3 3 6	29,021	London.
							1865					
388	Pearl	Ebert	85	2	Taiwan-foo ...	99 7 6 0	Dec. 13	Takow	...	...	48,347	Hong Kong.
389	Yesso	Cairns	559	6	Foo-chow ...	...	6	Swatow	...	...	48,343	Ditto.
390	Mary Jane	Dunlop	152	8	Ningpo	1,285 2 4 0	18	Ningpo, via Takow	192 0 6 0	13 5 2 7	48,342	Ditto.
391	Formosa	Browne	450	8	Swatow	20,546 7 0 0	8	Foo-chow	281 5 2 0	1,030 8 4 7	31,233	London.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons.	Arrived.	Whence.	Value of Import Cargo.	Cleared.	Whither.	Value of Export Cargo.	Customs Dues and Duties.	Official Number.	Port of Registry.
				1865		T. m. c. c.	1865		T. m. c. c.	T. m. c. c.		
392	Feloong	Toppin	260	Dec. 11	Foo-chow ...	488 2 0 0	Dec. 11	Swatow	11,477 4 0 0	573 8 7 0	41,190	Hong Kong.
393	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	10	Swatow	59,487 4 6 0	11	Foo-chow	58,832 0 8 0	5,915 9 7 7	48,929	Glasgow.
394	Tynemouth	Forster	1,142	10	Shanghae ...	4,023 0 6 0	12	Swatow	...	4 5 5 0	23,247	London.
							1866					
395	Whampoa	Hynd	370	9	Che-foo	4,532 1 2 0	Feb. 5	Singapore	11,947 3 4 0	600 4 8 6	41,435	Penang,
396	John Brightman ...	Meyer	373	10	Shanghae ...	4,201 2 0 0	Jan. 3	Ditto	...	5 0 2 0	32,714	Singapore.
							1865					
397	Undine	Pitman	386	12	Swatow	15,499 4 6 0	Dec. 12	Foo-chow	9,145 0 0 0	1,232 2 2 3	43,939	Hong Kong.
398	Azof	Baker	476	12	Ditto	12,971 5 0 0	12	Ditto	...	838 9 7 5	7,509	London.
							1866					
399	Saint Jean	Robertson ...	364	12	Put back ...	...	Jan. 10	Penang	...	...	51,770	P. W. Island.
							1865					
400	Hasty	Suen	171	12	Hong Kong ...	4,710 0 0 0	Dec. 22	Hong Kong ...	...	303 9 0 0	21,153	Jersey.
401	Vulcan	Randall	130	13	Takow	...	20	Shanghae	2,124 4 0 0	106 2 2 0	48,747	London.
402	Formosa	Browne	450	14	Foo-chow ...	511 8 6 0	14	Hong Kong ...	6,901 9 6 0	345 0 9 8	31,233	Ditto.
403	Yesso	Cairns	559	16	Swatow	38,501 8 6 0	16	Foo-chow	...	2,148 1 8 9	48,343	Hong Kong.
404	Yeddo	Larty	294	16	Ditto	...	20	Hong Kong ...	...	...	47,374	London.
405	Undine	Pitman	386	18	Foo-chow ...	750 5 0 0	18	Swatow	3,522 2 2 0	176 9 8 5	43,939	Hong Kong.
406	Azof	Baker	476	19	Ditto	...	19	Ditto	...	...	7,509	London.
407	Feloong	Toppin	260	20	Swatow	14,670 6 2 0	20	Foo-chow	...	730 7 5 9	41,190	Hong Kong.
							1866					
408	Vulcan	Randall	130	21	Put back ...	...	Jan. 6	Swatow	...	...	48,747	London.
							1865					
409	Yesso	Cairns	559	23	Foo-chow ...	486 5 2 0	Dec. 23	Ditto	...	14 6 3 9	48,343	Hong Kong.
							1866					
410	William	Foot	210	22	Taiwan-foo ...	770 5 6 0	Jan. 15	Taiwan-foo ...	6,065 2 4 0	307 5 2 4	...	Jersey.
							1865					
411	Mona	Bourn	542	24	Hong Kong ...	32,378 2 6 0	Dec. 29	Shanghae	12,689 8 2 0	2,253 4 0 4	47,391	London.
412	Tapanguyo	Grindle	517	25	Swatow	8,016 5 6 0	26	Foo-chow	4,153 0 0 0	608 4 7 8	48,929	Glasgow.
							1866					
413	Pearl	Ebert	85	23	Taiwan-foo ...	...	Jan. 3	Takow	669 6 0 0	33 4 8 0	48,347	Hong Kong.
							1865					
414	Azof	Baker	476	27	Swatow	11,519 7 0 0	Dec. 27	Foo-chow	172 8 0 0	584 6 2 5	7,509	London.
415	Feloong	Toppin	260	28	Foo-chow ...	912 4 6 0	28	Swatow	5,064 4 6 0	253 6 2 3	41,190	Hong Kong.
416	Undine	Pitman	386	29	Swatow	11,511 2 8 0	30	Foo-chow	1,412 0 0 0	646 1 6 4	43,939	Ditto.
417	Yesso	Cairns	559	30	Ditto	11,792 6 6 0	30	Ditto	...	589 6 3 3	48,343	Ditto.
										292,343 8 4 9		

In all 417 vessels entered, and 411 vessels cleared, during the year 1865.

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866. (Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of the Imports in British Vessels at the Port of Amoy, during the year ending December 31, 1865.

Description of Goods.	Quantities.		Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Agar agar	Piculs	70 33	Malacca	140
Almonds	,,	49	Hong Kong, Newchwang, and Foo-chow	882
Alum	,,	164	Formosa	482
Amber	,,	1	Hong Kong	600
Aniseed, star	,,	209 23	Shanghae	4,184 60
Arrowroot	,,	4	Straits	4
Arsenic	,,	345	Shanghae	5,175
Ashes, paper	,,	4 20	Straits	42
Bags, gunny	Pieces	35,250	Ditto	1,266
,, hemp	,,	7,700	Hong Kong	539
Bamboo ware	Piculs	90 69	Shanghae	2,267
,, split	,,	376	Ditto	624
Barley	,,	29	Northern Ports	87
Bean cake	,,	134,933	Ditto	269,866
,, curd	,,	2 31	Ditto	16
Beef, dried	,,	217	Ditto	2,170
Betel leaf	,,	309	Straits	2,698
,, nut	,,	66	Ditto	198
Biche de mer, black	,,	1,627	Ditto	81,350
,, white	,,	2,597	Ditto	71,910
Birds' nests, 1st quality	,,	0 19	Ditto	570
,, 2nd quality	,,	12 27	Ditto	24,540
,, 3rd quality	,,	0 10	Ditto	100
Bones, cows'	,,	329	Manila and Sara	635
Braid, straw	,,	4	Hong Kong	60
Brass buttons	,,	155	Hong Kong and Northern Ports	15,500
,, foil	,,	35	Ditto	1,400
,, ware	,,	100	Ditto	5,000
,, wire	,,	4	Ditto	160
Brooms	Pieces	1,742	Hong Kong	171
Brushes	,,	11,639	Ditto	248
Copper manufactures	Piculs	7	Ditto	700
Cotton piece goods—				
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	39,572	Hong Kong and London	197,860 40
,, white	,,	15,467	Ditto	51,868
,, dyed	,,	5,128	Ditto	25,640
,, spotted white	,,	549	Ditto	2,745
Drills, American	,,	188	Ditto	1,704
Chintz	,,	456	Ditto	1,642
Damasks	,,	261	Ditto	2,349
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	950	Ditto	950
T-cloths	Pieces	11,285	Ditto	36,112
Velvets	,,	60	Ditto	330
Canvas	Bolts	275	Ditto	3,300
Capoor cutchery	Piculs	24	Swatow	168
Caps	Pieces	350	Hong Kong and London	175
Cardamoms, superior	Piculs	45	Straits	2,160
,, inferior	,,	3 75	Ditto	82
Cassia lignea	,,	13	Ditto	91
,, buds	,,	4	Ditto	19
,, twigs	,,	88	Ditto	366
Chalk, prepared	,,	25	Hong Kong	150
Centipedes	Pieces	2,050	Ditto	12
Chestnuts	Piculs	5	Che-foo	50
China ware, fine	,,	13	Hong Kong	455
,, coarse	,,	5	Ditto	60
China root	,,	346	Shanghae	4,152
Cinnamon	,,	21	Straits	12,600
Cigarettes	Pieces	73,000	Hong Kong	33
Cinnabar	Piculs	19	Ditto	2,260
Clocks	Pieces	40	Ditto	400
Cloves	Piculs	21	Straits	252
Coal	Tons	2,460	Formosa	29,520
Coblet shells	Pieces	193,575	Straits	6,843
Copperas	Piculs	227	Hong Kong	4,994
Cocoa-nut shells	Pieces	7,100	Straits	36
Coffee	Piculs	35	Ditto	870
Cornelian stones	Pieces	1,041	Hong Kong,	20
Cotton	Piculs	38,807	Ditto	1,164,210
,, stockings	,,	12	Ditto	600
,, thread	,,	48	Ditto	4,320
,, yarn	,,	3,478	Ditto	233,026
,, bags	Pieces	2,000	Ditto	240
Camphor	Piculs	0 38	Formosa	9
Cutch	,,	69	Straits	64
Cuttle fish	,,	1,538	Northern ports	47,778
Dates, black	,,	16	Foo-chow	160
,, red	,,	65	Ditto	650
Dressing cases	Pieces	128	Hong Kong	329

Description of Goods.	Quantities.		Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars
Dye	Bottles	2,304	Hong Kong	6,221
Earthenware	Piculs	126	Shanghae	126
Eggs, preserved	Pieces	1,900	Shanghae and Foo-chow	95
Fans, feather	Pieces	1,616	Hong Kong	484
,, gauze	,,	2,103	Ditto	547
,, palm-leaf, untrimmed	,,	681,800	Ditto	40,908
,, ,, trimmed	,,	272,350	Ditto	24,521
,, paper	,,	506,741	Ditto	24,928
Feathers, kingfishers'	,,	12,150	Ditto	2,432
,, mandarin	,,	71	Ditto	263
Felt	Frames	26	England and Hong Kong	620
Fire crackers	Piculs	33	Hong Kong	821
Fish, dried	,,	14,714	Straits	129,484
,, maws	,,	4 49	Ditto	359
,, salt	,,	5,713	Ditto	34,278
,, shell	,,	373	Ditto	2,238
,, skins	,,	39	Ditto	390
Flints	,,	195	Hong Kong	195
Flour, potato	,,	87	Straits	368
Fruits, fresh	,,	13	Northern ports	26
Fur cloth	Pieces	25	Che-foo	30
Gambier	Piculs	2	Straits	16
Ginger, dried	,,	2	Hong Kong	20
Ginseng, American, clarified	,,	107	Ditto	64,200
,, Japan No. 1	,,	1 19	Japan	1,785
,, ,, No. 2	,,	4 27	Ditto	2,989
Glass, bangles	,,	88 68	Hong Kong	8,801
,, beads	,,	20	Ditto	1,000
,, ware	,,	198	Ditto	8,910
,, window	Square feet	90,360	Ditto	3,279
Glue	Piculs	56	Ditto	336
Gold leaf, imitation	Pieces	125,008	Shanghae	60
Grass cloth, fine	Piculs	26	Hong Kong	1,300
,, coarse	,,	290	Ditto	8,700
Ground nuts	,,	2,099	Straits	10,495
Ground nut cakes	,,	1,195	Ditto	2,390
Gum benjamin	,,	13	Ditto	520
,, myrrh	,,	109	Ditto	2,616
Hair, goats'	,,	4	Northern Ports	40
Hams	,,	11	Ditto	462
Hartall	,,	16	Ditto	1,280
Hats, felt	Pieces	77	Ditto	31
,, bamboo	,,	800	Ditto	104
,, rattan	,,	3,050	Ditto	651
,, straw	,,	1,000	Ditto	150
Hemp, bags	,,	32,100	Ditto	2,247
,, twine	Piculs	5	Ditto	200
Hides, buffalo and cow	,,	497	Ditto	4,224
,, cuttings	,,	9	Ditto	96
,, rhinoceros	,,	17	Ditto	342
Hoe handles	Pieces	380	Ditto	38
Honey	Piculs	99 18	Ditto	1,500
Hoofs, cows'	,,	6	Ditto	24
Horns, buffalo and cow	,,	19	Ditto	152
,, deers', young	Pairs	59	Ditto	708
,, rhinoceros	Piculs	0 77	Ditto	15
Indigo, dried	,,	36	Ditto	1,080
Ink stones	Pieces	1,292	Ditto	278
Iron ware	Piculs	18	Hong Kong & Northern Ports	396
Hemp	,,	944	Ditto	28,320
Isinglass	,,	10	Ditto	160
Ivory	,,	1 21	Straits	172
Jade stone bangles	Pairs	185	Northern Ports	834
,, ornaments	Packages	4	Ditto	88
Lamps	Pieces	89	Hong Kong	54
Lanterns	,,	300	Ditto	49
Leather	Piculs	376	Foo-chow	4,512
Lily-flowers, dried	,,	187	Hong Kong	3,179
Linen, brown	,,	165	Ditto	94
Liquorice	,,	96	Ditto	1,410
Metals—				
Iron, manufactured	,,	1,356	Hong Kong and London	4,746
,, old	,,	420	Ditto	630
,, wire	,,	610	Ditto	5,490
Lead	,,	1,436	Ditto	9,334
Quicksilver	,,	382	Ditto	34,400
Steel	,,	4	Ditto	28
Tin	,,	5,602	Ditto	140,050
Yellow metal, &c.	,,	706	Ditto	22,592
Mangrove, bark	,,	1,615	Straits	1,615
Manure	,,	1,297	Northern Ports	12,970
Matches	Dozens	6,889	Straits	890
Mats	Pieces	8,124	Ningpo	8,124
Medicine	Piculs	2,995	Straits and Hong Kong.	51,364

Description of Goods.	Quantities.		Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Mirrors	Pieces	92,124	Hong Kong	2,654
Mushrooms	Piculs	49	Ditto	2,940
Mussels, dried	,,	401	Ditto	2,005
Nankeens	,,	49	Northern ports	2,940
Needles	,,	20	Swatow and Hong Kong	6,240
Nutgalls	,,	183	Straits	2,196
Nutmegs	,,	2	Ditto	60
Oars	Pieces	230	Hong Kong	460
Oilcake	Piculs	11,020	Northern ports	19,826
Oil nuts	,,	629	Ditto	3,459
,, vegetable	,,	2,323	Ditto	27,856
,, fish	,,	8	Ditto	80
,, paint	,,	1,157	Hong Kong	15,041
,, peppermint	Bottles	2,216	Ditto	111
Opium, husks	Piculs	3	Ditto	372
Oranges, fresh	,,	45	Swatow	225
Ornaments, sundry	Pieces	4,241	Hong Kong	920
Oyster and other shells	Piculs	14	Straits	49
Paint	,,	232	Hong Kong	5,800
Paper, 1st quality	,,	233	Foo-chow	2,796
,, 2nd quality	,,	44	Ditto	308
Pearls, false	,,	3	Straits	300
Pears	,,	6	Northern ports	26
Peas	,,	50,479	Ditto	151,437
Pepper, black	,,	807	Straits	7,263
,, white	,,	5	Ditto	65
Peppermint leaves	,,	18	Shanghae	360
Pork, dried and salted	,,	189	Ditto	1,610
Potash	,,	301	Hong Kong	3,311
Prawns, dried	,,	1,839	Northern ports	27,585
Passover	,,	22	Hong Kong	220
Putchuck	,,	86	Straits	2,150
Raisins	,,	58	Foo-chow and HongKong	1,392
Rattans	,,	2,011	Straits	8,044
Red lead	,,	35	Hong Kong	195
Resin	,,	15	Foo-chow	120
Rhubarb	,,	56	Foo-chow, Shanghae, and Hong Kong	1,344
Rice	,,	401,214	Straits	1,003,035
Red rice	,,	310	Foo-chow	5,614
Rope, coir	,,	35	Hong Kong	198
,, Europe	,,	84	Ditto	1,008
,, Manila	,,	27	Manila	243
Rose mallows	,,	3	Hong Kong	45
Rouge	Pieces	16,430	Ditto	318
Saffron	Piculs	67	Ditto	940
Safflower	,,	39	Ditto	4,212
Sago	,,	195	Straits	975
Samshoo	,,	497	Shanghae	2,982
Sandal wood	,,	4,760	Straits	16,660
Sapan wood	,,	214	Ditto	642
Scales	Pieces	624	Hong Kong	1,872
Seaweed	Piculs	14	Northern ports	112
Seeds, cotton	,,	9 67	Shanghae	46
,, flower	,,	70	Straits	735
,, indigo	,,	9	Formosa	108
,, lily or lotus-nuts	,,	348	Northern ports	13,920
,, melon	,,	1,831	Ditto	17,941
,, sesamom	,,	1,346	Straits	6,730
Sharks' fins, black	,,	6	Ditto	108
Shoes	Pairs	13,056	Hong Kong and Swatow	7,821
,, straw	,,	4,751	Ditto	1,900
Silk caps	Pieces	1,941	Hong Kong	970
,, piece goods	Piculs	121	Ditto	90,024
,, raw, fine	,,	130	Shanghae	104,435
,, ,, wild	,,	57	Ditto	26,220
,, ribbons	,,	52	Ditto	31,200
,, thread	,,	19	Ditto	15,200
,, yellow	,,	34	Ditto	15,300
,, and cotton mixture	,,	0 31	Hong Kong	62
Sinews, buffalo and cow	,,	453	Shanghae	12,684
Skins, deers'	Pieces	544	Northern ports & Straits	583
,, rabbit	,,	1,000	Ditto	500
,, sheep	,,	841	Ditto	631
Smalts	Piculs	11	Hong Kong	660
Sticklac	,,	4	Ditto	132
Spectacles	Pairs	19,780	Ditto	1,365
Sugar, brown	Piculs	1,260	Manila	6,300
,, white	,,	773	Ditto	7,730
Tallow	,,	372	Northern ports	3,720
Tar and pitch	Casks	245	Hong Kong	1,102
Tea, congo	Piculs	303	Foochow	5,087
,, oolong	,,	71	Ditto	1,608
Tea mats	Pieces	199,800	Hong Kong	1,180
Timber, hardwood planks	,,	50	Straits	25
,, soft wood ,,	Square feet	12,000	Ditto	600

Description of Goods.	Quantities.		Whence Imported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Timber, masts and spars	Pieces	6	Straits	300
„ planks, teak	Cubic feet.	1,252	Ditto	1,876
Tinder	Piculs	17	Hong Kong	895
Tin foil	„	5	Ditto	200
„ plates	„	132	Ditto	1,056
„ ware	„	24	Ditto	1,200
Tobacco, leaf	„	2,766	Ditto	35,950
„ prepared	„	765	Ditto	24,862
Tooth brushes	Pieces	3,690	Ditto	115
Umbrellas, cotton	„	3,058	Ditto	1,530
„ silk	„	438	Ditto	2,528
Varnish	Piculs	80	Straits	1,600
Vermicelli	„	1,546	Northern ports	15,460
Vermilion	„	200	Hong Kong	19,200
Walnuts	„	7	Northern ports	70
Watches	Pieces	4	Hong Kong	48
Wax, white	Piculs	155	Straits and Hong Kong.	37,200
„ bees'	„	2	Straits	100
Wheat	„	26,486	Ningpo, Shanghae, and Northern ports	105,944
White lead	„	312	Hong Kong	3,432
Wood, ebony	„	277	Hong Kong and Straits	831
„ fragrant	„	30	Ditto	420
„ garoo	„	0 70	Ditto	245
„ ware	„	92	Ditto	1,820
Woollens—				
Blankets	Pieces	1,274	Hong Kong	2,548
Bunting	„	1,413	Ditto	16,956
Broad, habit, and medium cloths	„	79	Ditto	711
Camlets, English	„	1,826	Ditto	45,650
Flannels	„	79	Ditto	948
Lastings	„	297	Ditto	5,346
Long ells	„	231	Ditto	2,541
Spanish stripes	„	709	Ditto	19,143
Woollens and cotton mixtures	„	278	Ditto	1,390
„ and native manufactures	„	374	Ditto	385
Wooden yokes	„	200	Ditto	26
Opium, Benares	Piculs	3,966 80	Ditto	2,340,412
„ Patna	„	670 80	Ditto	405,277
„ Malwa	„	20 80	Ditto	13,741
„ Persian	„	219 17½	Ditto	140,272
„ Turkey	„	16 39½	Ditto	9,509
Sundries	Pieces	8,990	Ditto	1,114
Turkey reds	„	3,643	Hong Kong and London	12,750
Treasure	...	...	Hong Kong, Formosa, Straits, &c.	495,410
			Total	8,534,962

Total value of Imports 8,534,962 dollars, equivalent, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dollar, the average rate of exchange during the year, to 1,920,366*l.* 9*s.*

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866.

(No. 3.)—A RETURN of the Exports in British Vessels from the Port of Amoy, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Description of Goods.	Quantities.		Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Alum	Piculs	60 30	Straits	181
Aniseed, star	,,	11 21	Formosa	220
Arrowroot	,,	6 80	Straits	70
Arsenic	,,	1 0	Ditto	15
Artificial flowers	,,	1 0	Ditto	35
Bags, hemp	Pieces	147,900	Hong Kong and Straits	11,832
,, mat				
Bamboos	,,	150	Straits	15
,, baskets	,,	850	Ditto	34
,, split	Piculs	5	Northern Ports	6
,, ware	,,	56	Straits	1,400
Bean curd	,,	69	Ditto	345
Betel leaves	,,	35	Foo-chow	245
Blubber	,,	51	Hong Kong	510
Brass-ware	,,	25	Ditto	1,250
,, foil	,,	1 40	Ditto	60
,, buttons	,,	3	Ditto	838
Bricks	Pieces	190,130	Formosa and Straits	1,225
Brooms	,,	570	Straits	17
Brushes, feather	,,	500	Ditto	15
Camphor	Piculs	5	Hong Kong	150
Caps, felt	Pieces	350	Foo-chow	87
Cassia lignea	Piculs	4	Straits	28
,, twigs	,,	1 54	Ditto	7
Chalk, prepared	,,	15	Ditto	90
Chinaware, fine	,,	2 17	Ditto	75
,, coarse	,,	2,949	Ditto	35,388
Copperas	,,	53 42	Hong Kong and Straits	1,160
Cotton clothing	,,	1 82	Shanghae	110
,, rags	,,	5 60	Ditto	39
,, stockings	,,	1 44	Ditto	79
Curtain hooks	Pairs	5,800	Straits	78
Cuttle fish	Piculs	12	Ditto	618
Dates, red	,,	19	Northern Ports	114
Earthenware	,,	349	Straits	2,094
Fans, paper	Pieces	6,994	Ditto	329
Fire crackers	Piculs	25	Ditto	625
Fish, dried	,,	1	Northern Ports	13
,, shell	,,	62	Ditto	587
Flower roots	Pieces	209,890	Straits	2,130
Fowls, feather	Piculs	7	Straits and Hong Kong	77
Fruits, fresh	,,	32	Northern Ports	130
,, dried and salted	,,	64	Ditto	192
Fungus	,,	133	Straits	3,325
Garlic	,,	166	Ditto	498
Glass ware	,,	2 72	Saigon	122
Ginger, dried	,,	9	Straits	90
Glue	,,	3	Ditto	30
Gold leaf, imitation	Pieces	2,185,000	Ditto	1,800
,, thread	,,	726,000	Hong Kong and Straits	370
Gold thread, imitation	Piculs	15 20	Straits	3,040
Grass cloth, coarse	,,	4 26	Hong Kong and Straits	137
Ground nuts	,,	1	Straits	5
Hats, felt	Pieces	4,800	Hong Kong	1,960
Hemp	Piculs	44	Shanghae	1,320
,, grass	,,	60	Straits	300
,, sacking	Pieces	43,754	Formosa	5,250
,, twine	Piculs	16 80	Straits	672
Hornware	,,	6 45	Ditto	129
Indigo, dried	,,	18	Hong Kong	540
,, liquid	,,	330	Hong Kong and Straits	1,320
Iron stones	Pieces	308	Straits	35
Ironware	Piculs	490	Straits and Hong Kong	3,675
Joss sticks	,,	66	Straits	1,320
Kittysols	Pieces	20,861	Ditto	2,086
Lamp-black	Piculs	11 40	Ditto	78
Leatherware	,,	8 70	Ditto	251
Lychees, dried	,,	144 53	Straits, Ningpo, and Shanghae	1,445
Lily-flowers, dried	,,	20 35	Straits	346
Lungngans, dried	,,	2,101	Shanghae and Straits	27,312
Metals—				
Copper, old	,,	936	Straits	14,040
Iron, manufactured	,,	9	Shanghae	13
,, wire	,,	9	Ditto	81
Steel	,,	45	Straits	450
Maccaroni	,,	45	Ditto	302
Mats	Pieces	8,690	Hong Kong and Straits	1,700
Medicine	Piculs	880	Ditto	18,920
Millstones	Pairs	10	Straits	16
Mushrooms	Piculs	7	Ditto	420
Nankeens	,,	353	Formosa	21,180

Description of Goods.	Quantities		Whither Exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Olives, salted	Piculs	28	Straits	280
Oranges, fresh	,,	249	Shanghae	871
Onions	,,	21	Straits	63
Ornaments	Pieces	716	Ditto	147
Oysters, dried and salted	Piculs	40 41	Ditto	465
Oyster and other sea shells	,,	50	Shanghae	175
Paper, 1st quality	,,	733	Shanghae and Straits	8,760
,, 2nd ditto	,,	2,678	Ditto	18,746
Peas	,,	576	Formosa and Straits	1,728
Peel, orange	,,	0 60	Straits	45
Pens	Pieces	23,100	Ditto	157
Persimmons, dried	Piculs	866	Hong Kong	4,325
Pestles and mortars	Sets	1,364	Straits	147
Potatoes, dried	Piculs	11	Ditto	187
,, flour	,,	4,215	Foo-chow, Ningpo, and Formosa	16,017
Prawns, dried	,,	11	Ningpo and Shanghae	165
Preserves	,,	2,357	Straits	23,570
Pumeloes	,,	33	Northern Ports	66
Pickles	,,	67	Straits	335
Potash	,,	25	Ditto	477
Red lead	,,	2	Hong Kong	26
Rice	,,	9,636	Ningpo and Hong Kong	14,090
Rice paper	,,	14	Hong Kong	976
Samshoo	,,	87	Straits	542
Seaweed	,,	177	Ditto	3,540
Seeds, flower	,,	357	Ditto	3,570
Pewter-ware	,,	2	Ditto	60
Seeds, indigo	,,	63	Ditto	756
,, lily or lotus nuts	,,	3	Ditto	120
,, lucraban	,,	39 20	Ditto	146
,, melon	,,	158	Ditto	1,733
Shoes	Pieces	1,604	Ditto	962
,, straw	,,	811	Ditto	324
Silk piece goods	Piculs	4 13	Shanghae	3,097
,, ribbons	,,	3 76	Ditto	1,880
,, thread	,,	4	Ditto	3,196
,, thrown, wild	,,	1 15	Straits	529
Smalts	,,	2 12	Formosa and Foo-chow	127
Soapstone	,,	2	Straits	100
Soy	,,	11	Ditto	33
Stones, granite	Pieces	11,554	Ditto	4,621
Sugar, brown	Piculs	20,322	Heng Kong and Northern Ports	91,449
,, candy	,,	11,034	Straits and Northern Ports	165,510
,, white	,,	1,454	Ditto	14,540
Tea, congo	,,	9,119		155,023
,, oolong	,,	8,998		197,956
,, orange pekoe	,,	635	Foo-chow, London, and New York	12,065
,, pouchong	,,	466		6,524
,, scented pekoe	,,	278		5,282
,, souchong	,,	46		966
Tea-canisters	Pieces	23,708	Straits	948
Tiles	,,	359,650	Ditto	3,596
Timber, soft wood, planks	Sq. feet	36,170	Ditto	19,982
Tobacco, prepared	Piculs	1,001	Shanghae and Straits	30,030
Tub staves	Pieces	240	Ditto	285
Turmeric	Piculs	58	Ditto	406
Turnips, dried and salted	,,	228	Ditto	456
Varnish	,,	34	Formosa	680
Vermicelli	,,	542	Straits	5,420
Vermilion	,,	20	Ditto	2,880
Wax, white	,,	1	Formosa	240
Wigs	Pieces	500	Straits	52
Wooden boxes	,,	1,200	Ditto	280
Toys, clay	,,	3,400	Shanghae and Straits	17
Vegetables, dried	Piculs	320	Straits and Hong Kong	402
Woodware	,,	8	Straits	144
Treasure	...	...	Straits, Formosa, Hong Kong, Foo-chow	4,403,012
Total	...	...	...	5,372,337

Total value of Exports 5,372,337 dollars; equivalent, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dollar, the average rate of exchange, to £1,208,775 16*s.* 6*d.*

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866.

(No. 4.)—A RETURN of the Re-exports in British Vessels at the Port of Amoy, during the year ended December 31, 1865.

Description of Goods.	Quantities.		Whither Re-exported.	Value.
				Dollars.
Arsenic	Piculs	21 65	Foo-chow	334
Bamboo mats	Pieces	580	Formosa	162
Brass-ware	Piculs	5 83	Ditto	175
Biche de mer, black	,,	525	Foo-chow	26,250
,, white	,,	1,310 31	Ditto	39,309
Birds' nests, 2nd quality	,,	4 96	Ditto	9,920
,, 3rd quality	,,	0 7	Ditto	7
Cotton piece goods—				
Shirtings, grey	Pieces	4,800	Formosa	24,000
,, white	,,	900	Ditto	3,600
T-cloths	,,	500	Ditto	1,750
Turkey reds	,,	500	Ditto	1,750
Canvas	Bolts	36	Ditto	432
Dimities	Pieces	100	Ditto	1,000
Cotton	Piculs	230	Ditto	6,900
,, thread	,,	1 60	Ditto	96
,, yarn	,,	651	Ditto	43,617
Cuttle fish	,,	122	Foo-chow	1,677
Copperas	,,	44 40	Ditto	968
Dates, red	,,	41	Formosa	1,260
Fans, paper	Pieces	4,890	Foo-chow	244
,, palm leaf trimmed	,,	5,900	Hong Kong	472
Fish, dried	Piculs	24	Shanghae and Formosa	333
,, shell	,,	42	Hong Kong, Foo-chow, Shanghae	548
,, skins	,,	297	Foo-chow	2,970
Gambier	,,	13 30	Formosa	106
Ginseng, American, clarified	,,	7 50	Ditto	4,500
,, Corean ,,	,,	2 27	Hong Kong	162
Earthenware, fine	Pieces	240		
Hemp, twine	Piculs	8	Manila	320
Hides, buffalo and cows	Pieces	258	Ningpo	2,193
Medicines	Piculs	426	Foo-chow, Ningpo, Shanghae	21,300
Metals, lead	,,	401	Che-foo	2,606
,, steel	,,	95 20	Straits	950
,, tin	,,	35	Hong Kong	875
Manure	,,	30 20	Formosa	31
Mushrooms	,,	1 20	Ditto	70
Nutmegs	,,	14	Hong Kong	420
Opium, Benares	,,	614 8	Formosa	362,675
,, Patna	,,	99 60	Ditto	60,175
,, Persian	,,	39 30	Newchwang, Formosa, Shanghae	25,100
,, Malwa	,,	1 0	Ditto	660
,, husks	,,	1 42	Ditto	176
Oyster or sea shells	,,	147	Shanghae	514
Pepper, black	,,	329	Foo-chow and Che-foo	2,990
Prawns, dried	,,	111 80	Ningpo	1,677
Rice	,,	931	Formosa	2,793
Red rice	,,	24	Ditto	470
Rattans	,,	1,031	Shanghae	4,124
Silk piece goods	,,	0 61	Formosa	500
,, threads	,,	0 75	Ditto	615
Safflower	,,	38 31	Foo-chow	1,161
Sapan wood	,,	704	Ditto	2,112
Seeds lily or lotus nuts	,,	6	Formosa	240
,, melon	,,	510	Ditto	5,610
Smalts	,,	0 36	Foo-chow	18
Sharks' fins, black	,,	10 33	Foo-chow, Ningpo	184
Sugar, brown				
,, white	,,	500	Ningpo	4,350
Tallow	,,	31	Newchwang	310
Timber, teak	Cubic feet	563	Ditto	844
Tinder	Piculs	70	Hong Kong	2,450
Tobacco, prepared	,,	20	Hong Kong and Straits	600
White wax	,,	4 70	Formosa	906
White lead	,,	10	Ditto	110
Wood, ebony	,,	420	Ningpo	1,050
Woollens, camlet, English	Pieces	10	Formosa	200
,, Spanish stripes	,,	5	Ditto	135
Umbrellas, silk	,,	144	Hong Kong	864
Total				685,010

Total, 685,010 dollars, equivalent, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dollar, the average rate of exchange, to £154,627 5*s.*

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866.

(No. 5.)—SUMMARY of Trade in British Vessels for the year ended December 31, 1865.

Value of the Import Trade.

	Dollars.	£	s.	d.
General Imports	5,130,341 0	1,154,326	14	6
Opium ,, ...	2,909,211 0	654,572	9	6
Treasure ,, ...	495,410 0	111,467	5	0
Total	8,534,962 0	1,920,366	9	0

Value of the Export Trade.

General Exports	969,325 0	218,098	2	6
Treasure ,, ...	4,403,012 0	990,677	14	0
Total	5,372,337 0	1,208,775	16	6

Value of the Re-export Trade.

General Re-exports	236,320 0	53,674	5	0
Opium ,, ...	448,680 0	100,953	0	0
Total	685,010 0	154,627	5	0

Exchange at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dollar.

SUMMARY of the Entire Trade at Amoy for the year ended December 31, 1865. (Compiled from Chinese Customs' Returns).

Value of the Import Trade.

	Dollars c.	£	s.	d.
General Imports (with opium)	12,974,724 97	2,919,313	2	4
Treasure ,, ...	1,196,701 0	269,257	14	6
Total	14,171,425 97	3,188,570	16	10

Value of the Export Trade.

General Exports	2,699,286 0	607,339	7	0
Treasure ,, ...	4,683,264 0	1,053,734	8	0
Total	7,382,550 0	1,661,073	15	0

Value of the Re-export Trade.

General Re-exports (with opium) ..	1,225,636 0	275,768	2	0

Exchange at 4*s.* 6*d.* per dollar.

(Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866.

(No. 6.)—Return of British Shipping at the Port of Amoy.

Direct Trade in British Vessels to and from British Ports during the Year ending 31st December 1865.

Countries whence arrived.	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Countries whither departed.	No. of Vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.		Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.	Cargoes.	Ballast.	Total.
Hong Kong ..	48	5	53	27,060	3,296	30,356	Hong Kong ..	14	25	39	8,665	10,805	19,470
Straits	17	..	17	6,681	..	6,681	Straits	15	4	19	5,697	1,430	7,127
Calcutta.. ..	1	..	1	431	..	431	London ..	2	..	2	1,224	..	1,224
London	1	..	1	628	..	628	Demerara ..	..	2	2	..	1,785	1,785
							Trinidad ..	..	1	1	..	720	720
							Honduras ..	..	1	1	..	1,287	1,287
							Rangoon ..	..	2	2	..	497	497
Indirect or Carrying Trade to and from other Countries.													
Shanghae ..	30	12	42	19,052	6,939	25,991	Shanghae ..	13	13	26	7,388	4,878	12,266
Foo-chow ..	92	8	100	40,089	2,635	42,724	Foo-chow ..	122	17	139	54,642	9,097	63,739
Swatow ..	110	6	116	46,275	2,364	48,639	Swatow ..	104	4	108	44,492	861	45,353
Formosa ..	26	1	27	4,157	45	4,202	Formosa ..	28	3	31	4,195	549	4,744
Ningpo	9	2	11	2,754	598	3,352	Ningpo ..	13	2	15	5,582	465	6,047
Che-foo	17	..	17	4,772	..	4,772	Che-foo ..	6	4	10	1,511	987	2,498
Newchwang ..	11	..	11	3,778	..	3,778	Newchwang ..	1	5	6	463	1,792	2,255
Tien-tsin ..	1	..	1	387	..	387	Takoo	1	..	1	83	..	83
Macao	2	..	2	497	..	497	Macao	1	..	1	239	..	239
Manila	2	1	3	596	434	1,030	Manila	2	1	3	840	434	1,270
Kanagawa ..	..	1	1	..	387	387	Kelung.. ..	3	..	3	742	..	742
Put back ..	4	4	8	838	868	1,706	Saigon	1	..	1	248	..	248
In distress ..	1	..	1	..	..	555	Sourabaya ..	..	1	1	499	..	499
Sourabaya ..	..	3	3	..	877	877	Macassar ..	2	..	2	697	..	697
Macassar ..	2	..	2	697	..	694	Samarang ..	1	..	1	332	..	332
							San Francisco ..	1	..	1	431	..	431
							Sold	1	..	1	712	..	712
							Confisd. by Customs	1	..	1	139	..	139
Total ..	374	43	417	159,247	18,443	177,690	Total ..	332	85	417	138,322	36,086	174,408

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866.

(Signed) ROBT. SWINHOE, *Consul.*

(No. 7.)—NUMBER and TONNAGE of Vessels Entered and Cleared under each Flag, with amount of Dues paid by each Flag. (Compiled from the Chinese Customs Trade Returns.)

Flags.	Entered Inwards.						Cleared Outwards.						Dues and Duties.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.		With Cargo.		In Ballast.		Total.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	T.	M.	C.	C.
British	381	161,032	36	16,152	417	177,184	331	131,998	80	35,780	411	175,778	292,343	8	4	9
American	13	3,186	8	1,906	21	5,092	15	3,778	5	1,211	20	4,989	17,154	9	9	7
French	17	4,964	3	769	20	5,753	8	2,262	9	2,725	17	2,987	11,172	0	3	7
Prussian	14	2,926	2	456	16	3,382	9	1,710	7	1,510	16	3,220	3,208	2	6	6
Hamburgh	78	21,612	5	1,459	83	23,071	53	14,343	26	7,420	79	21,763	27,757	0	3	5
Bremen	50	14,944	11	3,356	61	18,300	35	9,445	18	5,740	53	15,185	14,402	2	2	6
Oldenburg	5	1,293	1	233	6	1,520	2	278	3	1,015	5	1,293	1,836	3	3	4
Hanoverian	13	1,720	..	..	13	1,720	10	1,454	3	319	13	1,773	4,278	5	9	2
Lubeck	2	721	..	..	2	721	1	360	1	361	2	721	3,340	5	8	8
Schleswig and Holstein	15	2,819	1	149	16	2,908	8	1,501	5	897	13	2,398	7,919	4	8	4
Austrian	4	1,223	..	..	4	1,223	3	917	1	270	4	1,187	989	3	2	1
Danish	40	7,839	9	1,771	49	9,610	39	7,439	16	3,489	55	10,928	17,793	2	5	8
Spanish	33	7,658	..	..	33	7,688	31	7,394	..	..	31	7,394	17,145	6	7	7
Dutch	24	7,899	2	627	26	8,526	22	7,828	6	1,613	28	9,441	25,976	9	9	1
Siamese	17	7,193	..	..	7	7,193	13	5,393	3	1,183	16	6,576	9,735	7	5	7
Swedish	3	441	..	..	3	441	..	..	2	294	2	294	134	1	6	5
Norwegian	5	907	3	642	8	1,549	6	1,105	1	162	7	1,267	12,962	7	8	3
Belgian	1	315	..	..	1	215	..	..	1	215	1	215	86	0	0	0
Hawaiian (Otaheite)	2	300	..	..	2	300	2	300	..	..	2	300	631	9	6	6
Portuguese	2	193	..	..	2	193	..	..	1	80	1	80	4	9	9	5
Chinese	2	194	..	..	2	194	2	194	..	..	2	194	123	9	7	5
Totals	721	249,299	81	27,520	802	276,819	590	205,699	190	64,284	780	269,983	471,978	2	9	6

British Consulate, Amoy, April 30, 1866. (Signed) ROBERT SWINHOE, *Consul.*

No. 17.

Sir H. Parkes to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received July* 16.)

My Lord, *Yokohama, May* 16, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward a very interesting Report by Mr. Consul Myburgh on the Trade of the port of Kanagawa for the year 1865, which, when compared with the Returns for the previous year, shows the highly satisfactory result of an increase in the import trade of nearly 100 per cent., and, in the export trade of upwards of 60 per cent.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the preparation of these Returns, owing to the imperfect character of the data supplied from the Custom-house. Though drawn up and forwarded to me at the end of March, the discovery of material errors rendered entire reconstruction of the Returns necessary; and it thus happens that, though Mr. Myburgh's Report is dated the 28th March, it reached me in its present form only yesterday.

To enable your Lordship to compare at a glance the trade of all the ports of Japan for the last three years, as conducted both in British and in foreign vessels, I have caused the four additional Returns, which I have now the honour to inclose, to be prepared in this office.

The great expansion of the import trade is attributable to a steadily increasing demand for foreign manufactures in this country, which, having no redundant population, as is the case with China, can obtain clothing more cheaply from foreigners than from its own cottage looms. Under this aspect, therefore, Japan promises to furnish a very satisfactory market for British manufactures.

The increase in the exports is owing chiefly to the great rise in the value of Japanese silk, the shipments of 1865 being not greater but rather less in quantity than those of 1863, although costing nearly a treble price. All inquiry has hitherto failed to furnish a satisfactory solution of the problem at present observed here of exceedingly high prices failing to secure increased supplies. The largest export occurred in the year 1862–63, and there is reason to belive that this is attributable to the sudden demand caused by the foreign trade having led to the sale of hoarded stocks, and that the supplies forwarded to market since that date represent the portion of the ordinary annual production that can be spared for foreign exportation.

The tea trade, owing to imperfect preparation of the leaf, increases less rapidly, and the quality is more suited to the American than the English market.

A remarkable feature in the export trade of this year is the shipment from all the ports of upwards of 1,500,000 sheets of silk ova, which, if successfully reared, will go far to make good the terrible ravages occasioned by the disease in the European silkworm. Should these anticipations be realized, a signal instance will be thus afforded of the benefit derivable from the extension of commercial relations with this remote country, as, although only recently participating in the trade of the world, Japan is already clothed to a considerable extent by foreign looms, and seems destined in turn to be the means of reviving a most important branch of European industry.

The returns of foreign trade are interesting, as showing how large a proportion is conducted in British vessels, although the cargoes thus carried cannot in every case be regarded as British-owned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Consul Myburgh to Sir H. Parkes.

Sir, *Kanagawa, March* 28, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you with this general Report of the trade of Kanagawa during the year 1865—

1. Returns showing the movements of foreign shipping.

2. Returns of the import and export trade, with the estimated value thereof.

The statistics of imports and exports have been furnished by the Governor of Kanagawa. The enumeration of various miscellaneous articles imported and exported in very inconsiderable quantities has been omitted, the total value of which would form but a very small item in the Returns.

I am unable to give the results of personal observation of the commerce of this port for the year 1865, as I was on leave of absence in England during that time and did not take up my post here until the 4th of January last, and this, together with some difficulty in obtaining the Returns, will also serve to explain the delay in forwarding this Report with its inclosures. I feel even now that I can only touch upon the subject in a cursory and general way.

SHIPPING.

During 1865 the entries numbered 168 vessels, of 74,088 tons; the departures 168 vessels, of 75,486 tons. Compared with 1864, this shows in entries a decrease of 4 vessels and 1,372 tons, and in clearances the same decrease of 4 in the number of ships, but an increase in the tonnage of 2,890 tons.

There was a considerable decrease under the British flag as compared with the previous year, of entries, 28 ships, and 15,296 tons; clearances, 27 ships, and 11,147 tons.

American entries show an increase of 5 ships, of 4,430 tons, for 1865; the clearances an increase of 4 ships, of 3,335 tons.

French shipping shows a very marked increase. The entries exceed those of the previous year by 10 ships, of 9,158 tons. This is chiefly owing to the establishment of a branch line of steamers by the Messageries Impériales Company, running once a month between this port and Shanghae, in connection with the main line thence to Marseilles.

Though the Dutch show a decrease of 3 and 4 ships in arrivals and departures respectively, there is a slight increase in the tonnage over that of the preceding year.

The Prussian entries were augmented by 3 ships, of 415 tons; and the clearances are the same as the previous year in regard to number, viz., 2, though there is a decrease of 512 tons in the tonnage.

The Russian entries and clearances were augmented by 1 ship, of 316 tons.

The decrease in British shipping may be ascribed in part to the cessation in the shipment of cotton from this port, not only to England but to Hong Kong. While in the previous year 33 vessels, of 14,723 tons, left direct for Great Britain and 29 vessels for Hong Kong, principally with cotton, the number for the year 1865 reached only 6 ships, of 3,048 tons, which sailed for Great Britain, and 16 vessels for Hong Kong.

But this fact loses somewhat in significance when we compare the Return of the direct trade from Great Britain during the present year with that of the preceding, for in 1864 the arrivals numbered only 8 vessels of 2,638 tons, whilst in 1865 they increased to 26 vessels of 11,300 tons;

of these there were only three of 1,630 tons which brought coals, the remaining 23 carried bale goods and general cargo.

Imports.

The total value of imports computed from the Returns amounted to 12,913,024 dollars. Compared with the previous year it shows an increase of 7,469,430 dollars. The value of the imports brought in British vessels alone amounted to 10,687,015 dollars. The past year was marked in particular by a sudden and extraordinary increase in the demand for cotton manufactures. It has been calculated that in October and November alone somewhere about 3,000,000 dollars worth had been disposed of. This included partly the cargoes of several vessels which were on their way out sold to arrive at a very fair profit. It would, I conceive, however, be too sanguine to expect a similar demand to repeat itself during the current year. Two causes it would appear give to the past year an exceptional character in this respect, and conduced to occasion the immense demand. The first and most obvious was the high price which raw cotton fetched in the market, as much as 34 dollars per picul in 1864, which naturally drained the country of every available pound of this commodity, and which had to be replaced during the past year by foreign manufactured goods. The other is the failure to a great extent of the cotton crop in Japan for 1865.

Arms.—There seems to have been a considerable increase in the import of arms, the quantity being more than double that of the preceding year; but they have ceased, however, to realize the enormous prices which they used to command in former years. Much of what has been disposed of was at a loss, and large quantities still remain unsaleable in the hands of the foreign merchants.

Metals.—There was a considerable falling off in the quantity of lead imported. It fell from 18,785 piculs in the preceding year to 13,678 piculs in the past year. Indeed, towards the latter part of the year a large portion was re-exported to China where higher prices were obtainable.

The same may be said with regard to spelter, none having been imported, while in the previous year there were 8,676 piculs.

Tin-plates fell from 15,282 boves in 1864 to 11,541 in 1865.

In fact all metals were in little request during the past year, doubtless owing to the market having been over stocked by the large quantities that were imported and sold in the previous year to meet the then existing demand.

Exports.

The total value of these amounted to 17,467,728 dollars, which gives 8,470,244 dollars more than the preceding year.

Silk.—The Returns show that 16,235 bales were exported, of which 14,636 left in British ships. It was a prevailing opinion that over speculation in tea and silk during the latter part of 1864 and the beginning of 1865 would be attended with great losses, and a consequent re-action. The result, however, has not verified the prediction, for the enormous rise in the value of Japan silk in the European market has left those who ventured on buying at what was considered in the beginning of the year an enormous price, a very handsome profit. It gradually continued to rise in value till the beginning of the new silk season (1st July), and it is calculated that from that date until the end of the year upwards of 7,000 bales have been exported, which at an average of 800 dollars per bale would give nearly 6,000,000 dollars in six months. Thus, though a smaller number of bales as compared with a corresponding period of the

preceding year has been exported, the enhanced price of 800 dollars gives a larger total value.

In 1864 nearly all the silk came into the market in the fall of the year, and subsequent to the visit of the fleet to Yeddo in the beginning of October; whereas in 1865 it came in continuously throughout the whole year according as the demand arose, and it is satisfactory to observe that the restrictions which formed so many grounds of complaint in the preceding year ceased to embarrass the operations of the merchants, and seemed to have wholly disappeared. It may be remarked also that in 1864 during the same period the value of the dollar might be taken at about 5*s.*, whereas in the past year it may be taken at about 4*s.* 4*d.*, and has touched as low even as 4*s.* 1*d.* The merchant thus getting his money cheaper was enabled to make his purchases at a larger figure.

It is worthy of notice that this enhanced value has not brought about such a corresponding extension and growth of the silk trade in the country as might reasonably have been expected. Probably the capabilities for producing silk are limited. A considerable quantity also is reserved for clothing a large mass of the population. I conceive there can be little doubt too that a great deal of the silk exported during the earlier years was a surplus quantity which had been accumulating in the country for a long time prior to the opening of the port.

The quantity of silkworm eggs exported rose from 200,000 cards to 1,320,321.

Tea.—A considerable stimulus was given to the export of tea by the termination of the American war, several British ships having been loaded direct for New York and Boston. It is estimated that the quantity actually exported amounted to 7,899,733 pounds, which gives an increase of nearly 5,000,000 pounds over the preceding year.

No export of cotton worth noting took place.

The duties collected by the Custom-house amounted to 452,305 dollars 80 cents, of which 242,254 dollars 32 cents were on imports, and 210,051 dollars 48 cents on exports.

I should observe, in conclusion, that I consider there is every reason to be satisfied with the commercial importance to which this port has already attained. And it is not too much to say that with its steadily advancing prosperity it bids fair to become one of the foremost among the great trading emporiums of the East.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. G. MYBURGH.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of the Export Trade of Kanagawa for the year 1865.

Commodities.	In British Ships.		In American Ships.		In French Ships.		In Dutch Ships.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Silk (raw) .. .. piculs	14,636	13,172,400	..	..	1,599	1,439,100	..	..	16,235	14,601,500
Cocoons .. .. ,,	1,749	139,920	..	..	478	38,240	..	..	2,227	178,160
Silkworm eggs .. .. cards	935,485	467,742	..	..	384,836	192,418	..	..	1,321,521	660,160
Tea .. .. .. piculs	47,078	1,412,340	11,992	359,760	..	..	178	5,340	59,248	1,777,440
Tobacco .. .. ,,	216	2,160	..	..	..	..	98	980	314	3,140
Gallnuts .. .. ,,	689	6,890	70	700	..	..	..	..	759	7,590
Seaweed .. .. ,,	7,758	31,032	162	648	908	3,632	842	3,368	9,670	38,680
Cuttle fish .. .. ,,	1,581	18,972	48	576	20	240	..	..	1,649	19,788
Shrimps .. .. ,,	373	5,968	..	..	24	384	..	..	397	6,352
Awabee .. .. ,,	71	3,195	..	..	2	90	..	..	73	3,285
Trico (biche de mer) .. ,,	52	2,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	2,600
Mushrooms .. .. ,,	439	10,975	..	..	68	1,700	..	..	507	12,675
Medicines .. .. ,,	877	26,310	..	..	88	2,640	..	..	965	28,950
Ginseng .. .. ,,	385	57,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	57,750
Rags .. .. .. ,,	1,478	1,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,478	1,478
Cotton, raw .. .. ,,	2,909	58,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,909	58,180
Total	..	15,417,912	..	361,684	..	1,678,444	..	9,688	..	17,467,728

(Signed) F. G. MYBURGH, *Consul.*

RETURN of the Import Trade of Kanagawa for the year 1865.

Commodities.	In British Ships.		In American Ships.		In French Ships.		In Dutch Ships.		In Russian Ships.		In Prussian Ships.		Totals.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton manufactures—		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Shirtings ... ... pieces	329,342	1,646,710	2,281	11,405	35,600	178,000	17,994	89,970	...	...	...	...	385,217	26,085
Drill ... ... „	...	...	...	...	2,800	19,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,800	19,600
Velvet ... ... „	33,738	337,380	2,716	27,160	...	...	1,742	17,420	...	...	...	...	38,196	381,960
Tafachelas ... ... „	64,658	258,632	...	...	...	...	93,882	375,528	...	...	...	...	158,540	634,160
Chintzes ... ... „	104,216	364,756	...	...	7,100	24,850	25,145	88,007	...	...	...	...	136,461	477,613
Lustres ... ... „	41,573	498,876	201	2,412	1,041	12,492	2,549	88,007	150	1,800	...	...	45,514	603,587
Baratheas ... ... „	5,989	71,868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,989	71,868
Cotton yarn ... ... piculs	7,527	677,430	...	...	1,693	152,370	355	31,950	...	...	...	...	9,575	861,750
Turkey red... ... ... pieces	6,700	33,500	1,400	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,100	40,500
Muslins ... ... „	1,593	12,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593	12,744
Satins ... ... „	3,982	47,784	...	...	108	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,090	49,080
Sailcloth ... ... rolls	240	3,840	240	3,840	500	8,000	556	8,896	400	6,400	...	...	1,936	30,976
Miscellaneous ... ... pieces	76,243	381,215	580	2,900	3,090	15,450	11,807	59,035	...	...			82,720	458,600
Woollen manufactures—											...	...		
Camlets ... ... „	184,217	4,421,208	...	..	5,872	140,928	3,470	83,280	...	...	...	...	193,559	4,645,416
Cloth ... ... „	9,178	458,000	...	...	1,297	64,850	429	21,450	...	...	...	...	10,904	545,200
Flannel ... ... „	1,200	30,000	20	500	...	...	153	3,825	...	...	...	...	1,373	34,325
Table covers ... ... „	700	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	2,100
Long ells ... ... „	1,995	15,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,995	15,960
Blankets ... ... „	11,517	40,309	2,650	7,950	236	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,403	48,967
Lastings ... ... „	910	13,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	13,650
Miscellaneous ... ... „	11,126	333,780	...	...	700	21,000	3,276	98,280	...	...	...	...	15,102	453,060
Metals—														
Lead ... ... piculs	8,398	50,388	...	...	1,725	10,350	3,555	21,330	...	...	...	...	13,678	82,068
Iron ... ... „	56,533	226,132	...	...	2,571	10,284	3,481	13,924	2,000	8,000	...	...	64,585	258,340
Tin plates ... ... boxes	10,476	57,618	...	...	165	907	900	4,950	...	...	...	...	11,541	63,475
Arms ... ... pieces	27,834	417,510	2,570	38,550	8,705	130,575	17,734	266,010	...	...	...	...	56,843	852,645
Leather ... ... „	96,300	72,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,300	72,225
Ivory ... ... piculs	250	62,500	...	...	...	...	32	8,000	...	...	...	...	282	70,500
Sugar ... ... „	20,000	150,000	...	...	1,408	10,560	...	...	...	...	3,468	26,010	24,876	186,570
Total	...	10,687,015	...	101,717	...	802,220	...	1,279,862	...	16,200	...	26,010	...	12,913,024

(Signed) F. G. MYBURGH, *Consul.*

(No. 3.)—RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant-vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the port of Kanagawa, during the Year 1865, distinguishing the Countries to which they belong.

Under what Colours.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
British.. ..	111	46,202	114	48,116
American ..	21	10,617	19	9,902
French.. ..	16	11,297	16	11,664
Dutch	14	4,642	15	4,968
Prussian ..	4	874	2	380
Russian ..	2	456	2	456
Total ..	168	74,088	168	75,486

(No. 4.)—RETURN of the Number of Merchant-vessels, distinguishing their respective Flags, which Entered and Cleared at the Custom-house of Kanagawa, proceeding from or bound for the Ports and Places undermentioned, during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Ports and Places.	Arrived.						Departed.					
	British.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Prussian.	Russian.	British.	American.	French.	Dutch.	Prussian.	Russian.
Great Britain.. ..	26	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Holland	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batavia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Shanghae	46	9	12	..	..	..	41	4	4	..	..	..
Hong Kong	11	2	3	1	..	..	16	..	8	..	..	..
Hakodate	6	2	..	..	1	1	12	..	2	..	..	1
Nagasaki	11	2	..	5	3	1	11	4	..	13	2	..
America, United States	1	4	..	..	..	..	20	10	2	..	..	1
New Zealand ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suez	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Singapore	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Tien-tsin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sydney	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Che-foo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nicolaefski	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borneo	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swatow	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Manila	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Formosa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vancouver's Island ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(No. 5.)—RETURN of the Direct Trade in British Vessels from Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Cargo.
1	Cymbeline	390	Bale goods and general cargo.
2	Sea Witch	374	Ditto.
3	Macedon	496	Ditto.
4	Norfolk	264	Ditto.
5	Dora	379	Ditto.
6	Eliza Shaw	696	Ditto.
7	Eleanor	433	Ditto.
8	Seringapatam	587	Ditto.
9	Jane	165	Ditto.
10	Bolina	404	Ditto.
11	Aden	349	Ditto.
12	Harkaway	615	Coals.
13	Raphael	390	Bale goods and general cargo.
14	Simon Hobley	512	Ditto.
15	Cleveland..	466	Coals.
16	Louisa Braginton	280	Ditto.
17	Thomas Blythe	387	Bale goods and general cargo.
18	Vinco	438	Ditto.
19	Shaftsbury	524	Ditto.
20	Empress	365	Ditto.
21	Gleam	291	Ditto.
22	Brilliant	302	Ditto.
23	Monkchester	549	Coals.
24	Castleton..	534	General cargo.
25	Lord Raglan	753	Ditto.
26	Medina	357	Ditto.
	Total	11,300	

(No. 6.)—RETURN of Direct Trade in British Vessels to Great Britain during the Year ended the 31st December, 1865.

	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Cargo.
1	Gabalva	419	Tea, raw cotton, waste silk, &c.
2	Mirage	718	Ditto.
3	Dora	379	Tea and silk.
4	Eleanor	433	Tea.
5	Simon Hobley	512	Ditto.
6	Seringapatam	587	Ditto.

(No. 7.)—TABLE showing the Coasting Trade carried on in British Vessels during the Year ended 31st December, 1865.

Arrived.			Departed.		
Where from.	Number.	Tonnage.	Where to.	Number.	Tonnage.
Nagasaki ..	11	5,197	Nagasaki ..	11	5,138
Hakodate ..	6	1,679	Hakodate ..	12	3,762
Total ..	17	6,876	Total ..	23	9,900

(Signed) F. G. MYBURGH, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Kanagawa, March 28, 1866.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Trade with Japan in British Vessels for the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

IMPORTS—1863.

	Manufactures.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	804,553	293,584	123,370	1,221,507
Nagasaki	206,833	218,137	101,257	526,227
Hakodate	3,792	..	1,170	4,962
Total	1,015,178	511,721	225,797	1,752,696
1864.				
Kanagawa	3,629,725	418,531	573,360	4,621,616
Nagasaki	699,963	126,935	162,063	988,961
Hakodate	49,665	10,059	23,346	83,070
Total	4,379,353	555,525	758,769	5,693,647
1865.				
Kanagawa	9,650,642	334,138	702,235	10,687,015
Nagasaki	508,120	52,588	239,312	800,020
Hakodate	38,469	22,209	12,796	73,474
Total	10,197,231	408,935	954,343	11,560,509

RECAPITULATION.

1863	1,752,696 Mexican dollars.
1864	5,693,647 „
1865	11,560,509 „

EXPORTS—1863.

	Tea.	Silk.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	276,550	3,528,616	428,583	4,233,749
Nagasaki	130,882	66,872	324,447	522,201
Hakodate	..	..	145,041	145,041
Total	407,432	3,595,488	898,071	4,900,991
1864.				
Kanagawa	404,293	6,162,240	2,173,993	8,740,526
Nagasaki	146,765	21,080	676,275	844,120
Hakodate	..	17,306	339,452	356,758
Total	551,058	6,200,626	3,189,720	9,941,404
1865.				
Kanagawa	1,412,340	13,172,400	833,172	15,417,912
Nagasaki	13,180	148,057	247,773	409,010
Hakodate	..	48,950	310,951	359,901
Total	1,425,520	13,369,407	1,391,896	16,186,823

RECAPITULATION.

1863	4,900,991 Mexican dollars.
1864	9,941,404 „
1865	16,186,823 „

NOTE of quantities of silk exported from Kanagawa in the above years, showing the rise in the value of this commodity :—In 1863, 16,561 piculs; in 1864, 12,576 piculs; in 1865, 14,636 piculs. (A picul is 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois.)

Inclosure 3 in No. 16.

Comparative Statement of Trade with Japan in Foreign Vessels for the years 1863, 1864, 1865.

Imports—1863.

	Manufactures.	Metals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	81,583	209,380	82,700	373,663
Nagasaki	143,989	141,227	136,015	421,231
Hakodate	..	..	170,000	170,000
Total	225,572	350,607	388,715	964,894
1864.				
Kanagawa	505,993	111,973	204,012	821,978
Nagasaki	139,134	36,265	152,537	327,936
Hakodate	2,255	..	5,471	7,726
Total	647,382	148,238	362,020	1,157,640
1865.				
Kanagawa	1,676,559	69,745	479,705	2,226,009
Nagasaki	155,190	24,805	167,756	347,751
Hakodate	30,240	23,420	6,842	60,502
Total	1,861.989	117,970	654,303	2,634,262

Recapitulation.

1863	964,894	Mexican dollars.
1864	1,157,640	„
1865	2,634,262	„

Exports—1863.

	Tea.	Silk.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Kanagawa	126,723	598,724	174,988	900,435
Nagasaki	40,637	10,779	351,764	403,180
Hakodate	..	..	21,984	21,984
Total	167,360	609,503	548,736	1,325,599
1864.				
Kanagawa	8,382	61,031	187,545	256,958
Nagasaki	26,946	..	288,826	315,772
Hakodate	..	..	58,088	58,088
Total	35,328	61,031	534,459	630,818
1865.				
Kanagawa	365,100	1,439,100	245,616	2,049,816
Nagasaki	9,474	1,089	141,214	171,777
Hakodate	..	..	101,814	101,814
Total	374,574	1,440,189	488,644	2,303,407

Recapitulation.

1863	1,325,599	Mexican dollars.
1864	630,818	
1865	2,303,407	

No. 18.

Consul Meadows to Mr. Hammond.—(*Received July* 20.)

Sir, *Newchwang, April* 19, 1866.

In pursuance of circular instructions from Her Majesty's Minister to forward Trade Returns directly to the Foreign Office, I have the honour to inclose herewith the Returns and Report of this Consular district for the year 1865. The large proportion of the past winter which I have been obliged to devote to preparations for the defence of the foreign Settlement here against apprehended attacks of rebels has caused a delay in the preparation and dispatch of these documents.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS.

Inclosure in No. 18.

Commercial Report on the Consular District of Newchwang for the Year 1865.

Port of Newchwang, March 31, 1866.

The accompanying six Tables of shipping and trade at the port of Newchwang have been compiled by Mr. Consular Interpreter Davenport from the Returns of the Foreign Department of the Imperial Customs, which have been obligingly placed at my disposal by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson.

Tables Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are Shipping Returns; Table No. 5 the Return of Imports; and Table No. 6 the Return of Exports: all having been prepared in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Consular instructions.

Shipping and Navigation.

In my last Report (that of the 21st April, 1865) I showed that the North German tonnage had, during the three previous years, not only been greater than the British, but that the disproportion had been annually increasing in our disfavour. In 1865 there has been a marked change in our favour.

The following comparative Table shows that while British shipping has continued rapidly to increase, the amount of our tonnage in 1865 being nearly double that in 1864, the North German tonnage has decreased; and that, in spite of the fact that the Schleswig-Holstein shipping has been added to it for 1665:—

Year.	British Ships.	North German Ships.	British Tonnage.	North German Tonnage.	Per-centage proportion of Tonnage.	
					British.	North German.
1862	21	31	8,945	9,483	100	106
1863	56	91	19,548	26,354	100	135
1864	74	137	24,302	37,838	100	155
1865	103	108	41,673	30,140	100	72

The facts shown in this Table are satisfactory so far as the British shipping is concerned. I should, however, have had to report a still greater increase of British tonnage, and probably little decrease of North German tonnage, but for certain prohibitive measures taken at Shanghae

about the middle of the season by the mandarins of that port and of the province in which it lies. They not only prohibited Chinese merchants from themselves shipping in foreign vessels, but they also prohibited them from purchasing from foreign merchants produce brought by these latter in foreign vessels from this port. Whether this last proceeding was open or covert, I have, at this distance, not been able to ascertain, but it has been most effectual.

In the first half of the open season, ending about the 10th of August, 37 British vessels cleared with cargoes for Shanghae; in the next half, only one British vessel cleared for that port; that happened on the 30th of August; after which, up to the close of the season, the traffic between the two ports in foreign vessels was altogether stopped. It is a moderate assumption that, but for these anti-Treaty measures, nearly 400 foreign vessels would have cleared with cargoes from this port instead of 271. The produce conveyed consists almost entirely of pulse, either as such or in the shape of pulse-cakes and the oil expressed from them; and the prohibitive measures are the more to be regretted as they are damaging to two large classes of the Chinese population—the agriculturists who, in this Consular district, produce the pulse and convey it to port, and the agriculturists who, in the Shanghae district, are its chief consumers. The alleged object was the support of the junks, which slow and uninsurable craft were being rapidly supplanted by the quicker, surer, and more cheaply carrying foreign vessels; and one of the pretexts for this special support was the necessity for keeping the junk sailors employed. But these men, drawn mostly from the rural population in the Shanghae district, could have been allowed naturally, easily, and with excellent effect for the country, to find employment among their farming relatives and friends, whose numbers have been so fearfully thinned by the civil war that the mandarins themselves have had to take special measures for the recultivation of the devastated and partially depopulated province. The only persons benefited by the prohibition are the wealthy, and therefore influential, associations of junk owners, who could very well direct their capital into other channels. It is a protectionist measure of the worst kind, the damage done to British and foreign interests at this port being only a small part of the mischief resulting from it.

In my first Report on this Consular district, that of the 18th November, 1862 (China, No. 4, 1864), I remarked on the excellence of the harbour and on the accessibility of this port; on its superiority in that respect to that of Shanghae; and intimated that, as soon as a light-ship was stationed at the bar, and buoys were laid down, the port would become exceptionally safe and easy of ingress and egress. But in the three and a-half years which have since elapsed, the provision of buoys has been very insufficient, and no light-ship whatever has been provided. The consequence is that every year vessels are lost at the entrance of the port, of which it is certain that they would not so be lost had a light-ship been provided in accordance with Treaty stipulations. Honest shipmasters and pilots have not the aid which would enable them to avoid danger with certainty, and a door is opened to fraudulent wrecking. This default also works against foreign shipping, and in favour of the junks, whose lighter draft enables them to grope their way into the mouth of the river with less risk.

As to the duration of the season of open navigation and that of the ice-bound period, the experience of five years shows us that a cold of sufficient severity to cover the river with heavy masses of floating ice may occur at any time between the 15th of November and the 27th of March. Thus, as regards the closing of the navigation in 1865, the thermometer stood, at daybreak on the 15th of November, at 17 degrees of Fahrenheit; on the 16th, at 15 degrees; and on the 17th, at 7 degrees. Several

vessels which were still in the river on the 15th of November got seriously damaged by floating ice, and one nearly became a total wreck within the port. As regards the opening of the navigation in 1863, the thermometer, which at daybreak on the 25th of March had stood at 33 degrees, fell on the 26th to 15 degrees, and was only 17 degrees on the 27th, on which day so much newly-formed ice was floating on the river as nearly to cut off all intercourse with the thirteen ships which had entered the port, and several of which got damaged. Again, the discharging and loading of foreign vessels are done entirely by means of cargo-boats; and as these must be laid up on the river-bank before the ground hardens with the frosts, and cannot well be launched in spring before it softens again, lading and discharging on a commercial scale are practically stopped from about the 10th of November to the 1st of April. With respect to the future, however, I may observe that the increased use of steamers at the beginning and towards the close of the open season, together with the construction of permanent jetties, rendering the foreign craft as independent of cargo-boats as now are the junks, might prolong the total period of open navigation from two to three weeks for foreign merchants.

Trade and Commerce.

The following Table of the principal imports produced or producible by the British Isles and India shows the amount of importation in each for the two years last past:—

Names of Articles.		1864.	1865.
Cotton fabrics	pieces	30,137	55,154
Iron	lbs.	465,413	1,969,229
Lead	,,	77,908	219,609
Tin	,,	37,357	168,504
Glass	,,	93,600	291,763
Opium	,,	73,442	203,618

The following Table shows the amount of the great exports of the district in foreign ships for the two years last past. They are all sent to the middle and southern provinces of China:—

Names of Articles.		1864.	1865.
Peas and beans	lbs.	108,832,632	119,875,811
Bean cake	,,	112,288,768	114,430,144
Bean oil	,,	974,890	1,468,353

The results shown by these two summaries are satisfactory, inasmuch as they prove an increase in all the principal articles of trade as conveyed by foreign vessels. So far as the imports are concerned, the increase shown denotes, moreover, an increase of the whole trade of the port, and not a mere substitution of foreign tonnage for junks. But as regards the exports, the increase denotes merely such a substitution, for we know that a less quantity of peas and beans have come from the interior to this port during 1865 than came in 1864.

With regard to the Tariff, to laws, &c., the following circumstances appear deserving of report:—

The right to export the chief produce of the district—pulse, bean-cake, and bean-oil—was withheld from British shipping by a stipulation of the Trade Regulations agreed on at Shanghae in November 1858, and attached to the Treaty which had been concluded at Tien-tsin three months before, and by which the port was declared open to British trade.

But as the experience of the first season after the port was opened—that of 1861—showed that this was only to render its opening practically nugatory, Her Majesty's Minister, Sir F. Bruce, procured the rescission of the prohibition from the Peking Government; and since the exchange of the Danish Treaty in July 1864, the three articles are placed on the same footing as any other export, being entered without any exceptional clause in the Tariff appended to that Treaty.

The provincial authorities in this Consular district took, from the first opening of the port, effectual measures to prevent foreigners trading in the interior, and the Treaty stipulations which accord them that right have always been of no effect whatever: all buying and selling of foreign merchants is done at the port itself.

The Chinese people, who form by far the greater portion, and the whole of the trading portion, of the population of Manchooria and Eastern Mongolia—*i. e.*, of this Consular district—are under the same penal law as the Chinese in China Proper, the well-known Penal Code. No Commercial Code exists in the Chinese Empire, nor even any body of mercantile common or equity law—*i. e.*, no mandarin or judge-made mercantile law in the shape of recorded cases—accepted as authoritative precedents. Mercantile and shipping disputes are settled, if not by the Commercial Guilds which exist everywhere, then by the judicial mandarins of the localities where they occur, in accordance (supposing corrupt motives to be excluded) with what the individual mandarin before whom a case is brought may think just after considering local custom. I may observe here that contracts, even written contracts, have not for Chinese that literally binding force that they have in the eyes of Englishmen. Ignorance or insufficient appreciation of this fact has caused considerable disappointment, trouble, and hardship. A Chinese who contracts to build a house within a certain time, for instance, regards the contract, not as an imperative document which he must in every case fulfil to the letter, or suffer all the loss; but as a memorandum of what he is to do if unforeseen occurrences, not controllable by him—as unlooked-for great rises in price of materials, unusually bad weather, &c.—do not seriously interfere with the execution of the work. And (again excluding improper motives, and fear of the action of the foreigner's Government as one of them) a mandarin before whom a case of non-performance of such a contract is brought will, accordingly, take what we should consider an extremely equity view of the defaulter's position.

The currency in this district is for large or commercial transactions, silver or gold bullion, chiefly silver, and that in the form now so well known to the mercantile world as "shoes of sycee" as to require no description. I have only to add that though the denominations of the money weights are throughout this district those of the same decimal system that is in use in other parts of the Empire, viz., leang, tseen and fun (called respectively by foreigners tael, mace and candareen), there is in nearly every city and large town a slightly different weight or heaviness corresponding to these denominations.

For smaller trading transaction, household expenses, &c., the currency is mainly notes, but also the well-known Chinese coin of copper alloy, and of round shape with a square hole in the centre, The coin is used in making the smallest purchases, and in giving change for notes. The notes are in their size and main features much like English bank notes. They have an ornamental border, purposely made very elaborate in order to prevent forgery. The name of the issuing house, together with the unvarying portions of the date (with blank spaces left for the exact month and day of each) are printed in large characters. Instead, however, of receiving their final validation from a manuscript signature, it is given them, in

accordance with Chinese official and trading custom, by means of elaborately carved seals, with which red ink is used.

These notes are not issued solely, or even in large part, by the money-changing houses, which to a certain extent take the place here of our banks. Each commercial establishment and largish retail shop can issue notes. Formerly this was done only to the extent of one-tenth of the capital which the issuing house satisfied the great Guild of the port-town that it had invested in its business, and after it had entered into an engagement for mutual guaranteeing. But, for two years past, the Guild appears to have given up the attempt to regulate the paper currency, and at present there are 123 houses at this town which seem to issue notes at pleasure.

The notes each promise to pay on presentation a certain number of teaous. The smallest at this port-town are for 2 teaous, the largest for 50 teaous: at other towns and cities, I have seen them for 100 teaous. A teaou, which in the south of China means 1,000 of the above-mentioned copper-alloy coins, called "tseen" by the Chinese, and "cash" by foreigners, means here 1,000 Kwan-tung seaou tseen, *i.e.*, 1,000 of the small cash of Kwan-tung. Kwan-tung signifying "east of the passes," *i.e.*, east of the great wall and its gates, corresponds to what I have called the Newchwang Consular district, as composed of the three Provinces of Manchooria and the settled portion of eastern Mongolia. Each city and large town of this region has its own circulation of these seaou tseen peaou or small cash notes; the notes of one city passing with difficulty at the next adjoining city, though on an average only thirty miles distant, and not passing at all beyond distances of forty to fifty miles. There is no coin corresponding to the name Kwan-tung small cash; and a teaou or 1,000 of them are only equal to 160 of the general copper-alloy "cash" of China. The latter are, in consequence, throughout this district strung on twine by means of the centre hole in sums of 160 cash, each of which sums is then called a teaou. Although the notes profess to be payable on presentation, in fact, each issuer is by custom bound to give in exchange only one-fifth in copper-alloy "cash," the balance in notes of other issuing houses; to which the holder must then repair to repeat the process, so that when a man changes a note, say for 50 teaous, the value of which is little more than 2*l.* sterling, he has usually to visit about six or eight issuing houses in succession, some of which may be a mile distant from each other.

The rate of exchange between the notes and silver bullion alters daily in each city, and is fixed by the body of money changers, who meet every morning at daybreak to settle it. The rate during the past five years at this port town has averaged about 9 teaous for 1 tael, and has ranged from $7\frac{80}{100}$ teaous to 10 teaous.

The Mexican dollar, now a currency in many southern ports, is not known in wholesale commerce in this port town, nor does it pass in smaller transactions, except among the few Chinese traders who supply the ships and the foreign settlement with necessaries. At places in the interior it is only accepted as bullion, if accepted at all, and only for very much less than its intrinsic value. At this town it changes during the open season of navigation for $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 teaous; during the ice-bound period for $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 teaous.

The mercantile, or generally used business weight at this port town, differs from the Imperial weight. At a meeting between myself and the Superintendent of Customs, held at a large pulse hong and bean-cake and oil factory, on the 28th April, 1862, it was officially settled, after a comparison of weights, that in the payment of duties on all articles which pay according to weight, 110 Newchwang catties should be held equivalent to 100 Imperial catties, or to $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avordupois; also that one tow or measure of peas or beans should be held to weigh 30 catties or 40 lbs.

avoirdupois, and that one bean-cake should be held to weigh 48 Imperial catties or 64 lbs. avoirdupois.

Agriculture.

There is no waste or unused land throughout Fung-săng, or this most southerly of the three Manchoorian provinces. Every patch which can be used as arable land is so used. The fresh or brackish-water marshes, which produce tall reeds, are all appropriated, and in winter, when the receding of the water from the Chili Gulf, under the influence of the northerly winds, leaves them dry, they are carefully cropped. The coast plains liable to be covered by high flood tides, and which produce no reeds, are nearly throughout the coast line ditched, diked, and otherwise prepared for the production of salt. Where the low grounds cannot serve for either of these purposes, such edible verdure as they may produce is cropped by the cattle of the peasantry. The same holds of the hill and mountain slopes which are too steep for tillage, except where they are covered with plantations, chiefly of oak, and which are used to feed the mountain silk-worm and for fuel.

Beyond the palisade boundary line to the north and north-west, large portions of Kirin, Tsi-tsi-har, and of Eastern Mongolia are occupied by an agricultural Chinese population in a similar manner, while new forest and prairie land is annually being brought under cultivation by immigrants, an important fact already mentioned in my previous Reports.

The chief produce of the arable land is, apart from peas and beans, millet, called Kaou-leang. It is as yet of little importance to foreign merchants as an article of commerce, but is of vast importance to the population of this Consular district, and more especially of this province, Fung-săng. The best qualities are used as the cheaper kind of rice are used in the Middle and Southern China, *i. e.*, they form the chief article of food for the middle and poorer classes. Another portion of the millet is used to make a distilled spirituous liquor—a whisky, largely consumed throughout this district, and also sent in junks to southern ports of China, where it is known as Kaou-leang spirit. The remaining and larger portion of the millet crop is used to feed the horses, mules, and asses, which play the most important part in the producing and carrying labours of the district. Oxen, which are largely used for the same purposes, are fed chiefly on bean-cake. The long thick stalks of the millet and also its roots form throughout fully one-half, and that the most populous half, of the district, practically the only fuel.

Rice is grown in this district, but all on perfectly dry ground. It is called King-me. On the table it differs little, if at all, in appearance and taste from the wet ground rice of Southern China. It is the principal food of the wealthier classes, and is also supplied as the usual food of all travellers in all but the very poorest inns. Sufficient is grown for the wants of the district, and supplies are also sent to Peking, to the Province of Shantung, and to Middle China.

A large quantity of a cereal, called Koo-tsze, is produced. The straw is the chief fodder of all draught animals; hay being an unknown article. The grain resembles turnip seed in size and shape, but is yellow in colour, and forms a portion of the food of the poorer classes under the name of "Seaou hwang-me," small yellow rice.

Wheat is produced, but only in small quantity, and of very poor quality. The best wheat flour used in the district comes from Shantung.

Oats are totally unknown.

A considerable extent of the arable land, particularly in the valleys of the mountainous Leaou peninsula and of the mountain range further north,

is used for the cultivation of cotton. In quality it is superior to the cotton of Middle China. During the two years last past, the United States' civil war has caused its exportation in small quantities, but under ordinary circumstances the quantity raised does not suffice for the wants of the district, and cotton is imported from the south.

Of late years, the cultivation of the poppy for opium has commenced, and is said to be rapidly extending, in the north-western portions of the district. The quality of the opium so produced is inferior to that of Indian opium, but, being cheaper, the poorer smokers mix it with the latter.

With respect to the production of the mountain silk, which has of late attracted some little attention in the silk trade, I subjoin some particulars. They were gathered by myself in a visit made by me to some silk valleys in August and September last, and are partly corrective of statements on the subject made in my last Report, and which were chiefly based on second-hand Chinese information.

There are two crops of the mountain cocoon, a "chun" or spring crop, and a "tsew" or autumn crop. The latter is collected in the last half of September and in October, and the cocoons are brought to market during this latter month. At this period the silk growers pick out the best of the cocoons for the production in spring of the butterfly and worm for the spring crop. They are preserved in baskets, which are hung up in the Chinese dwelling rooms. These almost always face the south, thus opposing a blank back wall to the cold northerly winds prevalent in winter, and getting from their southerly windows the full advantage of the sun in that season, when, during nine days out of ten, there is a clear blue sky. Besides this, the dwelling rooms are partially heated by the warmth emanating from the surface of the kang, a brick bench which occupies about one-third of the room, which serves as a sleeping place at night, as seat, &c., during the day, and inside which is a winding flue, with an aperture at one end, in which a fire of millet stalks is occasionally lighted. In spite of all this, however, the temperature of a Chinese dwelling in the mountain silk district is during the greater part of the winter considerably below the freezing point. The worm, being indigenous, could doubtless stand the cold of the winter's nights in its cocoon on the bushes on which it forms these latter; but, apart from theft, destruction by wild animals, insects, &c., it is probable that in nights of unusual severity only the strongest and best inclosed might escape perishing from cold.

The natural heat of spring suffices to bring the chrysalis out of the cocoon in the butterfly shape. The butterflies then couple, and in about four or five days after impregnation the female lays eggs. They are laid on native paper spread on mats, tables, &c. In about five or six days from each of these eggs is produced, a small worm of about the size of a black ant, and which is black in colour. This is about the time when the buds on the oak bushes have begun to make their appearance. This must be in the last half of April. The young leaves are forced by twigs, being cut off from the bushes, and placed in water, in pools of the mountain streams, or in tubs in houses. From these the young tender leaves are taken, and are scattered over the paper, as the worms appear from the eggs. The worms are thus nourished for some days, when they are transferred to the youngest, most tender-leaved, oak bushes on the hill slopes. They are then about an inch in length, but are still black in colour. The transfer of the whole does not take place in one or two days. There is during the whole existence of the animal in its worm stage a difference of eight or ten days in the backwardness or forwardness of individuals. After some days the worm has its first sleep or torpor, at the close of which it changes its skin, and re-appears green in colour and larger in size. It has in all four of these sleeps or torpors, each of which lasts about two days. It changes

its skin and becomes larger after each torpor, but retains after the first the same bright green colour. For its next, or fifth sleep, it prepares by spinning itself into a cocoon, in which it assumes the chrysalis shape, then bursts out as a butterfly and lays eggs, from which the small black worms are produced, when the processes just described are gone through again. These processes are, in the spring season, more rapidly performed than the similar processes in the autumn. The silk growers told me that those of spring required about 60 days, those of autumn about 100. In each season, as fast as the worms consume the leaves on one bush, they are removed by the attendant silk cultivators to another, the youngest bushes being used first.

I was in some of the silk villeys from the 29th August to the 12th September, and had an opportunity of observing the autumnal worms in their last stages. The most advanced began weaving their cocoons around them on the 2nd September, but at this time a large proportion of the worms were still in the stage between the third and fourth sleeps, while others, which had cast their skins for the last time, were feeding hard, in preparation of the work of cocoon spinning. On the 12th September fully one-half were inclosed in, or busy with, their cocoons, while the most backward had all changed their skins for the fourth time.

Just before spinning its cocoon, it is a bright green-bodied grub or caterpillar of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in length, with a light brown head. On its pale brown face there are six or eight small black specks. Its body has twelve joints. On eight of these, it has on each a pair of claws, five pairs of what I shall call back claws on the hinder part of the body, and three pairs of front claws on the forward part. The hindermost, or tail joint, has a pair of the back claws; then there are two joints without claws; then come four joints, each with a pair of the back claws (one on each side); then come two joints without claws, and then the three foremost joints, each with a pair of the front claws. The five pairs of back claws are less developed as claws than the front ones, being, to outward appearance, of the same soft green matter that the body is composed of, and merely tipped with a small piece of hard substance of the same light brown colour as the head. The three pairs of front claws are, on the other hand, curved, and are entirely composed of the hard light brown substance. The five pairs of back claws serve as feet, by means of which the animal holds on to the twig or stem part of the leaf, while the front claws serve as hands, by means of which it twists round the edge of the leaf to its mouth. When the grub is in one of its torpid periods, it holds on to the twig solely by means of the five pairs of back claws, the foremost five joints (three with claws and two without) being altogether detached from the twig, in the air. A little above the claws on each side there is, on each joint or segment, a bright blue speck, out of which two or three hairs grow. A little above those blue specks there is on each side, down the last or tailmost nine joints, a brownish streak, which two streaks widen and join together as a brown band on the tail joint. On the eighth and ninth of the joints, counting from the tail end, there are on this brown streak two silvery or white-metallic coloured spots on each side. The brown band does not extend to the foremost three joints; on the other hand, each of these joints has two blue specks on each side, one above or higher up than the other. The animal is thickest about the second and third joints, counting from the head, and tapers off somewhat toward the tail.

When the worm begins to make its cocoon, it selects two or more oak leaves more or less facing each other, and lower than the twig from which they proceed. These leaves it joins together by a network of its silk thread, which thread keeps issuing from its mouth as it moves its head from the one leaf to the other. It holds on, in the meantime, by its back

claws to the twig. When the leaves are sufficiently joined to form a sort of cup or basket under the twig to which it is holding, it loosens its hold and drops into the receptacle it has thus formed. The hindermost seven joints of the body are then, with the tail joints slightly curled in, drawn together, and, remaining in a state of total inaction, serve, I presume, merely as a store from which the silk thread matter is drawn. The work of further self-inclosure the animal does with its head and the foremost five joints of the body. It first quite surrounds itself with the loose flossy-like silk which forms the outer portion of the cocoons as they come to market, and through which its green body remains for a time visible. It then gradually forms the dense, hardish, skin-like substance which constitutes the inner portion of the cocoon. On opening a cocoon which had had been recently formed, and was to outward appearance quite finished, I found inside a complete green worm curled up in the way I have described as to its hind part, and with the fore part in the condition in which it is when the animal is in one of its sleeps on the bush. After a while the fore part began to move and the animal to spin silk, which it attached at each turn of its head to the surface of a table on which I had placed it. It seemed to be labouring to increase the thickness of its cocoon, being doubtless roused to the necessity of so doing by the feel of the open air to which it was again exposed. I judged that if the cocoon had not been opened, the animal would, after a sleep in it, have proceeded to thicken the inner surface by further thread spinning, and have gone on so doing till its bulk was sufficiently decreased for its turning into the chrysalis shape.

The worm is fed on three kinds of oak bushes, called small "tsing-kang-lew," large "tsing-kang-lew," and "hoo-pŏ-lŏ." The only difference between the small and the large tsing-kang-lew seemed to me to lie in the acorn cup, that of the former being smaller and also smoother outside than that of the latter. As for the hoo-pŏ-lŏ oak, its leaves are much larger and darker than those of the large and small tsing-kang-lew. Its acorns are also much larger, and, what at once marks the difference, the cup, instead of a hard exterior rendered more or less rough by small, hard protuberances, is covered with longish feathery filaments, which give the cup the appearance of a small fur cap.

Another bush, on the leaves of which the worm is fed, is called "tseen-tsŏ-tsze." It is not an oak; its leaves have, when newly plucked, a faint but distinct and agreeable perfume. They are long and narrow, blunt-oval shaped at the stem, and tapering to a point at the outer end. I inclose herewith a few specimens. The best silk is produced by using the leaves of the tseen-tsŏ-tsze, which exists, however, only in small quantities; the next quality is produced by using the leaves of the large and small tsing-kang-lew; the lowest quality by using the hoo-pŏ-lŏ.

The yield of the spring crop is said to be much less than that of the autumn crop, 1,000 cocoons of the former giving no more than 500 of the latter. But the quality is said to be greatly superior, finer, whiter in itself, and more capable of taking dyes; but black, with various shades of reddish-brown or purple, seem to be the only dyes that either kind will take.

The chrysalids which are not kept for breeding, are used by the Chinese as an article of food.

The mountain silk remains as yet the one article which this district is likely to furnish to England. My explorations of last summer convinced me that I did not, in my last Report, over-estimate the extent of country in which it is produced when I said 150 miles by 100. On the other hand, instead of saying that "not one-fourth part of the hill sides" suitable for the oak bushes is planted with them, I should now say that not one-tenth

part is so planted. Viewing the nature of the article and the quantities that are now, and that could be furnished, the trade could be developed into one of appreciable importance even for our great manufacturing interests, unless exactions and jealousies of the local mandarins interposed to repress it.

With respect to the annual yield of the above-mentioned kinds of agricultural produce, it is quite impossible to obtain from Chinese sources any reliable statement. All that I am able to furnish is the subjoined statement of the quantities of pulse brought to this port from the season 1861–62 to that of 1864–65, and the whole of which must have been sent to middle and southern China, either as pulse, or pulse-cake and oil. The statements have been obtained from the great guild here, and, though I do not venture to vouch for their accuracy, I am inclined to think them in the main correct. These statements do not by any means indicate the entire surplus, or exportable produce of pulse in this Consular district, considerable quantities being taken, in small junks, from ports on the eastern and western coast line of this province to the Consular port of Che-foo, where they are transshipped and sent southward.

	lbs.
Season of 1861–62	580,000,000
,, 1862–63	452,000,000
,, 1863–64	648,000.000
,, 1864–65	504,000,000

As the harvest is got in here in the first half of October, some small portion of each pulse crop—that from the country immediately around this port—is shipped in the year of its growth in the then still remaining one month of open navigation. But the "seasons" of the above summary are reckoned from the close of the navigation: the season of 1861–62 means from the middle of November 1861 to middle of November 1862. During the winter part of a season, the pulse is brought to port by land in good's carts; during the summer part, in boats by the Leaou Only a small portion of the pulse-bearing country is, however, accessible by navigable branches of the river; hence, if the winter carting is impeded by an unusually heavy fall of snow, the total exportable quantity may not be brought to port during that season. This was the case in the season of 1862–63, the fall of snow in November and December of 1862 having been unusually large.

In the past winter, the first portion of the season 1865-66, there has been very little snow and no natural impediment to the carting, while the pulse crop of 1865 is not held to have been a bad one. But the gradual disruption of Imperial authority, and consequent anarchy which had been in existence in this district before it was opened to foreign trade, and which has continued to increase under our eyes, ripened last summer into open rebellion, and has, in spite of the arrival of troops and of new commanders from Peking, been becoming more and more serious throughout the past cold season. And as the rebels lay their hands on every good horse they see to mount their men with, and as the Imperialists press carts at pleasure to convey their baggage, &c., the carters have been afraid to venture out on the great thoroughfares. The consequence is that only about 252,000,000 lbs. avoirdupois have been carted to port during the past cold season, instead of some 400,000,000, the usual proportion of an average season; and the Chinese dealers express some apprehension that the total supply of the season 1865-66 will be a small one, though unusual efforts are to be made to get the stock to port by water.

The implements of husbandry employed in this district are of the simplest construction. The plough has only one handle, and a good deal of the turning and breaking up of the soil is done with a heavy hoe. A

winnowing machine turned by hand is not unknown, yet the most of the winnowing is done by throwing the grain into the air on windy days. Threshing is done by spreading the sheaves on a threshing-floor—a circular piece of ground levelled and beaten hard—and there having it rolled with a stone mule-drawn roller with longitudinal cuts in its face, which process is followed by a hand-flailing; it is a combination of treading, rolling, and flailing.

On the other hand, with this rudeness of implements, certain agricultural procedures (which, unless I err, were considered new steps in advance in the best farmed portions of Great Britain some thirty years ago) have been observed from time immemorial here. Thus compost manure—earth and stable manure mixed and allowed so to lie some time in heaps—is a common form in which manure is applied to the land. Again, it has from time immemorial, been the universal custom to feed horses, &c., on chopped straw only. It is chopped or cut by means of a large knife blade about 2 feet long by 6 inches broad, one end of which is attached by a hinge to one end of a slit in a block of wood, which slit is lipped with iron. The other end of the knife blade is shaped into a handle. One man raises it by this handle, and then by his weight forces it down into the slit through a thin bundle of straw, while another man keeps feeding in over the slit to the distance of a couple of inches.

Human excrement is not used in this district for agricultural purposes. For the bulk of the people there are no privies; they squat about almost anywhere, whenever they have occasion to do so. The pigs and dogs are the scavengers, and nine out of ten of the few privies that do exist, as in inns for travellers, are so arranged as to be accessible to them. So long as the foreigner takes care to keep clear of these unclean animals, the result of this system is decidedly satisfactory for him, as compared with that in existence in Middle and Southern China. At Shanghae, Ningpo, and Canton, in walking in the country, it is scarcely possible to get entirely out of the stench-range of some one of the jars or reservoirs of preserved and putrefying ordure that are in and around every village, hamlet, and isolated house. Here the nostrils are never similarly offended, except in the lower portions of densely-populated towns and cities; and there can be no doubt that the marked superiority in salubrity of this district is owing not a little to this among other causes.

Population and Industries.

What the population of the extensive northern portion of this Consular district, the Provinces of Kirin, Tsi-tsi-har, and Eastern Mongolia may be, I have almost no means whatever of estimating. As these are to a considerable extent forest or prairie regions which are being gradually cultivated by immigrants, the population is in all probability sparse. I usually regard the amount as being somewhere between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.

The southern portion of the district, the Province of Fung-săng, I calculate to have, in round numbers, an area of 50,000 square miles, English; and I assume its population to be 12,500,000, being a proportion of 250 souls the square mile. The calculation of 50,000 square miles is made from the maps, Chinese and foreign. The assumption of 12,500,000, I have been led to in the following manner:—

During the past five years I have traversed the entire length of the province, from Corea on the east to the Great Wall on the west, and its entire breadth from the southern end of the Leaou Peninsula up into the Province of Kirin on the north; and I have visited every one of its twenty-seven or twenty-eight walled cities, except two unimportant ones (Kwang-ning and E-chow) in its north-west quarter, as also most of its unwalled trading

towns. It is this personal survey (the travelling has been all done on horseback) that has justified me in stating above that every scrap of land available as arable land has been brought under tillage, and this, its complete cultivation, is one material fact in estimating the density of the population. Further, all portions of the land which are not capable of cultivation are in some other way subjected to the action of human industry, and made to help, directly or indirecty, to the sustenance of human beings. Boys drive cattle to graze on the steep mountain slopes up to the highest peaks; and the grass, which is too coarse for even the hardily-feeding horses, sheep, and goats of this region to eat, is cut down by these boys and carried home for fuel.

Salt grounds are run out into the shallow waters of the flat portions of the coast; and along portions which cannot be so used the women of the neighbouring villages break, at low water, oysters and other shell-fish from the rocks, while men collect baskets of jelly-fish from the sands. Out of the smallest coves and mouths of mountain streams a fishing-boat or two is sent out to sea; and, from better harbours, numbers are sent forth. Everything edible on land or in the water is diligently sought for; nothing edible is left uneaten—silkworm chrysalis for instance—and the bulk of the population live on the cheapest food at command which is capable of supporting man in good working condition—millet, accompanied by a very little pork, or fish, or onions, or other vegetables.

Lastly, it is the habit of the whole of this industrious and temperate population, as of all Chinese, to marry young, and all desire to have children. Under these circumstance, it is reasonable to assume that the population of the province must be as dense, at least, as that of Ireland was before the potato famine, and that was 250 souls per square mile. The Irish then fed on the cheapest food, and they married early. But they were, according to account, far from being, as a whole so industrious as the population of Fung-săng. A considerable portion of Ireland is bog incapable of cultivation; large portions of good land that might have been brought under tillage were left uncultivated; while the rivers and seas were not so made the most of in the search for food as are the rivers and seas of this province. Though the climate is here in winter much severer than in England, the warm months are much warmer. In spring vegetation reappears with a rapidity and in an abundance surprising to the home-bred Englishmen. I may add that, in riding through the country, the impression one gets from the number of towns, villages, and hamlets, is that it is, on the whole, thickly populated, quite as much so as are counties in England, and principalities in Germany, which are known to have 250 souls to the square mile. Dr. Williams, indeed, in his "Middle Kingdom," gives the population of this province at 2,167,268; and the later Russian writer, Sacharoff, gives that of Manchooria at 1,249,784. Both of these statements profess to be based on the Chinese official accounts of the census of 1812. But Dr. Williams intimates that these Chinese accounts are to be received with hesitation, while M. Sacharoff frankly shows, and that from the papers of Imperial writers, that they are utterly unreliable. The above two estimates suffice to prove that. Besides being mutually incompatible, each is in itself simply absurd. If we believe that the eighteen provinces of China Proper contain some 360,000,000 to 400,000,000, it is not because the Imperial registers say so. It is because we know those provinces to equal in extent and exceed in fertility eighteen Great Britains; to be everywhere occupied, and, where possible, cultivated by an industrious and frugal population, which marries early and is anxious to have children; and to contain, as a matter of fact, throughout large tracts which have been traversed by foreigners, populations of a density only seen in the most densely peopled countries of Europe.

I conclude, therefore, that this Consular district contains, on the whole, a population of 15,000,000 to 17,000,000, about that of Spain or Prussia, which population is steadily acquiring an increasing taste for, or habit of using, our British products, and which is able to pay for them by a surplus produce that the district everywhere furnishes, and that is constantly increasing with the opening of new lands on the northern portions of it.

After a nine years' experience of the Chinese in the extreme south of the empire, and a six years' experience of those in Middle China, I have a more favourable opinion of the people here than of any other Chinese I have dealt with. They are better and healthier-looking than their countrymen southward; are more manly in their bearing than those of Middle China; and show none of the sullen treachery that is one characteristic of the Southern Chinese. The educated classes here, as elsewhere throughout the empire, imbibe from the national literature—and the Chinese know no other literature—the constantly inculcated opinion that all peoples but themselves are barbarians, *i. e.*, people unaccustomed to regular government and orderly life—violent, fickle, and treacherous, and whom it is therefore but common sense to keep at a distance. This long-taught and still taught opinion, which permeates orally from the educated classes to the bulk of the people, cannot reasonably be expected to be changed by the mere presence of some sixteen to eighteen settlements of foreigners dotted along the coast of this immense empire. But I have the satisfaction to report that it exists much less in this province than in most of the Southern Consular districts.

For long centuries past, the Chinese inhabiting this province have had, as they still have, frequent intercourse with two foreign peoples in their immediate vicinity—the Mongols on the north-west, and the Coreans on the east, not to speak of a third people, the Manchoos, who became their rulers about two and a-half centuries ago. The sight of these less cultivated strangers does naturally nothing to shake their opinion of their own superiority as the one truly civilized nation. But some false notions are removed or prevented. The bulk of the people have found that "barbarians" are at least not utter savages, and that their presence is not necessarily a disaster.

Mongolians, speaking their own language, and dressed somewhat differently from Chinese, pass frequently along the main road from the Great Wall to Moukden, and thence northward to Eastern Mongolia; while several times annually a number of Coreans—still more decidedly foreign in language and dress—traverse the entire length of the province on their way to and from Peking.

Of this experience of foreign peoples on the part of the natives, we Western foreigners now get the benefit, in so far as there is no sign of objection to our travelling in any part of the province. In so doing, the only annoyances we are exposed to are such as a party of Chinese, in their national dress, might be subjected to in country towns or villages in England in which there happened to be no efficient police. The natives would probably press round them in the streets and even in the inns, and might exhibit the free manners of a conscious superiority as well as commit the intrusions of simple curiosity; but no dislike and no thought of excluding the foreigners from the country would exist. Of course there is here, at each large town or city, a mischievous and even criminal class, just as in cities in Europe, and with them more serious difficulties might occur. But my own experience, with that of other British travellers less favourably circumstanced, has proved that whatever dangers may menace from that side can be repressed or kept off with effect. Risks of that kind can be encountered as are the much greater risks from piracy at sea, and othe

dangers before which British commercial enterprise has not hitherto quailed. If our commerce is henceforth to be extended at all, merchants must continue to take their chance of such risks. With the great bulk of the population, with the above described peaceable and industrious people, who produce what we want and who consume what we bring, we have no quarrel whatever, and we have no reason to suppose that any generally bad feeling is at all likely to arise among them. Gang robbery by bands of mounted men, varying in strength from 10 or 20 to 80 or 100 men, has long existed in this province. The people have, in consequence, mostly arms in their houses for self-protection and often carry arms when travelling. The fact of the people being thus armed is a good reason why foreigners disposed to aggression should abstain from it here. Those who have no inclination to commit aggressions on inoffensive natives, or to disregard their rights, have nothing to apprehend from them.

At present, the dangers, properly so called, for which foreigners have to prepare come from two quarters. The formerly prevalent gang-robbery has assumed the shape of sustained hostility to the Imperial Government, and civil war now exists in this Consular district as civil war has existed in nearly every southern district in past years. A force of rebels may consequently at any time come down on this port town. Then there exist at this port town itself organized bodies of thieves, gamblers, and robbers, known as taou-tsze-kea or taou-tsze-keang ("sword-racks" or "sworders"), from their habit of carrying and using arms, and who for years past have not only had occasional fights among themselves but have domineered over and extorted money from the peaceable and industrious classes on various pretexts, and often without any pretext whatever, gouging, stabbing, and killing those who have resisted their demands and setting the Imperial authorities at defiance. They dislike the foreigners who will neither submit to their bullying on the one hand nor to the contamination of intimacy or friendly intercourse with their leaders on the other, and whose presence even served as a partial check to their aggressions on their own countrymen during the first few years after the port was opened to foreign trade. These associated ruffians number hundreds, and their power and audacity have greatly increased with the ripening of anarchy into open rebellion in the northern parts of the district.

Notwithstanding the habit above-mentioned, caused by the absence of privies, the population of this district are, besides being peaceable and hard working, as decent in their demeanour and dress as are the Chinese people generally. It is essentially an agricultural population. The only establishments that can be classed as factories are the distilleries and the bean-cake factories. Stuffs are made of the native cotton and of the mountain silk, but the spinning and weaving has very much of a domestic or family character. The insufficiency of good water prevents the establishment of distilleries at this port town, but a considerable quantity of bean-cake is made here.

The beans are first crushed by means of a huge granite wheel running on a circle or ring of granite stones, and drawn by animals, nearly all mules, but with a few horses. The crushed beans, resembling irregularly shaped wafers, are then steamed for about five minutes; after which they are made up into round packages of equal weight by being enveloped each in two grass bundles laid in a peculiar manner, and held together by two iron hoops. Five of these packages are then put into a press, from which they are taken as five cakes, and the oil expressed from which has flowed down into a receiver below each press. The rim of each cake is then pared by hand, when it is ready for exportation. The pressing is effected by two wooden wedges in each press, driven in by two men with heavy stone hammers. When the factories are kept working night and day,

which is quite usual, 13 men and about 22 mules or horses are required for each pair of crushing stones. There are now here 102 pairs of crushing stones and 204 presses kept in operation by about 1,330 men, and 2,250 mules and horses. They are making from 20,000 to 24,000 cakes in twenty-four hours. The factories are usually kept in full operation during the warm season. During the cold season there is generally a pause owing to the facts that the frost prevents an equal quantity of oil being expressed from the beans, and renders the steaming more expensive.

It requires but a slight consideration to see that European machinery driven by steam might be brought with advantage to bear on this branch of industry. By a little ingenuity the same fuel that supersedes the mule and man-power in the crushing and pressing operations might without additional cost be made to supersede the steaming fuel, and by a suitable arrangement of the fires, boiler, and machinery in one and the same double windowed building, the temperature might, again without additional cost, be maintained at a height suitable for expressing throughout the winter. I am at liberty to state that preparations are now being made by Messrs. Thos. Platt and Co., British merchants at this port, for the establishment of a bean-cake and oil steam factory in connection with an experienced practical engineer, who has inspected the existing manufactories, and who is now in England engaged with the new steam machinery.

Coal exists in several parts of this district, and two well known mines furnish coal to this port town. One of these, Pun-se-hoo, lies 100 miles off inland, being north-east of the city of Leaou-yang, and south-east of Moukden, and about thirty miles distant from each. The coal from this mine is carted in winter in largish pieces hither for the use of foreigners, who find it suitable for the generally used iron stoves. The Chinese blacksmiths also use it, and it is the kind employed in the numerous distilleries inland. The other mine "Mei-yaou," or the colleries, lies on the western side of the Leaou peninsula, on the northern shore of the navigable inlet called Port Adams in the Admiralty chart. The inlet forms a well sheltered harbour, the distance from which to the mines is only one mile. The coal of these mines is either dust on being brought up to daylight, or soon crumbles to that form on exposure to the weather. The Chinese use it, mixed with clay, for their cooking furnaces, and it is the fuel used for steaming in the bean-cake manufactories. Those mines are altogether below the level of the sea. They are situated in what has, at some not remote geological period, been the flat bottom of a shallow strait between a high promontory and a high island, were the highest floods at the present day to rise 1½ to 2 feet higher they would flow into the mines. This lowness, added to the fact that the miners have no other machinery for getting out the water when it begins to spring up than the ordinary wooden roller and bucket of a draw well, keeps the mines very shallow and compels their successive early abandonment. They are worked by three or four firms of Government farmers. This system has a deadening effect on enterprise. Still some of these men of themselves asked if foreigners would be able to keep the mines clear of water, and they listened earnestly to my explanation that foreigners did that work by a modification of the machinery by which they might have seen our steam-vessels propelled. My impression was that they might have been moved to avail themselves of British mining machinery if the Treaties had permitted of British machinists residing at Port Adams to work it. The Pun-se-hoo mines, being at a considerable elevation above the sea, are more favourably situated as regards water, but there also mining is carried to a slight depth only.

A considerable amount of basket-work is made from the twigs of a species of willow. Large baskets of a jar or squat-bottle shape are, after being lined with paper, used to carry the bean-oil and millet whisky to Southern China, and even its carting those fluids in this province. Unlined baskets of various shapes are used as containers in a great number of agricultural and domestic operations, even as buckets for drawing and carrying water. On one occasion, in a country inn, several gallons of water were brought into my room in an unlined basket for bathing purposes, and did not in the least leak out.

Women are rarely employed in the field work in this district, with the one exception of cotton-picking. For this, all—even members of well-to-do small land-owners' families—appear to turn out, and in their festival dresses, with flowers in their hair, &c.

Public Works.

Railways and *telegraphs* are totally unknown, and canals, which exist so largely in Middle and Southern China, are not seen in this district. As to *bridges*, a few exist here and there where it would, without them, be quite impossible for a cart to get through the water courses they stretch over. They are all composed of large stone slabs laid horizontally on perpendicular ones which support them, I do not recollect seeing one arched bridge in the province. The roads are everywhere nothing but long strips of land running through the uninclosed fields from one city or village to another; and which have been left uncultivated and set permanently apart for the traffic of the public. Artificially constructed roads, whether like the old Roman roads or like our macadamised roads, do not exist. The grand majority of streets even, and that in cities as well as country towns, are nothing but earthen passage ways. Only in some small portion of the "Imperial" road between Moukden and Peking, and near the former place, a road has been formed by digging two parallel ditches and throwing up the dug-out earth as a bank between them, which bank constitutes the road. In like manner, in portions of the principal street of a few cities or trading towns of large traffic, a stretch of pavement will be found. Thus a portion of the principal street in this port town is so paved.

When the traveller makes his first journey in the hills here, he is apt to conclude that a very large amount of labour has been expended in effecting deep cuttings through the tops of ridges, the roads at such points usually running through a V-shaped pass resembling a neglected rain worn railway cutting. But he further observes that in the plains also the main roads are usually from one to two or three feet below the level of the adjoining fields; and that in undulated tracts of country they are so much below the general level as to form hollow ways more or less deep. In these two cases the labour, apparently expended, seems to him purposeless and even prejudicial, as the water after rain collects in these low roads transforming them into wet ditches, and sluggish water-courses; and he finds, at length, that the work is not that of man, but of the gradual action of the elements in the more than two thousand years during which this province has been a settled country. The action of the horses' hoofs, and of the wheels of carts, crushes into powder the stones and earth. In dry weather the wind carries off this powder into the fields, where it is arrested by the vegetation; in wet weather it is carried off to the nearest water-courses by the streamlets in the wheel-ruts, a process which is most rapid on the steep mountain ridges, less so in the undulated country, and least so in the plains.

The traffic, goods and passenger, is performed mainly in two kinds of

carts, the "large" and the "small." The small cart is a lightish, two-wheeled, covered vehicle, in which one passenger can sit on his bedding—it has no seat; and with the semi-circular cloth cover over him, and a screen let down in front, find therein shelter from the sun, wind, and rain. At the back is a projecting frame work on which baggage can be lashed. These small carts are the only carriages of the country. The private ones of wealthy families differ from those let out for hire, or public ones, only in having more brass work, &c., in their fittings, and a better material for cover and screen. They are all, within a few inches, of the same size, and the wheels in all are exactly the same distance from each other, it being found best on the above described roads to drive in the old ruts.

In large cities a number of the public small carts take the place of our cabs, standing ready for hire at the gates and in open places. They are then drawn by only one mule in the shafts. In travelling two mules are always used, a shaft and a leader. The carts have no springs, and hence are rarely used by a foreigner who can compass a horse. They are frequently used by Chinese merchants for the conveyance of treasure and the more costly kinds of goods, as opium, silks, and ginseng.

The large carts or goods' carts proper are also two-wheeled, and have their wheels at the same distance from each other as the small carts. They are more heavily constructed than the small carts, have longer bodies and no cover. They have sides of boards, but no front or back board. When loose corn, as pulse or millet, is carried by them, large mats are laid on the floor of the cart, a portion of the grain emptied on them, when their projecting edges are doubled up in front and behind, more grain poured into this mat receptacle, and the whole bound in cordage so securely that a load can be so carried without any loss a journey of fifteen to twenty-two days. The axle-tree of the large cart turns with the wheels: the axle-tree of the small cart is fixed, and the wheels revolve on it. The large cart, which is always accompanied by two men—one acting as pioneer, and as assistant in case of accidents—has usually a horse in the shafts, sometimes an ox, rarely a mule. The animals in the traces are commonly either horses or mules, but donkeys are also used, and a cart may occasionally be seen drawn by a horse, a donkey, an ox, and a mule. Oxen are, however, mostly used in teams by themselves on account of their comparative slowness, in which case the carts they draw are called ox-carts. The most perfect team consists of a good horse on the shafts and six strong mules, three abreast in the traces, the mules being of nearly the same size and colour. Many of the carts which bring pulse and pulse-oil from the upper valleys of the Amour, journeys of fifteen to twenty-two days to this port, are drawn by such teams. Foreigners, who have seen mules in Spain and other western countries in which they are much used, declare the mules of this district to be unusually fine animals. They are used here, as in Spain, to carry merchandize in packs on their backs, as well as for draught purposes.

The goods traffic, whether of manufactured or raw produce, takes place chiefly in the cold season, when smaller steamers are frozen to the ground, and marshy places become as hard as stone, and when, agricultural field labours being stopped by the frost for several months, a number of draft animals and their drivers are freed for carrying work. At that season the carters drive as much on the fields by the sides of the above-described roads as on the latter; and as the first few that pass crush down all lesser inequalities, the plains soon become almost as easy of traverse as is England with its macadamised roads. The traffic is facilitated during that period by the construction of bridges over the larger mountain streams whose deeper and rapid current prevents their freezing so as to offer a safe passage over the ice. These bridges are made of wooden piles, which bear

a single roadway, consisting of a framework of timbers, on the surface of which are laid transversely bundles of millet stalks. During about 100 days of each cold season about 60,000 large carts, drawn, probably, by about 300,000 draught cattle, and accompanied by 130,000 men, discharge their loads at this port town.

As the frost gives, and the ground begins to soften in the month of March, the large cart-traffic gradually decreases, and from April to November it may be almost said to cease in a commercial sense. A team which in the frozen period will draw upwards of a ton with ease, has difficulty in the warm period in drawing 5 cwt.; and after rains, large portions of the plains become altogether impassable for days and weeks. The cultivation of the fields then compels the carters to keep constantly in the low-level roads above described, and there the horses and mules are almost always up to their knees, often up to their bellies, in mud or water. Toward the close of last autumn, I, as accompanied by small carts carrying my baggage and servants, took four days to perform a distance of 26 miles. There are now probably few places left in the world where a railway of 130 miles in length would pay so certainly, and prove so beneficial to the country through which it ran, as would a railway between this port-town and Moukden. A closely-cultivated and populous plain extends throughout the whole distance, yet there is not, and never could be, any canal or river-boat competition. Moukden serves now, to a large extent, as the entrepôt between this port and the country which forms the northern portion of this Consular district, both as regards imports and exports. With a railway it would become still more so. Three cities—the city of Newchwang, with the more considerable ones Hae-ching and Leaou-yang—could be touched on the way; and a branch from a point between Leaou-yang and Moukden to the Pun-se-hoo coal-mines would probably not be more than 20 miles long, nor require any tunnelling. These mines, rudely worked and accessible only by the hill-roads and with the carts which I have described, now send their coals 100 miles to this town on the south, and to cities at similar distances in the north. Worked by the aid of steam-machinery, and accessible by railway, the carriage of these coals would of itself soon become an appreciable item in the success of the latter undertaking.

It may not be out of place here to remark that this district is one of those regions wherein the doctrine of political economy, which states that the sustenance of peoples is best assured by an entirely free trade in corn, does not at present hold good. Were a scarcity in the south, and the resulting high prices, to cause a too great draining of the cereals to this port in winter, and their despatch seaward in early spring, it might, and in all probability would, be found impossible at the time of the consequent ensuing scarcity to forward supplies from this port to the interior and a famine might partially depopulate the district before the next following harvest could be reaped. And, but for the interposition of foreign merchants now resident here, there would be another very serious difficulty; it might not be possible to get timeous supplies to this port from over sea. In China, mercantile agencies, where they do exist, are but branches of one and the same firm, and a large portion of distant commerce is done by merchants accompanying their goods; add to that the comparatively low stage of development on which stands the Chinese system of remitting funds by bills of exchange—they have a system—and it is evident that it might not be possible to replace in time the food which a perfectly free trade had allowed to go. The doctrine alluded to owes its validity in western Christendom to the system of commission agencies, which enables speculators to remit funds with confidence to marts with which they have had no previous connection, to the perfection of the arrangements for

making remittances by bills, and to the speedy and safe modes of goods transport whether by water or by land. Here, it seems to me, the mandarins would be quite justified in stopping the exportation of corn if they had fair reason to apprehend that sufficient was not being retained to feed the district till the next ensuing harvest.

In closing the subject of land communication, I should mention that at a few of the more difficult mountain passes temples are found which have been endowed by subscription or by the bounty of public-spirited individuals, and which are charged with the duty of keeping the roadway over the mountain ridge in fair condition.

General Remarks.

The result of our five years' experience of the climate may be given under this head.

The following is a Table of extreme temperatures observed. It gives information much more required by the proposing resident or traveller in new countries than mean temperatures. It shows him what extremes of heat and cold he will have to encounter at times, and for which he must be prepared or suffer severely in consequence. For mean temperatures people are rarely insufficiently prepared. The chief practical defect of the Table is, accordingly, the absence of a column showing the heat in the sunshine in summer. The observations from which it is made were all taken from Fahrenheit's thermometers suspended on the northern faces of house walls on which the sun never shines, therefore in the coldest and coolest places :—

Month.	Coldest.		Warmest.	
	Morning at Daybreak.	Afternoon at 2 to 4 P.M.	Morning at Daybreak.	Afternoon at 2 to 4 P.M.
January	−10°	3°	39°	44°
February	−10	7	35	50
March	0	14	43	60
April	27	41	53	68
May	41	52	65	74
June	57	70	76	84
July	62	74	79	87
August	63	73	77	85
September	41	52	73	80
October	28	42	66	71
November	7	17	52	61
December	−6	2	37	44

The coldest months are December, January, and February. The greatest cold of a winter may occur in any of these months, but is most likely to occur in January and first half of February.

The warmest months are June, July, and August. The greatest heat of a summer may occur in any of these months, but is most likely to occur in July and first half of August.

The number of days in any one winter on which the thermometer stands at daybreak below zero does not exceed ten, and it rarely is below zero for more than two mornings in succession. In the coldest winter afternoon it always rises above zero.

In a cool room, with venetian blinds, the temperature does not rise above 80° except for a few hours during some twenty-five to thirty-five afternoons in each summer, and these comparatively hot days do not occur together but are distributed, with cool intervals, in groups of three to five throughout June, July, and August. In these months the temperature

always fall below 80° during the nights. In exceptionally hot summers, as in that of 1862, the thermometer may stand at daybreak at 75° to 79° for some twenty days; in cool summers it rarely stands above 70° at daybreak. As to the highest temperature of the table, that of 87°, it has only once been attained in my library during five years, that was on the 31st of July, 1862.

All the preceding remarks refer to the climate of the port of Newchwang. The northerly portions of the Consular district of Newchwang are very much colder in winter, and have shorter and cooler summers.

I hold this port town to be, so far as climate and sanitary conditions are concerned, the most pleasant and salubrious of the places in China at which foreigners are by Treaty allowed to settle. Che-foo, on the northern face of the Shan-tung promontory, may equal it, though, lying about 230 miles farther south, it should be hotter in summer than this place. Neither Tien-tsin nor Peking at all equal this place. They get their summer winds over a thousand miles of heated land, while here the prevalent south-south-west summer winds come immediately from some 280 miles of sea, a circumstance to which I attribute the comparative coolness and freshness of the air still more than to the fact that the place lies further north. On a first view this would seem to be an agueish place, lying low as it does near mud flats and in a large plain. But the country here is not lower than that around Shanghae and Ningpo, and people who have had ague in both these places and in Canton have had no touch of it in five years at this place, while others who have left Middle China with ague have speedily got rid of it here.

Notwithstanding the increase of anarchy which I have above mentioned, the favourable situation of this town as the natural commercial outlet and inlet of an extensive region maintains for it its character as a rising port. In this year, as in all previous years, new buildings are being erected both for Chinese and foreigners, no signs of a falling off are visible, and even if there were, we have every reason to believe that the place is certain to recover rapidly from any temporary depression that may arise from the spread of civil war.

(Signed) THOS TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at the Port of Newchwang in the year 1865.

Direct Trade in British Vessels, from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.									CLEARED.								
Countries whence Arrived.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Total Value of Cargoes.	Countries to which Departed.	Total Number of Vessels.			Total Tonnage.			Total Number of Crews.	Total Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.				With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargoes.	In Ballast.	Total.		
..	2	1	3	579	216	795	..	£ 4,266	..	13	..	13	5,629	..	5,629	..	£ 49,800

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels, from and to other Countries.

..	Nil.								Japan ..	1	..	1	148	..	148	..	£ 1,000
									Total ..	1	..	1	148	..	148	..	1,000

(Sued) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping at the Port of Newchwang, in the Year 1865.

ENTERED.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Value of Cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
										£
British	70	29,168	..	33	12,505	..	103	41,673	..	224,945
Bremen	18	5,105	..	4	1,058	..	22	6,163	..	48,537
Hamburgh	36	11,559	..	9	2,877	..	45	14,436	..	97,075
Hanoverian	3	770	..	..	..	..	3	770	..	5,824
Lubeck	1	178	..	..	..	..	1	178	..	1,941
Mecklenburgh	2	513	..	..	..	..	2	513	..	3,882
Oldenburgh	3	696	..	..	..	..	3	696	..	5,824
Prussian	5	1,134	..	3	360	..	8	1,494	..	15,532
Schleswig-Holstein	18	4,414	..	6	1,476	..	24	5,890	..	50,860
Total, North German ..	86	24,369	..	22	5,771	..	108	30,140	..	229,475
American	16	5,672	..	4	1,489	..	20	7,161	..	42,713
Belgian	1	311	..	..	..	..	1	311	..	1,941
Danish	7	1,997	..	..	..	..	7	1,997	..	17,092
Dutch	7	2,521	..	1	237	..	8	2,758	..	15,532
French	6	1,667	..	4	1,255	..	10	2,922	..	17,748
Norwegian	7	1,625	..	1	142	..	8	1,767	..	15,532
Russian	2	514	..	..	..	..	2	514	..	3,882
Siamese	2	590	..	1	295	..	3	885	..	5,824
Swedish	2	475	..	2	515	..	4	990	..	7,766
Total	206	68,909	..	68	22,209	..	274	91,118	..	582,450

Return of British and Foreign Shipping, &c.—*continued.*

CLEARED.

Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			Value of Cargoes.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
										£
British	102	41,469	..	1	204	..	103	41,673	..	280,377
Bremen	22	6,163	..	..	..	..	22	6,163	..	60,951
Hamburgh	45	14,436	..	..	..	..	45	14,436	..	121,903
Hanoverian	3	770	..	..	..	..	3	773	..	7,314
Lubeck	1	178	..	..	..	..	1	178	..	2,434
Mecklenburgh	2	513	..	..	..	..	2	513	..	4,868
Oldenburgh	3	696	..	..	..	..	3	696	..	7,314
Prussian	8	1,494	..	..	..	..	8	1,494	..	19,504
Schleswig-Holstein	24	5,890	..	..	..	..	24	5,890	..	68,240
Total, North German ..	108	30,140	..	..	..	..	108	30,140	..	292,528
American	19	7,125	..	1	36	..	20	7,161	..	53,677
Belgian	1	311	..	..	..	..	1	311	..	2,438
Danish	7	1,997	..	..	..	..	7	1,997	..	17,092
Dutch	8	2,758	..	..	..	..	8	2,758	..	19,504
French	9	2,862	..	1	60	..	10	2,922	..	24,380
Norwegian	8	1,767	..	..	..	..	8	1,767	..	19,504
Russian	2	514	..	..	..	..	2	514	..	4,868
Siamese	3	885	..	..	..	..	3	885	..	7,314
Swedish	4	990	..	..	..	..	4	990	..	9,778
Total	271	90,818	..	3	300	..	274	91,118	..	731,420

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade at the Port of Newchwang in the Year 1865.

NIL.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*

(No. 4.)—RETURN of Shipping of each Nation employed in the Coasting Trade at the Port of Newchwang in the Year 1865.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British	100	40,878	..	89	35,896	..
American	20	7,161	..	20	7,161	..
Belgian	1	311	..	1	311	..
Bremen	22	6,163	..	22	6,163	..
Danish	31	7,887	..	31	7,887	..
Dutch	8	2,758	..	8	2,758	..
French	10	2,922	..	10	2,922	..
Hamburgh	45	14,436	..	45	14,436	..
Hanoverian	3	770	..	3	770	..
Lubeck	1	178	..	1	178	..
Mecklenburgh.. ..	2	513	..	2	513	..
Norwegian	8	1,767	..	8	1,767	..
Oldenburgh	3	696	..	3	696	..
Prussian	8	1,494	..	8	1,494	..
Russian	2	514	..	2	514	..
Siamese	3	885	..	3	885	..
Swedish	4	990	..	4	990	..
Total	271	90,323	..	260	85,341	..

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*

(No. 5.)—RETURN of the Imports at the Port of Newchwang, in the Year 1865.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Tien-tsin.		From Hong Kong.		From Canton.		From Che-foo.		From Foo-chow.		From Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Aniseed, star	Piculs	...	...	52·31	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ broken	„	...	...	30	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bags, gunny	Pieces	...	...	25,088	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboo blinds	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ poles	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ split	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ware	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	70	...	...	10·65	154
Betel nuts	„	...	...	...	...	249·44	1,245	207	1,035	54·64	275	...	...
Brass buttons	„	...	...	60·40	2,234	314·40	11,618	68·66	2,516	...	...	...	...
„ locks	Pieces	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ware	Piculs	...	...	...	...	18·69	703	3·49	111	...	...	17·53	666
Cardamoms	„	...	...	40·51	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	Bolts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinnabar	Piculs	...	...	18·55	4,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cassia lignea	„	...	...	...	...	0·36	1	...	...	...	...	2·59	5
„ twigs	„	...	...	...	...	58·20	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalk prepared	„	...	...	...	...	540·77	3,246	...	...	...	...	...	...
China root	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinaware, coarse	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·59	60	...	...	1,832·62	18,320
Cinnamon	„	...	...	...	...	0·12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks	Pieces	...	...	6	18	40	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cloves	Piculs	...	...	62·70	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cordage	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton piece goods	Pieces	...	...	22,754	63,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ brocades	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ drills, American	„	...	...	...	...	90	450	100	500	...	...	...	...
„ „ English	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ long ells	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ shirtings, grey	„	...	...	...	...	2,500	7,500	400	1,200	...	...	...	...
„ „ white	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ *T*-cloths	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compasses	„	...	...	...	...	350	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal	Tons	...	...	37	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper cash	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,806,000	2,158
Fans, paper	„	...	...	...	...	110,000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish maws	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	40	...	...	...	...
Ginger, green	„	...	...	...	...	294·70	295	5·85	6	...	...	792·33	792
Glass, window	Cases	...	...	3,052	7,630	515	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Tien-tsin.		From Hong Kong.		From Canton.		From Che-foo.		From Foo-chow.		From Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Glass ware	Piculs	...	...	...	...	24·09	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grass cloth	,,	...	...	...	...	9·05	1,480	15·93	2,100	...	...	12·93	1,860
,, slippers	Pairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gum, myrrh	Piculs	...	...	26·51	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	6	...	...	16·35	96
,, bags	Pieces	...	...	...	...	30,300	909	12,500	375	...	...	8,000	240
Horns, buffalo	Piculs	...	...	...	...	4·47	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo, dry	,,	...	...	48·30	1,545	120·71	3,872	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kittysols	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	20
Lacquered ware	Piculs	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	0·42	16	...	...
Lamp glass	Pieces	...	...	...	...	250	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead, red	Piculs	...	...	...	...	303·11	1,818	53·16	318	...	...	...	...
,, white	,,	...	...	...	...	27	162	58·50	348	...	...	...	...
,, yellow	,,	...	...	...	...	685·90	5,488	140·60	1,128	...	...	...	...
Lychees, dried	,,	...	...	100	400	280	1,120	88	352	...	...	...	...
Looking-glass	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lumber	Square feet.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lungngan	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches	Gross	...	...	11,208	11,208	400	400	1,149	1,149	...	...	...	...
Medicines	Piculs	...	...	21·01	84	45·55	184	...	...	...	...	31·29	124
Metals, iron bar	,,	602	1,806	2,564·73	7,695	...	...	564·43	1,692	...	...	...	...
,, nail rod	,,	...	...	2,039·37	6,524	...	...	2,175·94	6,963	...	...	...	...
,, needles	Pieces	4,500,000	1,350	6,250,000	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, nails	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, screws	Gross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, lead	Piculs	...	...	585·90	5,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, quicksilver	,,	...	...	11·60	626	...	...	10·10	600	...	...	...	...
,, tin	,,	...	...	405·88	7,695	112·50	1,147	65·60	1,254	...	...	...	...
Mirrors	Pieces	...	...	...	...	15,000	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nankeens	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	,,	...	...	5·38	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oakum	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
are	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, kerasine	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, paint	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium, Malwa	Piculs	...	...	116·80	70,080	6·10	3,600	54	32,400	...	...	100·36	60,216
,, Patna	,,	...	...	30	13,500	...	...	7·20	3,240	...	...	44·40	19,980
,, prepared	,,	...	...	1·95	1,170	...	...	1·23	738	...	...	4·38	2,628
Oranges, preserved	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paint, yellow	,,	...	...	278·50	1,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, black	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Tien-tsin.		From Hong Kong.		From Canton.		From Che-foo.		From Foo-chow.		From Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Paint, white	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper, 1st quality	,,	...	...	104·87	1,153	89·28	979	245·74	2,706	57·57	638	27·70	308
,, 2nd quality	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,403·34	9,821	76·48	532
Peel, orange	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, pumelo	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black	,,	...	...	575·78	2,304	...	...	383·39	1,532	...	...	...	...
,, white	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·48	20	...	...	...	...
Pottery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·20	68
Preserves	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	511	...	...
Resin	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·34	87	...	...	...	...
Rice, red	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	2
Rouge	,,	...	...	9·66	386	128·08	5,120	15·90	640	...	...	...	...
Sharks' fins, white	,,	...	...	7·28	254	24·19	840	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seaweed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece goods	,,	...	...	3·01	1,806	15·90	9,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ponjee	Pieces	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ribbons	Piculs	...	...	0·68	176	19·27	5,010	0·57	148	...	...	...	...
Straw bags	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, mats	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	27	...	...	...	...
Spun yarn	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, brown	,,	...	...	4,192·62	20,965	10,018·56	50,095	1,166·55	5,835	...	...	7,998·50	39,995
,, candy	,,	...	...	126	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, white	,,	...	...	1,397·13	8,382	2,031·13	12,186	...	...	...	...	9,582·16	57,492
Tea	,,	...	...	45·24	3,619	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber, poles	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	136	136
Tin foil	Piculs	...	...	5·78	86	4·92	75	...	...	107·80	1,620	...	...
Tinware	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	3
Tobacco, prepared	,,	...	...	11·56	59	24·30	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	97·83	294	7·14	21	...	...
Turpentine	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermilion	Piculs	...	...	6·20	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varnish	Gallons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, sandal	Piculs	...	...	91·20	3,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Sapan	,,	...	...	375·18	750	...	...	746·80	1,494	...	...	...	...
,, coffin planks	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	...
,, ware	Piculs	...	...	...	...	187	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollens, bombazettes	Pieces	...	...	961·20	4,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, camlets	,,	...	...	536	8,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, crape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, damasks	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, lastings	,,	...	...	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, lustres	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Orleans	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Spanish stripes	,,	...	...	94	1,692	...	...	50	900	...	...	...	...
Treasure	...	...	...	...	12,100*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	3,156	...	284,909	...	133,993	...	71,884	...	13,394	...	205,795

* From the other ports, 27,500 taels.

Name of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Ningpo.		From Shanghae.		From Amoy.		Total.					
								Quantities.			Value.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 9d. per tael.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.				Taels.	£ s. d.	
Aniseed, star	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·31	Lbs.	6,957	209	70 10	9
,, broke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	,,	3,990	75	25 6	3
Bags gunny	Piece	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,088	Pieces	25,088	752	253 16	0
Bamboo bunds	,,	...	...	100	40	...	...	100	,,	100	40	13 10	0
,, poies	,,	4,508	540	80	10	...	...	4,588	,,	4,588	550	185 12	6
,, split	Piculs	...	...	...	...	·99	5	0·99	Lbs.	131	5	1 13	9
,, ware	,,	...	...	13·82	196	10·50	140	40·07	,,	5,329	560	189 0	0
Betel nuts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	511·08	,,	67,973	2,555	862 6	3
Brass buttons	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	442·56	,,	58,900	16,368	5,524 4	0
,, locks	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Pieces	9	1	0 6	9
,, ware	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·71	Lbs.	5,281	1,480	419 10	0
Cardamoms	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·51	,,	5,387	608	205 4	0
Canvas	Bolts	46	552	6	72	...	...	52	Bolts	52	624	210 12	0
Cinnabar	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	Lbs.	2,467	4,637	1,564 19	9
Cassia lignea	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·95	,,	392	6	2 0	6
,, twigs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	58·20	,,	7,740	87	29 7	3
Chalk, prepared	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	540·77	,,	71,902	3,246	1,095 10	6
China root	,,	11·80	60	...	...	...	...	11·80	,,	1,569	60	20 5	0
Chinaware, coarse	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,838·20	,,	244,480	18,380	6,203 5	0
Cinnamon	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	,,	16	1	0 6	9
Clocks	Pieces	...	...	6	18	...	...	52	Pieces	52	180	60 15	0
Cloves	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·70	Lbs.	8,339	893	301 7	9
Cordage	,,	5	60	3	36	...	...	8	,,	1,064	96	32 8	0
Cotton piece goods	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	227·54	Pieces	22,754	63,265	21,351 18	9
,, brocades	,,	...	...	750	3,000	...	...	750	,,	750	3,000	1,012 10	0
,, drills, American	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	,,	190	950	320 12	6
,, ,, English	,,	...	...	500	2,500	...	...	500	,,	500	2,500	843 15	0
,, long ells	,,	...	...	100	700	...	...	100	,,	100	700	236 5	0
,, shirtings, grey	,,	...	...	15,050	45,150	...	...	17,950	,,	17,950	53,850	18,174 7	6
,, ,, white	,,	...	...	4,800	14,400	...	...	4,800	,,	4,800	14,400	4,860 0	0
,, T-cloths	,,	...	...	8,110	17,842	...	...	8,110	,,	8,110	17,842	6,021 13	6
Compasses	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	,,	350	18	6 1	6
Coal	Tons	...	...	114	1,368	...	...	151	Tons	151	1,812	611 11	0
Copper cash	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,806,000	Pieces	2,806,000	2,158	728 6	6
Fans, paper	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,000	,,	110,000	2,200	742 10	0
Fish maws	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	Lbs.	106	40	13 10	0
Ginger, green	,,	...	...	56·76	57	...	...	1,149·64	,,	152,902	1,150	388 2	6
Glass, window	Cases	40	100	...	...	...	...	3,607	Cases	3,607	9,018	3,043 11	6

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Ningpo.		From Shanghae.		From Amoy.		Total.						
								Quantities.			Value.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 9d. per tael.		
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.				Taels.	£	s.	d.
Glassware	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·09	Lbs. ...	3,203	264	89	2	0
Grass cloth	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·37	„ ...	4,970	5,440	1,836	0	0
„ slippers	Pairs ...	...	...	96	24	...	...	96	Pairs ...	96	24	8	2	0
Gum, myrrh	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·51	Lbs. ...	3,525	291	98	4	3
Hemp	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·40	„ ...	2,314	102	34	8	6
„ bags	Pieces ...	3,000	90	85,700	2,571	12,400	372	151·90	Pieces ...	151,900	4,557	1,537	19	9
Horns, buffalo	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·47	Lbs. ...	594	6	2	0	6
Indigo, dry	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169·01	„ ...	22,478	5,417	1,828	4	9
Kittysols	Piece ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	Pieces ...	200	20	6	15	0
Lacquered ware	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·42	Lbs. ...	188	46	15	10	6
Lamp glass	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	Pieces ...	250	83	28	0	3
Lead, red	Piculs ...	28	168	90·40	546	66·76	396	540·83	Lbs. ...	71,930	3,246	1,095	10	6
white	„ ...	...	...	0·70	6	...	...	86·20	„ ...	11,464	516	174	3	0
„ yellow	„ ...	...	...	13·80	112	330·33	2,640	1,170·63	„ ...	15,569,379	9,368	3,161	14	0
Lychees, dried	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	„ ...	62,244	1,872	631	16	0
Looking glasses	Pieces ...	...	...	60,000	1,200	...	...	60,000	Pieces ...	60,000	1,200	405	0	0
Lumber	Square feet.	...	...	1,760	84	...	...	1,760	Square feet ...	1,760	84	28	7	0
Lungngau	Piculs ...	7·79	80	8·20	80	...	...	15·79	Lbs. ...	2,090	160	54	0	0
Matches	Gross ...	78	78	79	79	...	...	12,914	Gross ...	12,914	12,914	4,358	9	6
Medicines	Piculs ...	62·33	248	35·04	120	92·65	372	287·87	Lbs. ...	38,286	1,132	382	1	0
Metals, iron ba	„ ...	...	...	1,878·14	5,634	...	...	5,609·32	„ ...	745,039	16,827	5,679	2	3
„ nail rod	„ ...	...	...	4,984·12	15,948	...	...	919,944	„ ...	1,223,525	29,435	9,934	6	3
„ needles ...	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	480,000	144	11,230,000	Pieces ...	11,230,000	3,369	1,137	0	9
„ nails	Piculs ...	...	...	5	80	...	...	5	Lbs. ...	665	80	27	0	0
„ screws	Gross ...	...	...	45	45	...	...	45	Gross ...	45	45	15	3	9
„ lead	Piculs ...	135·26	1,350	930·04	9,300	...	...	1,651·20	Lbs. ...	219,609	16,510	5,572	2	6
„ quicksilver ...	„ ...	9·90	594	...	...	...	...	31·50	„ ...	4,189	1,890	637	17	6
„ tin	„ ...	405·90	7,714	278·10	5,282	...	...	1,266·95	„ ...	168,504	23,092	7,793	11	0
Mirrors	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	Pieces ...	16,000	600	202	10	0
Nankeens	Piculs ...	135·40	3,375	880·58	22,025	...	...	1,015·98	Lbs. ...	135,115	25,400	8,572	10	0
Nutmegs	„ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·38	„ ...	715	32	10	16	0
Oakum	„ ...	...	...	7·42	118	...	...	7·42	„ ...	946	118	39	16	6
Oars	Pieces ...	...	...	22	33	...	...	22	Pieces ...	22	33	11	12	9
Oil, kerasine	Gallons ...	20	22	30	33	...	...	50	Gallons ...	50	55	18	11	3
„ paint	„ ...	53	79	29	44	...	...	82	„ ...	82	120	41	10	3
Opium, Malwa	Piculs ...	...	...	1,106	663,600	1	600	1,384·16	Lbs. ...	184,093	830,496	280,292	8	0
„ Patna	„ ...	...	...	56·40	25,380	...	...	138	„ ...	18,354	62,100	20,958	15	0
„ prepared	„ ...	...	...	1·25	750	...	...	8·31	„ ...	1,171	5,286	1,784	0	6

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Ningpo.		From Shanghae.		From Amoy.		Total.					
								Quantities.			Value.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 9d. per tael.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.				Taels.	£ s. d.	
Oranges, preserved	Piculs	...	...	30·50	93	...	...	30·50	Lbs.	4,056	93	31 7 9	
Paint, yellow	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	278·50	,,	37,040	1,671	563 19 3	
,, black	,,	4	44	3	33	...	...	7	,,	931	77	25 19 9	
,, white	,,	57·70	342	0·75	6	...	...	58·45	,,	7,773	348	117 9 0	
Paper, 1st quality	,,	86·20	946	25·16	275	125·51	1,386	762·33	,,	101,389	8,391	2,831 19 3	
,, 2nd ,,	,,	1,676·50	11,739	...	...	214·70	1,505	3,371·02	,,	448,344	23,597	7,963 19 9	
Peel, orange	,,	...	...	1·14	3	1·97	6	3·11	,,	413	9	3 0 9	
,, pumelo	,,	...	...	2·26	7	...	...	2·26	,,	290	7	2 7 3	
Pepper, black	,,	93·10	372	...	...	...	...	1,052·47	,,	139,978	4,208	1,420 4 0	
,, white	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·43	,,	456	20	6 15 0	
Pottery	,,	...	...	...	...	8·60	32	25·20	,,	3,351	100	33 15 0	
Preserves	,,	...	...	77·60	546	57·49	399	208·09	,,	27,675	1,456	491 8 0	
Resin	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·34	,,	3,902	87	29 7 3	
Rice, red	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	,,	77	2	0 13 6	
Rouge	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	153·64	,,	20,434	6,146	2,074 5 6	
Sharks' fins, white	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·47	,,	4,185	1,094	369 4 6	
Seaweed	,,	...	...	...	...	5·51	75	5·50	,,	731	75	25 6 3	
Silk piece goods	,,	...	...	7·07	4,200	...	...	25·98	,,	3,447	15,606	5,267 0 6	
,, ponjee	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Pieces	1	8	2 14 0	
,, ribbons	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·52	Lbs.	2,729	5,334	1,800 4 6	
Straw bags	Pieces	...	...	3,500	70	...	...	3,500	Pieces	3,500	70	23 12 6	
,, mats	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,380	,,	1,380	27	9 2 3	
Spun yarn	Piculs	...	...	0·28	5	...	...	0·28	Lbs.	37	5	1 13 9	
Sugar, brown	,,	1,214·06	6,070	841·33	4,205	5,941·27	2,970	31,373·19	,,	4,172,634	156,870	52,943 12 6	
,, candy	,,	...	...	277·87	1,946	955·96	6,692	1,359·83	,,	180,897	9,520	3,213 0 0	
,, white	,,	244·82	1,470	...	...	1,283·41	7,698	14,538·65	,,	1,933,640	87,228	29,439 9 0	
Tea	,,	...	...	...	...	1·74	174	46·98	,,	6,248	3,793	1,280 2 9	
Timber, poles	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	Pieces	228	228	76 19 0	
Tin foil	Piculs	48·60	735	...	...	...	...	167·10	Lbs.	23,224	2,516	849 3 0	
Tin ware	,,	...	...	1·62	8	...	...	2·35	,,	312	11	3 14 3	
Tobacco, prepared	,,	...	...	243·76	1,220	...	...	279·92	,,	37,229	1,399	472 3 3	
Turmeric	,,	...	...	4·84	15	...	...	109·81	,,	14,604	330	111 7 6	
Turpentine	Gallons	0·15	10	...	...	...	...	15	Gallons	15	10	3 7 6	
Vermilion	Piculs	6 68	2,004	...	...	...	...	12·68	Lbs.	1,686	3,104	1,283 17 0	
Varnish	Gallons	20	30	...	...	...	...	20	Gallons	20	30	10 2 6	
Wood, sandal	Piculs	...	...	...	...	...	...	91·20	Lbs.	12,129	3,648	1,231 4 0	
,, Sapan	,,	63·28	126	...	...	...	...	1,185·26	,,	157,639	2,370	799 17 6	
,, coffin planks	Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	Pieces	400	400	135 0 0	

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	From Ningpo.		From Shanghae.		From Amoy.		Total.					
								Quantities.			Value.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 9d. per tael.	
			Taels.		Taels.						Taels.	£ s. d.	
Wood ware	Piculs					2·10	30	3·87	Lbs.	514	60	26 5 0	
Woollens, bombazettes	Pieces			500	2,500			1,461	Pieces	1,461	7,350	2,480 12 6	
„ camlets	„							536	„	536	8,576	2,894 8 0	
„ crape	„			460	4,100			410	„	410	4,100	1,383 15 0	
„ damasks	„			260	1,400			200	„	200	1,460	472 10 0	
„ lastings	„			620	7,440			645	„	645	7,740	2,612 5 0	
„ lustres	„			1,464	7,320			4,464	„	1,464	7,320	2,470 10 0	
„ Orleans	„			1,950	9,750			1,950	„	1,950	9,750	3,290 12 6	
„ Spanish stripes	„			564	10,152			708	„	708	12,744	4,301 2 0	
Treasure											39,600	13,365 0 0	
Total			38,998		893,777		52,371				1,725,777	582,449 14 9	

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*

(No. 6.)—RETURN of Exports at the Port of Newchwang during the Year 1865.

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Japan.		To Hong Kong.		To Canton.		To Che-foo.		To Foo-chow.		To Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Almonds	Piculs			11·93	240							30·50	600
Barley	„					1,407·93	4,224					1,011·95	3,036
Beans, black	„			12,261	12,261	7,907·10	7,907					3,297·70	3,297
„ green	„			1,500	2,100	1,380	1,932	60	84			2,550	3,570
„ red	„												
„ white	„			210	294	90	126					11,843·20	16,580
„ yellow	„	2,400	2,880	188,855·10	226,626	197,262·30	236,714	3,300	3,960	11,100	13,320	215,623·50	258,747
„ cake	Pieces					7,620	3,429			56,450	25,402	762,525	343,136
„ oil	Piculs			566·98	3,685	856·02	5,525			2,839·76	18,460	2,598·01	16,887
Bicho de mar	„												
Bones, buffalo	„												

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Japan.		To Hong Kong.		To Canton.		To Che-foo.		To Foo-chow.		To Swatow.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton	Piculs		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.		Taels.
Fish brains	"											65·40	917
salted	"					28·79	56					27·60	56
Fungus	"			20·61	35	6·67	11					294·66	501
Ginseng, inferior	"			1·41	141	5·60	560						
" 2nd quality	"			1·48	296	19·39	3,878					0·15	30
Hair, horse	"					8·84	61						
Hides, buffalo	"												
Horns, buffalo	"					12·48	25						
" deer, prepared	"			0·54	37								
" " old	"											0·49	10
" " young	Pairs												
Hoofs, buffalo	Piculs					138·10	97						
Indian corn	"												
Lard	"												
Lily flowers, dried	"			54·27	216	44·06	176						
Liquorice	"			17·20	51							117·30	351
Medicines	"			429·08	860	41·30	82					1,001·60	2,002
Millet	"							1·10	55				
Mushrooms	"												
Nuts, fir	"												
Persimmoms, dried	"			205·20	307								
Pigs, salted	"												
Pipe-stems	Pieces												
Rice, mountain	Piculs											2,940·10	5,880
Samshoo	"			80	320	47·36	188					1,928·53	7,716
Seed, melon	"			839·82	2,520	311·90	936					298·88	897
" sesamum	"			659·10	1,318	418·56	836					1,106·64	2,214
Shrimps, dried	"												
" husk	"												
Silk, ponjee	Pieces												
Sinews, buffalo	Piculs			19·12	114	26·42	156						
" deer	"			120·60	968	76·36	608						
Sugar, white	"												
Tallow, animal	"												
Vermicelli	"			177·37	708	90·55	364					448·94	1,796
Wax, white	"			1·50	75	1·14	57						
Wheat	"											8,955·50	12,537
Wood ware	"												
Wool	"												
Total			2,880		253,172		267,948		4,099		57,182		680,760

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Ningpo.		To Shanghae.		To Amoy.		Total.					
								Quantities.			Value.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.		Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6s. 9d. per tael.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.				Taels.	£ s. d.	
Almonds	Piculs ...	...	...	...	...	12·64	260	55·07	Lbs. ...	7,434	1,100	371 5 0	
Barley ...	,, ...	...	...	977·16	2,931	21	63	3,418·04	,, ...	454,599	10,254	3,463 14 6	
Beans, black ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	570	570	24,035·80	,, ...	3,196,761	24,035	8,111 16 3	
,, green ...	,, ...	...	...	540	756	...	...	6,030	,, ...	801,990	8,442	2,849 3 6	
,, red ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	1,190	1,666	1,190	,, ...	158,270	1,666	562 5 6	
,, white ...	,, ...	...	...	960	1,344	1,050	1,470	14,153·20	,, ...	1,882,375	19,814	6,687 4 6	
,, yellow ...	,, ...	8,940	10,728	188,412	226,094	40,020	48,024	155,912·90	,, ...	113,836,415	1,027,093	346,643 17 9	
,, cake ...	Pieces ...	...	...	750,300	337,635	211,076	94,984	1,787,971	Pieces ...	1,787,971	804,586	271,547 15 6	
,, oil ...	Piculs ...	...	...	2,813·23	18,284	1,372·25	8,918	11,040·25	Lbs. ...	1,468,[illegible]	71,759	24,218 13 3	
Bicho de mar ...	,, ...	...	...	0·58	16	...	...	0·58	,, ...	77	16	5 8 0	
Bones, buffalo ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	58·80	11	58·80	,, ...	7,820	11	3 14 3	
Cotton ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	244·09	3,416	309·47	,, ...	41,159	3	1,462 7 9	
Fish brains ...	,, ...	...	...	5·24	419	...	...	5·24	,, ...	696	419	141 8 3	
,, salted ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	674·36	1,348	730·35	,, ...	97,136	1,460	492 15 0	
Fungus ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	147·72	251	469·66	,, ...	62,464	798	269 6 6	
Ginseng, inferior ...	,, ...	...	...	9·45	965	...	...	16·66	,, ...	2,315	1,666	562 5 6	
,, 2nd quality	,,	3·60	720	40·05	8,010	2·94	588	67·61	,, ...	8,994	13,522	4,563 13 6	
Hair, horse ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·84	,, ...	1,175	61	20 11 9	
Hides, buffalo ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	100·28	50	100·28	,, ...	13,337	50	16 17 6	
Horns, buffalo ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·48	,, ...	1,659	25	8 8 9	
,, deer, prepared	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	,, ...	71	37	12 9 9	
,, old ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	,, ...	65	10	3 7 6	
,, young ...	Pairs ...	...	...	53	2,120	...	...	53	Pairs ...	53	2,120	715 10 0	
Hoofs, buffalo ...	Piculs ...	...	...	25·74	18	12·53	9	176·72	Lbs. ...	23,503	124	41 17 0	
Indian corn ...	,, ...	...	...	9	12	...	...	9	,, ...	1,197	12	4 1 0	
Lard	,, ...	...	...	...	...	9·52	38	9·52	,, ...	1,296	38	12 16 6	
Lily flowers, dried ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	33·72	136	132·05	,, ...	17,562	528	178 4 0	
Liquorice ...	,, ...	...	...	25·65	78	25·48	75	185·36	,, ...	24,652	555	187 6 3	
Medicines ...	,, ...	14·38	28	395·45	790	561·36	1,122	2,442·17	,, ...	324,808	4,884	1,648 7 0	
Millet ...	,, ...	...	...	33,939·10	27,151	39·10	31	33,978·10	,, ...	4,519,074	27,182	9,173 18 6	
Mushrooms ...	,, ...	...	...	1·20	60	...	...	2·30	,, ...	305	115	38 16 3	
Nuts, fir ...	,, ...	...	...	93·61	187	...	...	93·61	,, ...	12,450	187	63 2 3	
Persimmons, dried ...	,, ...	...	...	2·55	5	...	...	207·75	,, ...	27,630	312	105 6 0	
Pigs, salted ...	,, ...	...	...	...	...	214·20	642	214·20	,, ...	28,488	642	216 13 6	
Pipe-stems ...	Pieces ...	...	...	...	...	3,000	6	3,000	Pieces ...	3,000	6	2 0 6	
Rice, mountain ...	Piculs ...	...	...	34,758·10	69,516	...	...	37,698·10	Lbs. ...	5,013,800	75,396	25,446 3 0	
Samshoo ...	,, ...	...	...	295·35	1,180	316·66	1,268	2,667·90	,, ...	354,830	10,672	3,601 16 0	
Seed, melon ...	,, ...	...	...	196·82	591	795·51	2,388	2,442·93	,, ...	324,809	7,332	2,474 11 0	

Names of Articles.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	To Ningpo.		To Shanghae.		To Amoy.		Total.						
								Quantities.				Value.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Weights and Measures.			Foreign Money.	English Money, at 6*s.* 9*d.* per tael.	
			Taels.		Taels.		Taels.						£ *s.* *d.*	
Seed, sesamum	Piculs	...	...	13·44	26	301·60	604	2,499·18	Lbs.	332,380		4,998	1,686	16 6
Shrimps, dried	„	...	...	25·70	650	213·31	5,325	239·11	„	31,788		5,975	2,016	11 3
„ husk	„	...	...	...	...	213·11	213	213·11	„	28,343		213	71	17 9
Silk, ponjee	Pieces	...	...	13	52	...	...	13	Pieces	13		52	17	11 0
Sinews, buffalo	Piculs	...	...	...	...	108·87	654	154·41	Lbs.	20,536		924	311	17 0
„ deer	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	196·96	„	26,195		1,576	531	18 0
Sugar, white	„	...	...	100·80	600	...	...	100·80	„	13,406		600	202	10 0
Tallow, animal	„	...	...	90·23	720	...	...	90·23	„	12,000		720	243	0 0
Vermicelli	„	...	...	63·12	252	69·55	280	849·83	„	113,027		3,400	1,147	10 0
Wax, white	„	...	...	...	...	1·24	62	3·88	„	516		194	65	9 6
Wheat	„	...	...	...	...	9,480·10	13,272	18,435·60	„	2,451,874		25,809	8,710	10 9
Wood ware	„	...	...	...	...	1·59	28	1·59	„	251		28	9	9 0
Wool	„	...	...	94·57	1,423	...	...	94·57	„	12,617		1,423	480	5 3
Total	...	...	11,476	...	701,885	...	187,772	...	...	...	...	2,167,174	731,421	4 6

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, *Consul.*

No. 19.

Acting Consul Carroll to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 3.)

My Lord, *Foo-chow, May* 28, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the Trade Returns for the port of Foo-chow-foo for the year 1865, together with my Report on the same, the whole being a copy of a despatch, with its inclosures, addressed by me to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL.

Inclosure in No. 19.

Acting Consul Carroll to Sir R. Alcock.

Sir, *Foo-chow, May* 28, 1866.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Returns of the trade at this port for the year 1865, on which I would make the following remarks, taking each Return in the order in which it is numbered.

1.—*Return of British Shipping.*

The figures in this Return compare very favourably with those of the same Return last year (1864), both in regard to the number of vessels, the tonnage, and the value of import and export cargoes. The total of duties and tonnage dues also shows a slight increase, the falling off in the import duty being more than compensated for in the higher amounts of export duty and tonnage dues.

The following comparative Table will illustrate the above statement:—

	1864.	1865.
Number of vessels arrived	325	365
Tonnage of ditto	131,123	170,794
Number of vessels departed	325	370
Tonnage of ditto	131,541	172,441
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of Imports	2,207,774 15 0	2,454,228 3 0
Value of Exports	3,890,889 5 0	4,811,750 5 0
	Taels M. C. C.	Taels M. C. C.
Import duties	224,928 9 0 8	217,283 2 4 8
Export duties	1,152,576 8 4 3	1,225,136 7 0 9
Tonnage dues	16,028 1 7 5	17,071 1 0 1

As the value of the export and import trade of the port during the year 1864 was greater than that of 1863, this Return would appear to point to a steady increase of the value of foreign commerce year by year, and this view of the case is confirmed by the following statement, drawn from the trade Returns of 1856, from which may be gathered the immense strides the trade has taken during the last ten years:—

Number of vessels arrived in 1856	83
Tonnage of ditto	20,270
	Taels M. C. C.
Total Import and Export duties	106,096 5 9 9
Tonnage dues	1,854 0 0 0

2.—*Return of Imports.*

The principal and most important items in this Return are cotton, piece goods, and opium. I will, therefore, treat of these specially. As regards piece goods, there has certainly been a revival of demand consequent on the reduction of cost; the great exactions levied by the native officials have, however, done much to limit the consumption, and to check the improvement which would otherwise have taken place, and the result of the trade to importers, though showing a slight and steady profit, has yet been considered disappointing as compared with the handsome results produced by shipments of a similar nature to other ports. A further cause of the improvement of the trade in cotton piece goods is found in the comparative failure of the native cotton crop in the North of China, and the consequent falling off in the quantity of cotton goods produced in the country, and imported to the southern provinces; should the crop of 1866 be a good one, the supply of native manufactured cloths will increase, and these, from their cheapness and the prejudice in their favour which exists among the Chinese, will undoubtedly put out of the market, for a time at least, the foreign goods.

In the sale of opium, a slight falling off will be observed as compared with the Returns of 1864. This, I am of opinion, is not to be attributed to a decrease of consumption, which I should say has rather increased than otherwise; but to the fact of a large quantity being smuggled into the province by the Chinese, probably in a prepared state, and which, in consequence, does not appear in any Returns. On this subject, however, it is of course very difficult to obtain any reliable information or conclusive evidence, and my opinion is therefore open to correction.

This portion of the trade of Foo-chow (the import trade) is, I am sorry to state, still hampered to a very prejudicial extent with the inland and local taxes levied on the goods imported. Offices for the collection of these taxes are established at a few yards from the doors of the warehouses of foreign merchants, and in some cases in such a manner as to damage the interests of some in favour of other houses. For instance, native buyers who purchase opium from hongs situated on the north side of the river, excape a tax, or rather two distinct taxes, which are levied on the bridge across the river, and which they would have to pay before they could transport into the city opium purchased on the southern bank, and are thereby enabled to pay a higher price in the former than in the latter case.

This, however, is only one out of many imposts which foreign goods have to submit to on being transported into the interior, and could the native authorities be by any means induced to lessen or abandon these levies, I believe a vast and important impetus would at once be given to the trade in foreign imports.

3.—*Return of Exports.*

The only important export from Foo-chow is tea, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to this article, the trade in which has been unusually large during the past year, and at prices which promise to show a result exceedingly favourable to the foreign merchant. The market for congou, which is the staple for the London market, opened at apparently full rates, but, owing to lower rates of exchange and freight, the actual cost was in general considerably less than it was in 1864, and in many cases a profit of 40 or 50 per cent. may be hoped for. This result is mainly due to the increase in the consumption of tea throughout the United Kingdom since the last reduction of the duty and to the cessation of hostilities in Ame-

rica, though at the same time it is partly attributable to the disturbed state of the southern portion of the province, which has caused a part of the tea, which usually found shipping at Amoy, to be brought to this port for export. In this branch, as in the import trade, great pressure is felt from the local exactions, and, could these be removed, there can be no doubt that we should have a far larger supply, and a consequent reduction of price.

The total export stands as follows :—

	1865.	1864.
	lbs.	lbs.
To Great Britain	48,410,000	45,671,300
Continent	2,799,800	1,852,800
Australia	9,430,000	8,869,200
United States	6,822,900	6,518,700
Total	67,462,700	62,912,000

(not including coast trade), showing an increase of nearly 10 per cent. on the export of 1864.

No remarks are necessary on Returns Nos. 4 and 5 ; and the Records kept at the various foreign (other than British) Consulates are so scant as to make it difficult to draw any deductions from a Return (No. 6) founded on information derived from such a source.

I have sent a copy of this Report with the Returns forming its inclosures direct to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of Foo-chow-foo, during the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Arrived.					Departed.					Duties.		
No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where from.	General Cargo Inwards.	Value.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where to.	General Cargo Outwards.	Value.	Import.	Export.	Tonnage Dues.
222 steamers .	78,914	Coast of China, Formosa, and Hong Kong	Raw and manufactured cotton, silk, woollen, nankeen, opium, sugar, rice, peas, sandal wood, tobacco, tea mats, rattans, bean cake, birds'-nests, ginseng, metals, and miscellaneous Chinese goods.	£ s. d. 2,454,228 3 0	220 steamers	75,680	Coast of China, Formosa, and Hong Kong.	Bamboos, loongyans, olives, oranges, paper, poles, firewood, tea, hams, and miscellaneous Chinese goods.	£ s. d. 4,811,750 5 0	T. M. C. C. 217,283 2 4 8	T. M. C. C. 1,225,136 7 0 9	T. M. C. C. 17,071 1 0 1
143 ships ..	91,880	Coast of China, Formosa, Hong Kong, Colonies, and Japan			150 ships ..	69,761	England, Colonies, America, Hong Kong, Japan, and Coast.					
365 vessels ..	170,794				370 vessels .	172,441						

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1865.

(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 2.)—A RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Merchandize imported into the Port of Foo-chow-foo, in 365 British Vessels of 170,794 tons, from the undermentioned Places during the Year ending the 31st December, 1865.

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	Whence Imported.	Estimated Value in Sterling, at 5*s.* per Dollar.
			£ *s.* *d.*
Bean cake	5,307,421 lbs.		30,616 15 0
Birds' nests	1,337 „		3,850 10 0
Bicho de mer	318,601 „		14,970 15 0
Betel nut	86,533 „		680 10 0
Carpets	5,221 pieces		717 7 0
Coal	3,405 tons		8,662 10 0
Cotton, raw	1,972,210 lbs.		50,884 11 3
Cotton piece goods—			
Brocades	486 pieces		729 0 0
Cambrics	81 „		82 0 0
Chintzes	986 „		807 15 0
Damasks	155 „		397 10 0
Dimities	140 „		140 0 0
Drills and jeans	120 „		240 0 0
Ginghams	160 „		240 0 0
Handkerchiefs	2,300 dozen		830 10 0
Muslins	15 pieces		30 0 0
Shirtings, white	6,393 „		2,589 10 0
„ grey	40,014 „		40,014 0 0
„ spotted	282 „		396 10 0
Stockings	500 pairs		62 10 0
T-cloths	17,166 pieces		18,004 1 0
Velvets and velveteens	835 pieces		2,805 0 0
Yarn	23,210 lbs.		808 12 6
Fans	256,649 pieces	Hong Kong,	8,250 0 0
Fish	1,708,336 lbs.		19,196 15 0
Flour (potato)	979,858 „	Colonies,	6,614 7 6
Ginseng	17,436 „		26,384 15 0
Indigo	11,784 „	Formosa,	353 7 6
Iron	329,220 „		4,471 3 0
Lead—		Japan,	
Red, white, and yellow	50,947 „		1,432 17 6
Pig	3,099,127 „	and	52,255 5 0
Medicine	346,657 „		10,500 0 0
Nankeens	3,085,840 „	Coast of	289,287 10 0
Miscellaneous			341,240 0 0
Opium—		China.	
Malwa	1,919 chests		455,762 10 0
Patna	1,996 „		388,285 0 0
Benares	1,013 „		197,788 0 0
Persian	343 „		7,117 5 0
Turkey	2 „		300 0 0
Peas	6,974,746 lbs.		63,012 0 0
Rattans	284,177 „		5,729 0 0
Rice	16,804,308 „		95,838 10 0
Sandalwood	225,020 „		6,326 0 0
Silk—			
Raw	13,904 „		15,645 0 0
Piece goods	37,502 „		61,237 5 0
Sugar and sugar-candy	3,476,068 „		76,605 0 0
Tea-mats	977,600 „		15,300 0 0
Tobacco	1,318,928 „		69,323 15 0
Woollens—			
Broadcloths	772 pieces		7,720 0 0
Blankets	1,261 pairs		2,206 15 0
Bombazettes	206 pieces		472 10 0
Camlets	2,958 „		15,790 0 0
Lastings	666 „		3,539 0 0
Long ells	1,538 „		4,614 0 0
Spanish stripes	3,274 „		16,370 0 0
Total			2,454,728 3 0

(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL, *Acting Consul.*

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1865.

(No. 3.)—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandize Exported from Foo-chow-foo in 370 British Vessels of 172,441 tons, to the undermentioned places during the year ending December 31, 1863.

Description of Articles.	Quantities.	To what place exported.	Estimated Value in sterling, at 5*s.* per dollar.		
			£	*s.*	*d.*
Bamboos	3,168,552 lbs.	Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan, and Coast.	29,705	10	0
Lungyans . ..	1,022,222 ,,		38,330	0	0
Miscellaneous ..	..		152,969	0	0
Olives	1,027,592 ,,		7,722	0	0
Oranges	932,249 ,,		5,244	0	0
Paper	3,729,120 ,,		139,830	0	0
Poles	214,990 ,,		16,124	0	0
Tea, abroad ..	58,721,523 ,,	England, America, and Colonies	4,124,612	0	0
Tea, coastwise ..	4,078,839 ,,	Hong Kong and Coast ..	297,213	15	0
Total ..	..	..	4,811,750	5	0

(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1865.

(No. 4.)—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of British Vessels Arrived at and Departed from the Port of Foo-chow-foo during the year ending December 31, 1865, distinguishing those employed Coastwise, and in the Colonial, Homeward, and Foreign Services.

Countries.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coastwise	352	165,032	271	121,601
Great Britain	Nil.	Nil	54	37,318
Colonies	9	4,041	26	7,083
Formosa	2	268	8	1,303
Japan	2	1,453	Nil.	Nil.
America	Nil	Nil	11	5,136
Total	365	170,794	370	172,441

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1865.
(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL, *Acting Consul.*

(No. 5.)—RETURN of Tea exported in British and Foreign Vessels during the Year ending 31st December, 1865.

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Lbs. of Tea.
British	87	47,988	62,800,362
American	5	3,144	1,887,925
Other Foreign ..	21	4,839	4,046,248
Total	113	55,971	68,734,535

(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL, *Acting Consul.*
British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1865.

(No. 6.)—General Return of Foreign Import and Export Trade at the Port of Foo-chow-foo, for the Year ending December 31, 1865.

Arrived.						Departed.				
Flag.	No.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Whence Imported.	Approximate Value of Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Nature of Cargo.	Whither Exported.	Approximate Value of Cargo.
					£ s.					£ s.
American	24	11,758	Nankeens, cotton, and sundry Chinese goods	Formosa and Coast of China	89,969 15	26	12,858	Tea, paper, poles, and general Chinese cargo	United States, Formosa, and Coast of China.	161,186 15
Hanseatic	28	8,180	Oil, peas, beancake, dates, &c.	Northern Ports and Formosa	Unknown	31	8,936	Tea, poles, paper, and general Chinese cargo	Coast of China and Colonies.	Unknown
Danish	29	5,853	Rice, peas, beancake, oil, and sundries	Tien-tsin, Che-foo, and coast generally	43,050 0	27	5,524	Rice, cotton, tea, and Chinese cargo	Melbourne & Coast of China.	149,324 10
French	2	725	Cotton, lead, nankeens, &c.	Shanghae . ..	7,006 0		725	Timber and tea ..	Che-foo & Sydney	22,500 0
Russian	2	1,418	Cotton, nankeens, &c.	Ditto	8,500 0	2	1,418	Poles and sundries	Shanghae . ..	4,139 0
Swedish and Norwegian.	2	397	Crackers	Hong Kong ..	57 10	2	397	Tea and timber ..	Shanghae and Melbourne.	10,970 0
Dutch	2	561	Nankeen, tobacco, lead, &c.	Shanghae & Amoy	8,998 10	2	561	Poles, paper, charcoal, &c.	Shanghae . ..	5,000 0
Portuguese	2	306	Ballast	Ningpo	..	2	306	Bamboos, paper, tea, &c.	Tien-tsin . ..	1,750 0

British Consulate, Foo-chow, December 31, 1865.

(Signed) CHAS. CARROLL, *Acting Consul.*

REPORTS

RECEIVED FROM

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARIES

OF

EMBASSY AND LEGATION

RESPECTING

COAL.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1866.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.
1866.

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CIRCULAR

ADDRESSED TO

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Foreign Office, May 3, 1865.

THE question as to the extent of the production of coal, and as to the extent to which that article is imported into, or exported from, different countries, is one of deep interest and importance, as bearing on the prospects of manufacturing industry. The subject is one on which it is desirable that Her Majesty's Government should have reliable information, and to which it is my wish that you should direct the attention of the Secretaries to your Legation, who will avail themselves both of the means directly at the disposal of the Legation, and also of the assistance of such members of Her Majesty's Consular Service as may be in correspondence with you.

For such information to be of practical service, it would be desirable that it should embrace the following points:—

1. A statement of the coal fields actually worked in the different countries, and of the development in production.

2. A statement of the external trade of each country in coal, whether an export or import trade, showing whether the tendency is towards expansion or limitation, and whether such expansion or limitation is the result of causes connected with the progress or otherwise in local manufactures.

And, 3rdly, in cases where a country is dependent on foreign countries for its supplies of coal, the ratio in which it draws supplies from Great Britain or from other sources.

Information on these points will be useful, but you will bear in mind that it should be supplemented by statements as to the facts connected with such modifications as may subsequently take place. And it is my wish that the Reports on the subject which will be from time to time transmitted from your Legation should be drawn up in a substantive and separate form, in order to facilitate their results being collated with similar Reports received from other quarters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

Answers to the preceding Circular.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Thornton.

Sir, *Buenos Ayres, July* 26, 1865.

In compliance with the directions conveyed in Earl Russell's circular despatch of the 3rd of May, I have the honour to lay before you the result of inquiries made as to the quantity of coal exported from or imported into the Argentine Confederation.

1. There are no coal-fields actually at work in the Argentine Confederation, nor is it at present believed that any such exist.

2. The import of coal, with the duties levied on it during the year 1864, will be seen in the accompanying Table. The quantity of coal marked duty free, according to Customs law of 1864, is set apart for the use of the railways and gas-works. Though set down as imported from various countries the coal is supposed to have come originally from England.

The present price of coal here is 6*l.* a ton, and it is likely to rise yet higher, such is its scarcity both here and at Monte Video, in consequence of the naval operations of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation against the Republic of Paraguay. The regular railway consumption cannot at present be ascertained, some of the lines not being yet in working order, though they will shortly be so. Several steamers are said to be now building in England, or ordered there, adapted to the shallow navigation of these rivers, and to the large traffic between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, which is rapidly increasing, and is at present confined to the voyages up and down of only two steamers three times a week, whereas it is said that even six could easily find profitable employment.

A discrepancy will be observed between the quantity of coal set down in the official Customs Return and the accompanying broker's Return, but I believe the latter to be of the two the more reliable authority.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 1.

STATEMENT of the Import of Coals into the Argentine Confederation, and Duties levied, in the Year 1864.

Countries.	With Duties according to Customs Law.			Duty Free.		Total.		
	Tons.	Value.	Duties.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Duties.
		Dolls. c.	Dolls. c.		Dolls.		Dolls. c.	Dolls. c.
England ...	9,767	93,301	13,995 24	5,831	61,922	15,598	155,223 67	13,995 24
France	1,114	11,137	1,670 24	...	...	1,114	11,137 35	1,670 60
Germany ...	1,420	14,324	2,148 72	...	...	1,420	14,324 84	2,148 72
Italy	367	3,830	574 62	...	...	367	3,830 85	574 62
United States ...	295	536	80 48	...	...	295	536 52	80 48
Holland	195	1,926	289 2	...	...	195	1,926 83	289 2
Monte Video ...	251	2,805	420 85	...	...	251	2,805 70	420 85
Spain	14	146	21 91	...	...	14	146 4	21 91
Denmark ...	49	467	70 12	...	...	49	467 50	70 12
	13,472	128,477 30	19,271 56	5,831	61,922	19,303	190,399 30	19,271 56

Inclosure 2.

BROKER'S Return of Coal Imported into the Argentine Confederation.

	Tons.		Tons.
Year ending October 1859 ..	23,395	Year ending October 1862 ..	26,668
Ditto 1860 ..	30,416	Ditto 1863 ..	27,489
Ditto 1861 ..	27,636	Ditto 1864 ..	26,609

AUSTRIA.

Lord Bloomfield to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Vienna, June 29, 1865.*

With reference to your Lordship's circular despatch dated the 3rd May, Mr. Mounsey has drawn up the Memorandum of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

As the coal statistics of the Empire have only been collected since 1855, and do not extend below 1862, and as the information available only exists in a chaotic and incomplete state, it is impossible to answer fully and precisely the question put by the circular as to the production of coal in Austria. Geologists vaguely assert that the carboniferous fields of the Empire are of inexhaustible extent, and the present yield is stated, with more or less pretention to accuracy, at 4,500,000 tons, nearly half of which belongs to the inferior class of brown and tertiary coal. The scarcity of railway communication in the Empire has hitherto hindered the development of the production of coal, and the high charges made for transporting the mineral by rail are great obstacles to its carriage, while to import it from a distance would entail certain loss. Under these circumstances there can be no question of a regular coal trade between Austria and England until freights are lowered to a point of which there is now no symptom.

(Signed) BLOOMFIELD.

Inclosure.

Report by Mr. Mounsey.

Coal Fields of Austria.—In every province of the Austrian Empire coal of some species or other is found; and from the extent of the coal-fields known to exist it is evident that an almost unlimited quantity of this fuel might be obtained.

Detailed information relative to the amount of coal annually raised from the mines in the different provinces only exists since 1855, and at the present moment does not extend beyond the close of the year 1862.

The subjoined Table shows that the production of coal in Austria has steadily increased with the extension of the means of

communication, and tends to prove that the former is dependent on the latter:—

Year.	German Miles of Railway opened.	Amount of Coal produced, in Zollverein Cwt.	Value of Coal produced, in Austrian Florins.	Value of Coal produced, in £ Sterling.
1826	0	2,886,321	527,080	52,700
1836	37	4,759,026	629,030	62,900
1846	180	12,844,750	1,853,767	185,370
1856	416	46,763,910	7,582,400	758,240
1857	490	50,266,447	7,621,376	762,130
1858	588	58,212,866	8,851,240	885,120
1859	620	62,637,685	8,725,675	872,560
1860	693	70,077,928	9,590,423	959,040
1861	735	81,304,451	11,294,964	1,129,490
1862	755	91,049,798	13,389,723	1,338,970
1863	794	91,477,573	13,821,396	1,382,130

The two principal species of coal produced are black coal ("steinkohle") and brown coal ("braunkohle"), the latter being, as is well known, much inferior in value and caloric power to the former. Of the total amount produced in 1862, viz., 91,000,000 cwt., 50,500,000 cwt. were black coal, and about 40,500,000 cwt. brown coal.

The following Table shows the geographical position of the mines now worked in each province of the Empire, and the exact amount of coal raised from each mine in 1862:—

Province.	Districts.	Principal Mines.	Black Coal.	Brown Coal.
			Cwt.	Cwt.
Bohemia ..	Prague ..	Bushtiehrad, Brandeisl, Kladno	15,542,613	..
	Elbogen ..	.. ..	..	2,488,735
	Kommotau ..	.. ..	30,188	12,863,814
	Pilsen ..	.. ..	5,645,791	440
	Kuttenberg ..	.. ..	2,118,386	662,497
Moravia and Silesia	Olmütz, Ostrau	.. ..	13,410,346	1,295,264
Upper and Lower Austria	St. Pölten ..	.. ..	741,542	3,753,474
Styria	Leoben, Cilli .., Köflach	.. ..	56,672	7,446,654
Carniola ..	Laibach ..	Sagor Lokach, Scheming, Valley of Save	..	1,098,502
Carinthia ..	Klagenfurt ..	Bleiberg, Ober Laibach	..	792,043
Tyrol	Hall .., Kufstein, Mori ..	.. ..	..	119,560
Croatia, Military Frontier, and Slavonia	Agram ..	Gross Franovina, Rohitsch, Drenkowa, Posega	..	163,870
Hungary and Transylvania	Ofen .., Fünfkirchen, Gran .., Oravicza, Kronstadt	.. ..	5,817,177	4,567,969

Province.	Districts.	Principal Mines.	Black Coal.	Brown Coal.
			Cws.	Cwt.
Galicia	Cracow Brody .. Lemberg	Jarvorzno ..	1,935,913	208,461
Venetia ..	Arzignano Val d'Agno	.. ..	6,000	117,572
Istria and Dalmatia	Zara .. Sieverich Cattaro	.. ..	..	150,800
Bukovine ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	4,000

There can be no doubt that the want of cheap and easy means of communication greatly restricts the development of the coal trade. The railway tariffs, where railways exist, are excessively high, and many of the mines above-mentioned, in consequence of the enormous price of carriage, merely supply the wants of their immediate neighbourhood.

Importation of Coal into Austria.—According to the official Tables of Imports into Austria in the year 1862 (the latest published in detail) coal was imported as follows:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
From South Germany ..	270,824	From Switzerland	151,539
,, Saxony	850,299	By way of Trieste and Venice.	481,480
,, Prussia	4,229,217	By way of Fiume and the Ports of the Adriatic	27,006
,, Russia	121		
,, Italy	1,200	Total	6,011,686

The total imports of coal were—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
In 1863.. ..	6,985,219	In 1864.. ..	6,896,597

Exportation.—The official Tables above referred to show that Austrian coal was exported in 1862 as follows:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
To South Germany ..	998,596	To Italy	18,341
,, Saxony	4,356,485	,, Switzerland	703
,, Prussia	88,579	By way of Trieste and Venice.	294,666
,, Russia	96,971		
,, Turkey	425,340	Total	6,279,681

The total exports were—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
In 1863.. ..	6,429,784	In 1864.. ..	7,815,135

The above figures require no comment. It is evident from them that the production of Austrian coal is dependent on the development of the railway system. The imports and exports seem to have undergone little change in the last few years; and the amount of coal imported and exported by way of Trieste and Venice, to which alone England is likely to have contributed, is so insignificant that I have thought it useless to inquire to what extent she participates therein.

In the period of eleven years from 1852 to 1863 the steam-driven machinery employed in the Austrian Empire for industrial purposes, mines, agriculture, manufactories, &c., rose from 10,336

horse-power to 57,585 horse-power, being an increase of about 450 per cent.

In the same period the number of German miles of railway opened was increased from 318 to 794 miles, or 150 per cent., and the amount of coal produced rose from 32,872,109 cwt. to 91,477,573 cwt., being an increase of about 185 per cent.

Vienna, June 29, 1865.

(Signed) AUG. H. MOUNSEY.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Mr. Baillie to Mr. Gordon.

Sir, *Carlsruhe, October* 31, 1865.

On the receipt of your despatch of June 3, directing me to report on the production of and trade in coal in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and inclosing a copy of a circular despatch from Earl Russell on this question, I did not fail at once to direct my attention to the subject.

I have now the honour to submit to you the information which I have been able to procure.

It will be observed from the inclosed report, that only one description of coal, namely, the Cannel coal, is imported from England to this country, and that it is used solely for the manufacture of gas.

I have been informed that owing to arrangements entered into between the Prussian and French Governments, this country is beginning to experience some difficulty in obtaining the necessary amount of Prussian coal for general purposes, and will probably have to look to other quarters to supply the deficiency.

I am not able to say at present whether a larger demand for British coal is likely to arise from this circumstance, but there can be little doubt that the importation of Cannel coal from England for gas works will in a few years be considerably augmented.

I regret that the account of the imports of this latter description of coal is so meagre and imperfect in the inclosed Report. Baron Edelsheim, however, has stated to me in an official note, that the Baden Governmnnt are taking steps for procuring more accurate and precise returns of the importation of coal, and has promised to make me acquainted with the result of their inquiries when he is in a position to do so.

I shall not fail to transmit to you any further information I may be able to obtain on this point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Inclosure.

Report.

There are at present only three coal-mines in the Grand Duchy of Baden, one at Berghaupten in the district ("Bezirksamt") of Gengenbach, another at Zunsweier, in the district of Offenburg, and a third at Diersburg in the same district.

The first mine was formerly worked by the so-called Berghaupten Coal-mine Company, but passed a few years ago into the hands of a Company at Pforzheim.

The two other mines are worked by a Company in Offenburg.

The quantity of coal (anthracite) extracted from these mines amounted in :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners	Centners.	Centners.
From Berghaupten mine . ..	62,498	33,100	35,844	36,600	60,000
From Zunsweier and Diersburg mines	149,897	135,056	151,675	156,856	186,772
Total	212.395	168,156	187,519	193,456	246.772

Almost the whole of this coal is consumed in the Grand Duchy, only a very small portion leaving the country by way of Strasburg.

Importation of British Coal into Baden.

The trade in British coal has been carried on for many years past by certain commercial houses in Mannheim.

The description of coal imported is the Cannel coal, as being the most suitable for the manufacture of gas.

The ton, equal to 20 centners, yields about 15,000 cubic feet of gas.

Cannel coal is used in Baden and generally throughout the continent exclusively for this purpose, and especially in private gas manufacturing establishments where the space is small.

The house of Schmittborn and Co., in Ludwigshafen opposite to Mannheim, keep very considerable stores of British coal.

The supplies, however, go exclusively to the right bank of the Rhine, and are distributed over a very wide extent. There can be little doubt that in a few years they will be greatly increased, as the advantages of private gas works are becoming more and more recognized, and for these the Cannel coal is specially adapted.

In determining the amount of English coal supplied to Baden, the importation to Ludwigshafen and Mannheim must be taken together for the reasons above-mentioned. Unfortunately, there are at present no other reasons to be had than those given in the statistical annual Report of the navigation and goods trade on the Rhine in the year 1863.

I must here observe that the importation of this coal has been hitherto effected almost exclusively under the appellation of bituminous marl-slate (Bituminöser Mergelschiefer), because the latter was admitted duty free into the Zollverein, whereas coal was subjected to an import duty. This designation rested on the verdict of a scientific authority passed on the occasion of a law suit between two gas manufactories, and in which the Bavarian Customs Administration acquiesced the more readily from the fact of coal having been free from import duty in Baden.

The following figures relative to the importation of British coal, founded on the above-mentioned Statistical Report for 1863, have been furnished by a competent person in Mannheim, and comprise as much information on the subject as is to be had at present.

In the year 1863 were despatched up stream on the Rhine :—

	Centners.
(*a.*) From the Custom-house, Mayence :—	
Chiefly coals	6,765,163
Of which delivered for free traffic	6,741,548
Consequently, foreign, and, in fact, solely English coals .	23,615
(*b.*) From the Custom-house, Coblenz :—	
Chiefly bituminous marl slate	66,275
In which is comprised that delivered in Cologne and Coblenz, for free traffic	27,440

The amount despatched down stream from Mayence is not given in the Tables, and appears to be included in the total of the various articles.

The compiler of these figures, however, considers that two-thirds of the whole of the above amount of 66,275 centners may safely be added, namely, 44,182 centners :—

Carried over	23,615 centners.
	44,182 ,,
Total amount accordingly	67,797 ,,
	20
Equivalent to	1,355,940 tons.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

Mr. Baillie to Mr. Gordon.

Sir, *Carlsruhe, November* 16, 1865.

With reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, respecting the production of coal in Baden, and giving some Returns of the trade in British coal at the principal Rhine ports, I have now the honour to inform you that the amount of British coal annually imported into Mannheim on Baden railways, and consumed in the Grand Duchy, amounts, according to a statement I have just received from this Government, to 8,000—9,000 centners, or 400—450 tons, the ton being equal to 20 centners.

Mannheim is the only staple place for British coal in the Grand Duchy; a certain amount, however, is always in store at Ludwigshafen, and passes from thence over the river to Mannheim, owing to there being often too little space in the coal warehouses in the latter town.

The coal from Ludwigshafen is consequently not included in the above figures, and the exact amount is not given in the official statement.

The whole of this coal (the Boghead cannel coal) is employed, as I have already had the honour to inform you, solely for the manufacture of gas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EVAN P. M. BAILLIE.

BAVARIA.

Lord A. Loftus to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Munich, June 27, 1865.*

In conformity with the instructions of your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, of the 3rd ultimo, I have used my best endeavours to obtain the information desired on the subject of the production, importation, and exportation of coal in Bavaria, and I have the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith a Statistical Report, for which I am indebted to Dr. Seuffert, Director of the Statistical Department at Munich.

This Report contains:—

1. The amount of coals and brown coal produced in Bavaria, for the years 1861 and 1862, the number of works in operation and of workmen employed, and the value of the produce at the place of production.

2. The total produce of coals and brown coals in the Zollverein for the years 1861 and 1862.

3. The traffic of coals on the Bavarian State Railways; and

4. The amount of export and imports of coals in the Zollverein for the years 1862 and 1863. With reference to this Statistical Report of Dr. Seuffert I may offer the following observations:—

According to the opinion of Baron Liebig there is no real coal (answering to the term as used in England) produced in Bavaria. What is here designated as "Steinkohlen" is nothing more than a species of brown coal, the characteristic of which is lignite. I may here remark that I have frequently seen the German word "Braunkohlen" translated into English as "Anthracite." This is not the correct translation. Anthracite refers to a slate coal not found in Germany, whereas Braunkohlen is produced from wood, and answers to the term of "Lignite," which is found generally throughout Germany.

The term "Steinkohlen," therefore, used in Dr. Seuffert's Report refers principally to brown coals, with the exception, perhaps, of the produce in the Palatinate.

Your Lordship will perceive that, deducting the produce of Steinkohlen in the Palatinate (above 3,000,000 of Zoll. centners), the remaining produce for Bavaria is of a trifling amount. These figures represent Zoll. centners, and if divided by twenty will pretty nearly give the amount in English tons.

The coals imported into Bavaria are almost exclusively the produce of the mines in Bohemia and Saxony (Zwickau).

The produce of the Steinkohlen in the Palatinate is consumed in that province by the manufacturing establishments.

According to Dr. Seuffert's Statistical Report the importation of coal for actual consumption in Bavaria may be estimated at about 2,000,000 centners, which are imported from Bohemia and Saxony. There is no exportation of coal from Bavaria. The reference made of export in Dr. Seuffert's, under paragraph 3, of 596,344 Zoll. centners, probably designates the amount of wood exported from Bavaria.

With reference to paragraph 4, giving the export and import of coal in the Zollverein, I may observe that the amount of imports here given chiefly, if not entirely, refers to the importation of coals from Great Britain and Belgium, and that the amount of exports given chiefly refers to the exportation of the Rhenish coals into France, and perhaps Switzerland.

I believe I can state with accuracy that no English coals have been as yet imported into Bavaria. The consumption of coal in Bavaria is entirely confined to the brown coals or lignite raised in the country, and to the importation of coals required for specific purposes from Bohemia and Saxony.

I shall not fail to impart the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch on this subject to Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation on his return from Vienna, and to direct his attention to the importance of obtaining, from time to time, reliable information on the general production, importation, and exportation of coal, as well as the general movement of the coal trade in Bavaria.

I have, &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Inclosure.

Statistical Report of Dr. Seuffert on the Production of Coal in Bavaria.

I. Production of Coal and Brown Coal in Bavaria.

Situation of the Mines.		A. Coals (Steinkohlen).				B. Brown Coals (Braunkohlen).			
		Number of Works.	Produce in Zollverein Cwts.	Value of Produce at the Place of Production.	Number of Workmen.	No. of Works.	Produce in Zollverein Cwts.	Value of the Produce.	Workmen.
				Florins.				Florins.	
Amberg	1861	..	..	..	..	36	795,510	52,944	489
	1862	..	..	..	..	33	823,592	53,668	314
Bodenmais, Bodenwöhr, and Königshütte.. ..	1861	..	..	..	..	1	1,960	525	7
	1862	..	..	..	..	1	1,960	525	7
Kissingen	1861	..	..	..	..	11	22,010	1,965	25
	1862	..	..	..	..	8	32,553	2,906	36
Munich	1861	52	573,180	160,008	471	1*	..	..	..
	1862	59	753,542	157,750	..	1*	..	..	..
Southofen	1861	..	..	..	..	1	5,298	1,192	4
	1862	..	..	..	..	1	5,298	1,192	4
Steben	1861	8	678,684	108,282	394	..	..	..	..
	1862	8	719,779	127,725	441	..	..	..	..
Wundsiedel and Fichtelberg	1861	1	14,425	3,220	99	3	60,000	12,000	38
	1862	1	18,400	4,600	105	2	30,000	6,000	22
Rhein Palatinate	1861	64	3,124,159	844,169	1,166	3	25,000	3,626	10
	1862	63	2,932,681	806,807	1,139	3	18,000	2,513	10
Total	1861	125	4,390,448	1,115,679	2,130	56	909,778	72,252	573
	1862	131	4,424,402	1,096,882	2,122	49	911,403	66,804	393
Given in thalers (Vereins thaler 1 fl. 45 kr.)	1861	..	..	637,531	..	..	..	41,287	..
	1862	..	..	626,790	..	..	..	38,174	..

* Not at work.

II. Total Production of Coal (Steinkohlen) and Brown Coal (Braunkohlen) in the Zollverein.

	A. Coals (Steinkohlen).				B. Brown Coal (Braunkohlen).			
	Number of Works.	Produce in Zollverein Cwts.	Value of Produce at the Place of Production.	Number of Workmen.	Works.	Produce in Zollverein Cwts.	Value of the Produce.	Workmen.
			Thalers.				Thalers.	
1861	701	282,660,969	26,927,134	86,420	822	92,446,241	4,434,966	18,735
1862	688	311,525,560	27,699,298	88,206	833	101,687,984	4,703,363	19,648

III. Traffic in Coal on the Bavarian State Railways (exclusive of the Eastern Railway).

In the year 1862–63 there was forwarded from the different stations :—

	Zoll. Cwts.
Coal (steinkohle), coke, wood, and turf, into the interior ..	2,765,729
,, ,, ,, sent abroad ..	596,344
,, ,, ,, received from abroad	1,964,384

IV. Imports and Exports of Coal (Steinkohlen) into and from the Zollverein.

Imports.			Exports.		
1862 ..	17,897,864	Zollverein cwts.	1862 ..	42,147,679	Zollverein cwts.
1863 ..	18,517,992	,,	1863 ..	41,577,792	,,

BELGIUM.

Lord Howard de Walden to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Brussels, August* 8, 1865.

Your Lordship having, under the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd of May, directed my special attention to the interest which the extent and working of coal-mines and the commerce in regard to export and import of coal itself in this country possesses for Great Britain, I have the honour herewith to inclose a summary, which has been made from Statistical Returns by Mr. Egerton, of all the working features of the coal industry, as well as of the comparative prices of that mineral product during the last years, and of the extent of the export and import trade.

I understand that the prices obtained some years ago gave such impulse to mining speculations that the produce has entirely glutted the market, and that at this moment none but the first-rate establishments realize adequate remunerative returns.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWARD DE WALDEN AND SEAFORD.

Inclosure.

Summary of the Principal Features of the Coal Industry in Belgium.

The Belgians claim to have been the first to discover the uses of coal; and this discovery, they say, was made by one Hullos, a blacksmith of the village of Plenevaux, near Liege, in the year 1049, from whose name they derive the word "houille."

This claim, it must be admitted, rests on feeble grounds; for not only is there direct evidence in the writings of Theophrastus to prove that coal and its uses were known to the Greeks some generations before the Christian era, but there is also good reason to believe that even in this country coal was used both for fuel and for the working of metals at a much earlier date than that fixed by the Belgian authorities. The word "houille," too, is generally considered to have a Saxon origin.

In the thirteenth century the coal-mines of this country had some importance.

The earliest mention made of the existence of the rights of property over Belgian coal-pits is contained in an Act of John, Count of Namur, in 1297. In this Act—which grants to the Sieur de Borgelles the coal-mines, and the right to work for coal within the district of Gilliers and Charnoy (now Charleroi)—all seams of coal within his comté are treated as belonging of right to the Comte de Namur.

In a record of 1443 it is stated that any person had the right to dig for coal, even on land not his own, by obtaining permission from the Mayor—as representing the Seigneur—to work a seam which he had discovered, on the condition that he should pay to the Seigneur one-fourth and to the proprietor of the land one-third of the annual produce of the pit.

It thus appears that the right to work for coal or other metals in Belgium was in feudal times a seigneurial right invested in the lord of the manor, and not in the proprietor of the land.

In the eighteenth century, however, we find the power of giving permission to work for coal had become a Royal or State right, as was the case in Great Britain even from the earliest ages. In 1787 the Government of the Netherlands formally assumed this right, and those desirous to work for coal within the Provinces of Hainault and Namur were compelled to obtain an act of concession from Government. When a concession was asked for, due notice had to be given to the proprietor of the land, who had always the first option of working any seam cropping up on his own land.

In the district of Liege, where even in feudal ages the seigneurial power over coal and other metals below the surface of the soil seems never to have existed, the right of working for coal was invested in the actual proprietor of the land, and in him only.

This divergence between the systems of Hainault and Namur on the one hand and Liege on the other has produced different results. In Hainault and Namur, where concessions have been frequently, and indeed generally, granted by "couches," or seams, three, four, or even more companies may be found working for coal within the same vertical limits. This cramped system of mining is found to be productive of great inconvenience and much unnecessary expense. Liege is free from this objectionable manner of working, for in that province all concessions have been made by vertical limits. This system is now generally adopted, and no coal-mine can now be established in Belgium without a Royal Act of Concession, which confers the perpetual property not of one particular seam, but of every seam which may be discovered within the limits defined by the Act.

The first companies for working coal consisted of mere associations of operatives. Some of these companies, for instance, those of "Belle et Bonne," "Turlupu," "Fosse du bois," and others, still keep up their original character, and contain a large number of workmen who have shares in the undertaking, and who consequently take part in the deliberations of the society.

This system gradually changed after the Revolution of 1789.

France, which before the war with Great Britain, drew most of

her supplies from that country, now came to Belgium for coal. The establishment for the camp of Boulogne in 1803 was simultaneous with a great and sudden development of the coal trade of Belgium, in consequence, so it is said, of the demands of the large army there assembled for the invasion of England. New pits were sunk, and capitalists began to invest money in these undertakings, and it was then first that joint stock companies were formed in this country for the purpose of working for coal.

In 1834, after the separation from Holland, a great impetus was given to the coal production in Belgium. More capital was employed, many companies on the principle of limited liability were formed, steam power supplanted the windlasses hitherto used for the extraction of coal, and steam pumps and ventilators came into general use. In 1838 the result of the too sudden prosperity caused by over speculation was felt; a crisis followed, and many pits stopped work. Still, notwithstanding some years of depression in the trade, the yearly amount of coal obtained increased.

The Revolution of 1848 caused a slight check to this stream of prosperity; but the coal trade recovered the following year, and its condition from 1849 to 1858 was most flourishing.

In 1859 a period of depression again set in, caused partly by the disturbed state of Europe consequent upon the war in Italy, though principally by a too great production without a corresponding increase in demand. A fall in prices followed which proved fatal to many, especially to the owners of the small collieries.

The Treaty of Commerce of 1860 gave another blow to this branch of Belgian industry. For more than seventy years France derived her principal supplies from Belgium, but now, relieved from the high duties before imposed upon it, English coal has entered France in large quantities, and has at once become a most formidable rival of the Belgian combustible; hence the diminution in demand which has proved so serious to the interests of this country.

The coal-producing district of Belgium forms one twenty-second part of the whole superficial extent of the Kingdom, and consists of a narrow belt which traverses it from east to west.

This belt of carboniferous rocks is divided at the Brook Samson in Namur into two principal coal basins.

The western and most important follows the valley of the Sambre, through Hainault, to Valenciennes and Douai, in France. The average breadth of this basin is six miles from north to south, but at Charleroi it measures nine miles across. The total length in Belgium is 95 miles, its extent 90,051 hectares (the hectare is equal 2 acres 1 rood 35 perches).

The eastern coal basin follows the valley of the Meuse from Namur to Huy and Liege, running from thence into Holland and Prussia. It is 65 miles in length, and extends over 44,062 hectares.

The coal measures of Belgium, which are composed of the usual mixture of sandstone, shale, and coal beds, present an unusual number of the latter. The district of Liege contains 83 well-

known beds, and at the Montagne de St. Gilles no less than 65 beds are presented, varying from 6 feet to a few inches in thickness. The strata of these coal measures is, however, greatly disturbed and traversed by faults.

Hainault, by far the most important of these coal-producing provinces of Belgium, possesses coal of every quality, from anthracite to bituminous coal for furnaces and domestic use. This province, which in 1840 produced more coal than the whole Kingdom of France, is generally divided into three districts or basins, viz., the Couchant of Mons, of the Centre, and of Charleroi.

The Centre possesses seams of great regularity, and the coal (called here demi-gras) best fitted for household purposes. Here are situated the large collieries of Mariemont, Bascoup, Olive, and Carnieres, which supply the chief towns of Brabant and Flanders with the best large household coal. The pits of this basin are comparatively free from fire-damp.

In the Couchant of Mons no less than 114 seams are actually worked.

The best coal of this district, a rich flaming variety, much used in foundries and gas works, is produced from the collieries of Flenu. Fifty-two seams of this Flenu coal are known, some of great thickness, but the pits are expensive to work from the great quantity of water found in them. The average depth of the pits in the Couchant de Mons is about 400 metres.

The basin of Charleroi produces more coal than the two other districts, but of a comparatively inferior quality. In the year 1862 there were 50 collieries at work in this district which produced 4,176,980 tons of coal, whilst the production of the Couchant de Mons was 2,942,331 tons.

The seams in the district of Charleroi are very faulty, but generally lie nearer the surface than in the west of Hainault. The average depth of the seams is 200 metres.

Next in importance to Hainault comes the Province of Liege. Here are situated the oldest collieries of this country. The coal of this province is generally small, but of good quality, and consists of several varieties.

The Province of Namur produces a little coal. Here the beds rest immediately on the limestone, and the coal is a "charbon maigre" of inferior quality.

On the 31st December, 1850, the total number of collieries in Belgium amounted to 310 (including 56 provisionally tolerated), covering an area of 130,589 hectares; in December 1862 they had decreased to 285, and of these only 180, 89,223 hectares in extent, were actually worked.

The following Table gives the number of mines conceded or provisionally tolerated in work during the period 1851-62, and shows that though there has been an increase in their extent in acres, the number of mines has sensibly diminished, owing to the abandonment of many smaller undertakings and of many mines only provisionally tolerated.

	Hainault.		Namur.	Luxembourg.	Liege.		Total of Kingdom.	
	Conceded.	Temporarily Tolerated.	Conceded.	Conceded.	Conceded.	Temporarily Tolerated.	Conceded.	Temporarily Tolerated.
1851—								
Number	80	25	28	1	73	3	182	28
Hectares	43,787	11,300	9,663	127	22,060	775	75,637	12,075
1852—								
Number	79	20	28	1	74	3	182	23
Hectares	43,525	9,618	9,663	127	22,460	775	75,775	10,393
1853—								
Number	79	12	28	1	74	3	182	15
Hectares	44,504	6,210	9,723	127	22,692	775	77,046	6,985
1854—								
Number	79	11	27	1	72	3	179	14
Hectares	45,214	6,104	9,632	127	21,734	775	76,707	6,879
1855—								
Number	79	11	25	...	97	3	201	14
Hectares	45,214	6,104	8,234	...	24,276	775	77,724	6,879
1856—								
Number	80	14	28	...	81	...	189	14
Hectares	49,435	6,648	9,723	...	24,231	...	83,389	6,648
1857—								
Number	82	14	28	...	81	...	191	14
Hectares	57,900	6,648	9,113	...	24,413	...	91,426	6,648
1858—								
Number	76	10	24	...	83	...	183	10
Hectares	48,334	5,681	7,122	...	24,028	...	79,484	5,681
1859—								
Number	83	9	22	...	81	...	186	9
Hectares	58,746	5,461	6,948	...	23,426	...	89,120	5,461
1860—								
Number	80	9	24	...	79	...	183	9
Hectares	57,802	5,461	7,262	...	23,419	...	88,483	5,461
1861—								
Number	92	...	21	...	80	...	193	...
Hectares	62,548	...	6,755	...	24,275	...	93,578	...
1862—								
Number	86	...	20	...	74	...	180	...
Hectares	58,409	...	6,539	...	24,275	...	89,223	...

The total average of these mines is rather more than represented above, for it is next to impossible to arrive at their exact extent owing to the system of concessions by couches, to the inconvenience of which system allusion has before been made.

The actual number of mines in Liege is about equal to that in Hainault, but the acreage of the latter province more than doubles that of Liege.

In 1851 these mines were worked by means of 380 pits and 41 open galleries for the extraction of coal; in 1862 the number of pits had sunk to 335, and the open air galleries had increased to 56.

There were 214 open galleries for the escape of water in 1851, against 335 in 1862.

There are often several pits in one concession. A coal pit in Belgium is usually provided with four shafts, isolated or contiguous to one another. The first, for the extraction of the coal; the second, for ventilation; the third, for the use of the mines; and the fourth, the "bure d'exhaure," for pumping water from the pit.

This system is not by any means universal, many pits having only one shaft, which serves all purposes.

The use of ladders, always unpopular with the miners, is made obligatory in many mines, from the frequent accidents arising from the use of cages or "cuffats." Of late years an apparatus, called the "warognière" (man engine), for the ascent and descent of

the pitmen, has come into general use in all the best-managed mines.

The law renders the employment of safety lamps compulsory in all mines where fire-damp is known to exist.

In accordance with the police regulation each workman on entering the pit is furnished with his own lamp, locked, and the key kept by a man specially charged with the care of the lamps. Thus no collier is now able to open his lamp himself.

This was found to be necessary, as the labourers, in order to get a better light to work by, were in the habit of taking the tops off their lamps, utterly regardless of the consequences which might result from their fool-hardiness.

The Davy safety lamp was up to the year 1840 the only lamp used, but about that time a Belgian engineer, M. Mueseler, brought out the lamp which bears his name, and which has now almost entirely supplanted Sir Humphry Davy's invention in the pits of this country.

The objections urged against the Davy lamp were these:— First, that it was not always to be depended upon against every explosive combination of atmosphere; secondly, that an enlargement in one of the meshes of the iron network was sufficient to cause an explosion, where fire-damp existed in any quantity; thirdly, that when the lamp was exposed to draught, or moved rapidly, the flame might pass through the meshes and communicate with the explosive gas; fourthly, that a drop of oil, or a mixture of oil and coal-dust, adhering to the outside of the lamp, might become heated and ignite in the midst of fire-damp; and, lastly (and this, perhaps, is the gravest objection to the Davy lamp), that its light, which is at no times good, becomes almost totally obscured, after being some hours in the pit, from the meshes being choked with coal-dust.

M. Mueseler's invention, though constructed on the principle of Sir Humphry Davy's lamp, is said to be so far free from its disadvantages that it is perfectly safe under all atmospheric combinations. Even when its wire network is enlarged or broken, that it gives a light equal to that of two Davy's lamps, that it burns less oil, and that it goes out when the flame is brought into contact with carburetted hydrogen, thereby giving warning of the danger.

On the other hand, it is heavier than the Davy lamp, and is apt to go out when placed on a slant or carried out of the perpendicular. This latter objection made the Mueseler lamp unpopular with the pitmen, especially in mines where the seams are irregular and on an incline, for the workmen was at any moment liable to be left in the dark, even where fire-damp did not exist.

Notwithstanding this fault the Mueseler lamp, on account of its superior safety qualities, is now generally used in the Belgian collieries.

The increase has been considerable in the horse-power of the steam-engines for the extraction of coal, for pumping, and for ventilation.

In 1862, 806 steam-engines, of 49,243 horse-power, were used

in the Belgian collieries, against 617, of 29,169 horse-power, in 1851.

The exact number of engines employed in the pits of the three provinces was as follows :—

	Hainault.		Namur.		Liege.	
	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.
Steam-engines for raising coal	291	19,066	16	483	106	2,948
Steam-pumps	95	13,976	5	151	56	8,904
Steam ventilators . ..	200	3,341	3	47	34	327

The first steam-pump was used in a pit near Liege so far back as 1723. This engine, though called a steam-pump, was, in reality, an air-pump, the vacuum being produced by means of steam. It is evident that this invention was not thought very highly of; for, in 1767, more than forty years after its first establishment, there were only four steam-pumps in use.

Steam-power was first used for raising coal in 1807, and steam ventilators were unknown in Belgium before 1829.

Horse-engines ("maneges") are still used in some Hainault pits, and hand-windlasses have not yet been entirely supplanted by steam machinery for the extraction of coal. In 1860 there were 48 windlasses in use.

In the year 1861 80,302 hands were employed in the Belgian collieries, against 49,500 in 1851, and 37,629 in 1841.

The general average of pay has increased in a like proportion from 1 franc 63 centimes per head in 1851 to 2 francs 45 centimes in 1860. The average daily pay of the pitmen in the year 1861 was 3 francs 22 centimes in Hainault, and 2 francs 65 centimes in Liege. Those employed in the pits earn more than those who work above ground.

In consequence of the increase in the rate of pay and the demand for labour, a larger number than formerly of women and children below 16 years of age are employed for lighter descriptions of work, both above and below ground.

The daily wages of the operatives, and the number of hands employed, fell after 1861, as will appear from the following Table, which gives the number of hands and the general average of pay per head, according to the age or sex of the labourer during the year 1862 :—

Hands.	Number.	General Average.		
		Hainault.	Namur.	Liege.
Employed in the pits—		Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
Men	43,180	3 9	2 88	2 66
Women	5,341	1 90	1 35	1 48
Boys	8,545	1 43	1 42	1 26
Girls	3,345	1 20	1 7	1 13
Total	60,411			
Working above ground—				
Men	13,269	2 30	2 11	2 6
Women	2,983	1 47	1 17	1 10
Boys	1,819	1 13	1 2	0 87
Girls	1,820	0 94	0 90	0 64
Total	19,891			

It is, perhaps, not out of place to mention here two excellent institutions founded by the Government for the benefit of the collier. These are the "caisses de secours" and the "caisses de prévoyance," to one or both of which funds every miner in the Kingdom, with some few exceptions, is affiliated. It has been made a condition of all concessions which have been granted since the year 1840 that the proposed mine should join one of the six caisses de prévoyance established in this Kingdom. The stoppage from a pitman's wages for the caisse de prévoyance amounts, in most instances, to 5 francs per annum. In accordance with the rules of the Association his employer must add a like sum. The object of the caisses de prévoyance is to afford both permanent and temporary relief to those disabled by accidents, and to the families of those killed in the mines. The caisses de secours, for the temporary relief of miners incapacitated from work by illness or accidents, are principally supported by the operatives themselves. Each pitman contributes to this fund about 11 francs 50 centimes, that is to say, about 1½ per cent. of his yearly earnings. The united annual receipts of these two Associations amount to more than 2,000,000 francs, of which nearly three-fourths is contributed by the miners themselves. It is impossible to overrate the services rendered by these caisses, which have already done so much towards improving the condition of the Belgian collier.

In the coal districts of this country crime is unfortunately very rife, especially in the neighbourhood of Liege. The fact of young children working in the pits at an age when they would otherwise attend the schools will account for the gross ignorance, and the low state of morals the inevitable result of that ignorance, which prevail among the mining population. Again, the employment of a large number of women in the collieries, thus causing the homes of the miners to be deserted, has also done much towards producing that depravity which is known to exist amongst the coal population of this country.

The accompanying Table for the years 1851 to 1862 inclusive, giving the total value of the coal extracted during each year, the amount paid away in salaries, and other expenses of working, will

show that, of late years, there has been a considerable falling-off in the remunerative nature of this branch of mining in Belgium. It will also show that this reduction dates from the year 1855, when the expenses of working bore a less proportion to the profits than in any subsequent year.

Years.	Total Value of the Coal Extracted.	Expenses.		
		Pay of Workmen.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1851	49,709,181	24,270,583	19,801,295	44,071,878
1852	53,159,589	26,226,406	21,200,826	47,427,232
1853	62,192,019	30,866,294	22,575,046	53,441,340
1854	85,857,615	41,309,618	29,182,562	70,492,180
1855	103,853,320	52,795,525	32,429,446	85,224,971
1856	105,458,762	52,783,938	35,247,058	88,030,996
1857	100,470,583	51,227,629	35,768,925	86,996,554
1858	103,377,121	52,952,476	37,133,280	90,085,756
1859	104,006,201	56,301,172	37,510,111	93,811,283
1860	107,128,282	56,715,884	38,457,635	95,173,519
1861	110,014,977	59,184,080	41,055,198	100,239,278
1862	104,485,220	55,550,644	41,218,513	96,769,157

As before-mentioned, Belgium contains coal of almost every known kind; but the principal and most valuable productions of of its collieries are the "houille maigre à longue flamme," used chiefly for household purposes, and the "houille grasse à longue flamme," for puddling furnaces, and for the manufacture of coke. These excellent varieties of coal are chiefly confined to the province of Hainault. Liege produces large quantities of "maréchale," a small bituminous caking coal, much used for furnaces and gasometers, and giving a good and very swollen coke. The "houille maigre," an anthracite coal, is chiefly obtained from the province of Namur. It is somewhat similar to the stone coal of South Wales and Kilkenny, and requires a very high temperature to produce ignition, but emits great heat when fairly alight, and when there is a sufficient draught. It is used principally for steam-boilers. The "houille sêche à courte flamme," worked only in Hainault, is a very inferior coal, containing less carbon than any other variety, and giving a bad metallic coke.

It is remarked that the lower beds furnish the "houille maigre," whilst the more bituminous varieties are found in the upper layers of the coal strata.

The following is a tabular statement of the total amount of the various qualities of coal obtained in 1862:—

Quality.	Province of			Whole Kingdom.
	Hainault.	Namur.	Liege.	
1. Thin anthracite coal, burning almost without flame—				
Large	..	..	5,356	5,356
Small ("menu gailleteux") .	..	227,724	418,557	646,281
Dust ("terre houille") ..	19,740	18,776	716	39,232
2. Dry coal, burning with short flame—				
Large	174,040	..	..	174,040
Small	672,600	..	..	672,600
3. Thin coal, with long flame—				
Large ("gaillettes") ..	69,760	..	..	69,760
Medium ("gailleteries") ..	208,880	..	..	208,880
Small	1,491,930	..	..	1,491,930
4. Bituminous coal, burning with long flame—				
Large	381,674	..	13,065	394,739
Small ("charbon") ..	3,541,475	..	442,883	3,984,358
5. Bituminous coal ("maréchale")				
Large	17,230	..	27,379	44,609
Small ("charbon") ..	1,217,841	..	986,019	2,203,860
	7,795,170	246,500	1,893,975	9,935,645
Value in francs	84.042,500	1,654,862	18,787,858	104,485,220

The large coal, "houille" or "gaillettes," consists of lumps varying from 20 to 30 kilogrammes in weight; the "gailleteries," of pieces from 10 to 20 kilogrammes. These are separated from the other coal by hand.

The small coal, "charbon," is generally divided into "charbon gailleteux" and "charbon menu;" the former consisting of lumps from 10 to 1 kilogrammes in weight, is separated from the "menu" by means of coarse screens. Of late years the "charbon menu" and "coal-dust" have been utilized and much increased in value by being made up into bricks ("briquettes").

The "gaillettes" and "gailleteries" are always sold by weight, but the "charbon" is, in most cases, sold at the pit's mouth by bulk or cubic measurement, to prevent the fraud, formerly so common, of mixing water with the coal-dust in order to increase its weight.

The coal of the "Bassin du Centre" keeps up its prices best; according to the official statistics, the average clear profit of this district is 2 francs 50 centimes per ton. The best Mariemont coal is sold for 25 francs a-ton at the pit's mouth.

The following were the prices of the different qualities of coal in 1863 in the three provinces:—

Quality.	Price per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes.		
	Hainault.	Namur.	Liege.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
1. Thin anthracite coal, burning almost without flame—			
Large	..	..	18 43
Small ("menu gailleteux")	..	6 66	9 1
Dust ("terre houille")	9 60	7 71	9 72
2. Dry coal, burning with short flame—			
Large	12 98	..	..
Small	6 29	..	..
3. Thin coal, burning with long flame—			
Large ("gaillettes")	22 31	..	..
Medium ("gailleteries")	20 94	..	..
Small	10 39	..	..
4. Bituminous coal, burning with long flame—			
Large	19 36	..	19 5
Small ("charbon" or "menu gailleteux")—	9 72	..	9 47
5. Bituminous coal called "maréchale"—			
Large	20 49	..	18 68
Small	11 21	..	10 4

This is a falling off from previous years, as is shown by this statement of the price of coal from 1851 to 1860, per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes (the English ton = 1,015½ kilogrammes).

Year.	Anthracite.	Dry Coal, with short flame.	Thin Coal, with long flame.	Bituminous Coal, with long flame.	Bituminous Coal ("Maréchale").	Average.
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
1851 ..	5 66	6 63	9 90	7 45	8 5	7 97
1852 ..	5 93	6 68	9 32	7 52	7 75	7 82
1853 ..	6 94	6 88	9 49	8 49	9 33	8 67
1854 ..	8 59	8 25	11 65	10 57	11 84	10 80
1855 ..	8 21	9 90	14 4	12 37	12 78	12 30
1856 ..	8 78	9 73	15 45	12 83	12 96	12 83
1857 ..	8 76	11 47	13 81	11 51	12 43	11 98
1858 ..	8 62	8 40	13 39	11 84	11 48	11 58
1859 ..	8 61	8 33	13 30	11 60	10 92	11 35
1860 ..	8 79	7 66	13 74	11 24	10 82	11 4

The average price in 1861 was 10 francs 88 centimes, which fell again in 1862 to 10 francs 52 centimes. From the above Table it will be seen that the highest average was reached in 1856, when it was 12 francs 83 centimes; since which period the fall has been steady and continued. This fall in price had at first but little effect in diminishing the quantity produced. It was not until 1862 that any diminution in the production took place.

In 1836, the Belgian collieries supplied 3,056 tons of coal of a value of 38,496,299 francs; this amount had increased in 1861 to 10,057,163 tons, worth 110,014,977 francs. To put it roughly, there is more than three times as much coal obtained now than was the case five-and-twenty years ago. The following Table of the coal obtained, and of its market value, from 1851 to 1862, will show the development of the Belgian coal trade during that period:—

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Francs.		Tons.	Francs.
1851 ..	6,233,517	49,709,181	1857 ..	8,383,902	100,470,583
1852 ..	6,795,254	53,159,589	1858 ..	8,925,714	103,377,121
1853 ..	7,172,687	62,192,019	1859 ..	9,160,702	104,006,201
1854 ..	7,947,742	85,857,615	1860 ..	9,610,895	107,128,282
1855 ..	8,409,330	103,853,320	1861 ..	10,057,163	110.014,977
1856 ..	8,212,419	105,458,762	1862 ..	9,935,645	104.485,220

The respective share of each province was in 1831, 1851, 1860, and 1862, as follows :—

	1836.		1851.		1860.		1862.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Francs.	Tons.	Francs.	Tons.	Francs.	Tons.	Francs.
Hainault ...	2,349,579	31,011,757	4,753,186	39,426,540	7,507,720	86,793,913	7,795,170	84,042,500
Namur	79,174	603,450	187,357	988,228	204,528	1,427,536	246,500	1,654,862
Luxembourg ...	...	...	375	3,188	—	—	—	—
Liege	627,916	6,881,112	1,292,099	9,291,225	1,898,647	18,906,833	1,893,975	18,787,858

The exports of coal, which were 773,612 tons in 1836, and 1,543,472 tons in 1845, rose to 3,450,306 tons in 1860. There is about five times as much coal exported now than was exported twenty-five years ago.

France is the only large consumer of Belgian coal. The exports to that country amount to one-third of the total annual produce of this kingdom. Since 1860, there has been a falling off in the exports to France, which must be attributed partly to the large quantities of English coal now imported into France, and partly to the increase in the production of the collieries of the Pas de Calais and Département du Nord. These districts appear likely to become formidable rivals of Hainault in the Paris markets, and those of the northern and western provinces of France.

The exports of Liege coal to Holland, once large, are every year becoming more insignificant. That country, which consumes annually about 780,000 tons, does not take more than 140,000 tons from Belgium. There appears to be no likelihood that Holland will ever again be a large consumer of Belgian coal; its own collieries of the Duchy of Limbourg have increased greatly in importance since the separation from Belgium. In other parts of Holland the coal of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia is now burnt in preference to that of this country.

The coal imported by Holland from Belgium is almost exclusively for domestic use. The exports to other countries are insignificant.

The following Table gives the exports of coal from 1851 to 1863, and their destination :—

Year.	France.	Holland.	Prussia.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1851 ..	1,817,231	230,753	624	8,432	2,057,050
1852 ..	1,866,097	225,752	628	11,069	2,103,546
1853 ..	2,112,152	205,185	1,231	13,027	2,331,595
1854 ..	2,391,333	210,343	1,309	22,973	2,625,958
1855 ..	2,808,341	155,845	2,367	7,796	2,974,349
1856 ..	2,690,462	166,569	1,570	7,536	2,866,137
1857 ..	2,680,079	190,541	6,524	9,868	2,887,012
1858 ..	2,893,000	182,015	14,574	1,727	3,091,316
1859 ..	2,988,252	148,055	6,451	2,477	3,145,235
1860 ..	3,298,292	144,085	3,164	4,765	3,450,306
1861 ..	3,218,153	145,611	3,384	11,703	3,379,051
1862 ..	2,743,044	137,619	3,002	8,341	2,891,980
1863 ..	2,758,741	144,783	2,745	3,105	2,890,974

There is evidently, then, but little tendency towards expansion in the export trade of coal from this country. By examining more closely the destination of the coal exported to France, some idea may be arrived at respecting the future chances of prosperity which this branch of Belgian industry possesses so far as regards France.

There is a steady increase in the quantity of Belgian coal consumed in Paris; nor is this demand likely soon to diminish, notwithstanding the competition of English and French coal. Paris and its neighbourhood took 996,199 tons of Belgian coal in 1862, against 906,427 tons in 1861—an increase of 89,772 tons. There is, however, a greater comparative increase in the quantity of French coal burnt in the metropolis. The Departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais sent 268,619 tons to Paris in 1861, and 324,964 tons in 1862—an increase of 56,295 tons.

The manufacturing districts of the Seine Inférieur and of the neighbourhood of Rouen do not burn so much Belgian coal as formerly; this is said to be the result of the cotton crisis, which stopped many mills. It appears, however, probable that this district will before long derive most of its supplies from England or the French collieries.

The traffic in Belgian coals on the railways of the Pas de Calais has fallen from 1,117,575 tons in 1860, to 914,165 tons in 1862; whilst the traffic in French coal rose from 540,875 tons in 1860, to 914,165 tons in 1862. Much English coal is burnt in this Department.

In the Département du Nord the official railway returns show a greater increase of the home productions, and consequent falling off of the imports of the Belgian combustible. This is the case in the other Departments of the north of France, which formerly were almost entirely supplied by Belgium, and which are now becoming less and less dependent upon this country. The only exceptions are the Departments of the Somme and Oise; but even here, though there has been no diminution as yet in the consumption of Belgian coals, there does not appear any probability that they will long hold their own against English and native productions.

In fact there is good reason to believe that the northern and western provinces of France, with the exception perhaps of Paris,

will at no very distant date have entirely ceased their demand for Belgian coal.

It is in the east of France that Belgium must find the market for her coals which she is losing in the north.

The Departments of Marne, Meuse, Haute Marne, and others, seats of the metallurgical industry of France, promise to be large consumers.

A ready market would be found in the iron district of the Haute Marne for the "houille grasse" of Hainault. Many of the forges of this Department which have hitherto burnt charcoal are now adapting their furnaces for coal and coke. Here a field presents itself for the Belgian industry. It is true the railway charges are still too high; but there is easy communication between Hainault and the eastern provinces of France by means of the Aisne and Marne Canals.

Belgian coke being found to be of a much superior quality to that made from French coal, is largely used in every part of France from Brest to Marseilles. The cokes of Hainault, especially those from the Bassin du Centre and Couchant de Mons form the principal part of the exports to France, which were 438,379 tons in 1863, against 397,212 tons in 1862.

The freights from Charleroi to Paris amount to 8 francs 50 centimes per ton of coal or coke, and 9 francs 50 centimes to Rouen. From Mons they are rather less, 7 francs 10 centimes to Paris, and 8 francs to Rouen.

The exports of coal by sea are not worthy of mention, nor is there much likelihood of their attaining greater proportions, without a considerable reduction in the tariffs of the railway companies.

The whole export of coal from Antwerp was only 12,279 tons in 1862, having been 10,632 the previous year.

The railway charges from the coal districts to Antwerp are never less than 5 francs, and in many cases more than 7 francs per ton, at the rate of 7½ centimes per kilometre. By water the freights to Antwerp are 4 francs 20 centimes per ton from Couchant de Mons, and 3 francs 50 centimes from Charleroi. The present charges for the conveyance of coal to the seaports added to the expenses of transhipment, which at Antwerp are singularly high, are likely to prove an effectual check to any competition on the part of Belgium with the collieries of South Wales and Newcastle, for the profitable honour of supplying coal to the seaboard of the world. This is much to be regretted, as some of the Hainault coal is excellent, and for some purposes will bear comparison with the best English coal, and it is generally believed here that were a large reduction of the railway tariffs to be made, a market would be found in the Baltic and north of Europe for the more valuable varieties of Belgian coal.

Belgium being a producer of coal on so large a scale, naturally takes little from abroad. The imports from 1851 to 1862 were as follows:—

Year.	France.	Russia.	Great Britain.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1851	9,038	956	3	1	9,998
1852	7,071	1,027	4	..	8,102
1853	12,073	749	..	23	12,845
1854	48,190	3,195	..	2,697	53,082
1855	62,547	3,547	..	2,484	68,578
1856	47,953	3,368	34,577	2,811	88,709
1857	64,863	3,125	74,686	3,395	146,069
1858	48,679	..	57,362	1,564	107,605
1859	54,902	..	53,896	1,271	110,069
1860	52,865	..	42,988	1,156	97,009
1861	51,438	1,189	38,704	1,449	92,780
1862	52,386	1,613	20,946	1,668	78,819
1863	50,393	829	17,430	829	69,799

These figures are merely worthy of notice as showing the effect of the various modifications of the tariff which have taken place since 1851.

Up to 1853, Prussian coal paid 1 franc per ton on entering into Belgium, and French coal 3 francs 30 centimes per ton, whilst upon the coal of England and all other countries, excepting France and Prussia, a virtually prohibitive duty of 14 francs 80 centimes was imposed. Under this tariff the imports were absolutely nil, 9,998 tons in 1851, and 8,102 tons in 1852. In 1854 these duties were abolished, and coal declared free of entry. The consequence of this change was that the imports rose at once to 53,083 tons. In 1856 England sent 34,355 tons, and 74,686 in 1857, in which year the total importations of coal amounted to 146,069 tons. These numbers fell to 107,605 tons in the following year, in consequence of the imposition of an uniform rate of 1 franc 70 centimes per ton on all foreign coal entering Belgium. The English imports now began to diminish in a gradually descending scale from 57,362 tons in 1858, to 17,430 in 1863. This small supply of English coal is consumed in the seaport towns; it sometime sreaches Bruges and even Ghent, but is never sent to Brussels.

From 1851 to 1862, the total home consumption was as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1851	4,176,467	1857	5,496,890
1852	4,691,708	1858	5,834,398
1853	4,841,092	1859	6,015,467
1854	5,321,784	1860	6,160,589
1855	5,434,981	1861	6,678,112
1856	5,346,282	1862	7,043,665

By comparing the home consumption of Belgium with that of Great Britain, even in proportion to its population, it would appear that great manufacturing country though Belgium is, its relative consumption is small. In 1859, 64,971,876 tons were consumed in the United Kingdom, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ tons per head; in the same year the home consumption of Belgium was 6,115,536 tons, or only $1\frac{1}{3}$ ton per head, and yet in proportion to its popula-

tion, Belgium consumes far more coal than any country of this continent.

From the cause before mentioned, namely, the falling off in the demands of her foreign customers, it is to the home market that the Belgium coal masters must now look. There is every probability that the coal interests of Belgium will before long almost solely depend upon the home demand, which demand will be entirely regulated by the development of the native manufactures and industry.

The effects of the depression of 1859 are now slowly disappearing; prices are indeed low, but the past year gave a good increase both in the supply and demand. In 1864, though the prices throughout Hainault were at their lowest, viz., an average of 10 francs 17 centimes per ton, there was an improvement of nearly 700,000 tons disposed of in that province alone, over the previous year. The prices for the first half of this year show a a slight improvement.

There is good reason, then, to believe that the coal trade of this country is now at length recovering from the blow given by the French and English Treaty of 1860, which by relieving English coal from the prohibitory duties formerly imposed upon it by France, has so seriously affected the coal exports of Belgium.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Fraser to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *San José, Costa Rica, June 25, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch circular of the 3rd May, directing Mr. Mathew to report upon the production and exportation or importation of coal in Central America.

I believe that there are no coal beds worked, and no trade in coal either of export or import of any consequence in these States, where it is only required for the occasional use of forges, and procured in small quantities from Panamá.

Coal of an imperfect formation has, however, been found at one point in this State. The southern branch of a river called Hone Creek, running into the Atlantic at Coaita Bay, passes through and lays open on either side a bed some 50 feet long and 20 feet deep; and similar indications, though only extending to a depth of a few inches, exist at other points. It is of a kind called in German brown coal, as distinct from stone or true coal, and has been judged to burn too quickly and with too much flame for use in sea-going steamers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HUGH FRASER.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Mr. O'Leary to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Bogotá, November* 2, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship four copies of the official journal of this Republic, published on the 31st of October, which contains a report in English and Spanish, from a Mr. May, an English engineer in the employ of the Colombian Government, respecting the alleged discovery in the Province Rio Hacha of immense deposits of coal of the variety called "cannel."

In order to render the discovery available the engineer proposes that a railroad should be constructed from the mines to the sea, a distance of about forty-two miles.. This suggestion, as may be perceived from the Ministerial resolution at the foot of the Report, has been adopted, Mr. May having been commissioned to organize a Company for that purpose, as well as for working the mines which, being situated in waste lands, belong to the Government.

I have, &c. CHARLES O'LEARY.

Extract from the "Diario Official" of October 31, 1865.

To Doctor Tomas Cuenca, Secretary of State for Internal Improvements, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

IN a paper dated the 12th of August 1864, which I drew up for the information of his Excellency the President of the Republic, Doctor Manuel Murillo Toro, I stated, amongst other matters, that abundant mines of coal might be found in the plains which lie around the base of the Sierra Nevada of Santamarta; the same fact had also been previously announced by me in a communication to the New Granadian Land Association, dated 26th March, 1862, which some months afterwards was published in London.

On the 7th of May last, during certain explorations which I was commissioned to make in the ancient province of Rio-Hacha, I was fortunate enough to discover immense deposits of bituminous coal; and what makes this discovery of greater importance is, that the coal is of that variety called "cannel," usually worth in commerce from two to three times as much as the best Newcastle coal. The mines are situated on the banks of the Serrejon River, about five leagues from Barranca, and are equi-distant from the towns of

Rio Hacha and Maracaibo, about fourteen leagues, the ground being perfectly level in either direction, and consequently suitable for the construction of a railroad. The coal is also surrounded by equally extensive mines of iron ore, such as red hematite, nodular iron ore, and red ochre. The formation of the country is of secondary lime stone, which covers an ancient sandstone, whose stratification has been much disturbed, being in some cases horizontal and in others vertical. There are also many thick beds of coal or lignite in a friable state, with remains of fishes, and fine specimens of selenite or transparent gypsum. I also observed bituminous shale in the bed of the Palomino River, a tributary, like the Serrejon, of the Rio Hacha.

In order that the Government may appreciate the value of this discovery, I will proceed to give some particulars explanatory of the uses to which cannel coal is applied; these are but little known, and a description of them would be sought for in vain in the treatises upon mineralogy.

Cannel coal is known in mineralogy as a black mineral having usually a slight tinge of grey; its texture is compact, and its fracture even or conchoidal with large cavities; its lustre is resinous and glistening; it is sufficiently solid and hard to be cut and polished, and is the least brittle variety of coal. Its specific gravity varies from 1·23 to 1·27. It contains, according to Kirwan, carbon 75·2, bitumen 21·68, hydrogen 21·6, nitrogen 13·7. It burns without softening, with a large bright flame of short duration, leaving a sooty substance, and when the combustion is complete, there is an earthy residue of at least 3 per cent. Its heating power is the same as coke. Its odour, like that of jet, is not unpleasant. When placed on the fire it often decrepitates and breaks into angular fragments. It is found in England at Wigan and Whitehaven, also at Gilmeston in Scotland; there is also said to be a mine at Cape Breton, and a few others of little importance in the United States. It is employed like jet, for making inkholders, toys, &c. When of fine quality it does not soil the fingers, and it ignites and burns like a candle. It is used in England and the United States for fuel in the houses of wealthy people, either alone, or mixed with other coal. It is the best coal known for making gas, and would be universally employed for that purpose, and for the extraction of Kerosine, which it yields in abundance, but for its scarcity and high price. It is peculiarly suitable for heating the boilers of locomotives, and all other classes of steam engines, on account of its burning with a free flame. After engineers have done all they can, and have exhausted their skill and ingenuity to perfect the machinery of steam-boats, the substitution of cannel for the ordinary fuels employed, will give from 20 to 25 per cent. more velocity to a vessel. The weight and quantity of cannel coal required to produce a given effect are much less than when ordinary coal is burned; and all the American steam-boats, whenever high speed is required, use this coal either alone, or mixed with other combustibles.

In illustration of the facts contained in the above recapitulation I proceed to give a few examples derived from reliable sources

In the great race between the "Vanderbilt" and "Oregon" in 1852, cannel coal was the only fuel used on board both vessels. In the race between the "George Washington" and "William Selden" on the Potomac in 1853, cannel coal, mixed with pine knots, was used. Cannel coal is used on the Erie Railway to mix with beech and oak. The "Alida," in the great voyage she made, running against time from New York to Albany, used anthracite mixed with cannel. On this occasion she ran against a strong current 160 miles in seven hours twenty minutes, or upwards of twenty miles per hour. The fast day boats that run between New York and Albany always carry a quantity of this coal to use in case of extremity. Some years ago the New York ferry boats commenced to bury cannel coal, but the cost was found to be too great. The gas for the city of New York is made from a mixture of common and cannel coal, and the latter would be used exclusively could the price be reduced. All the steam transports used by the United States' Government during the late civil war, used cannel coal brought from England.

The wholesale price of anthracite coal, before the war in New York, was 5½ dollars per ton; of Liverpool coal 6 dollars per ton, and of cannel coal from 12 to 14 dollars per ton, and these relative prices are still maintained. Kerosine is extracted from cannel coal in the following manner:—

The coal is laid in heaps upon pipes heated by steam; in this way the bitumen is sweated from the coal, and from the bitumen the kerosine of commerce is extracted by distillation. There is some secret about the details of this process, but I think it consists in the employment of sulphuric acid.

From the above account, and many other circumstances which might be adduced, it is clear that cannel coal, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantity, and at a reasonable price, would entirely supersede all the ordinary kinds of coal at present in use.

The consumption of coal in the world is something incredible, and the trade in it is the basis of the power and prosperity of England. According to a prospectus now lying before me, issued by a newly establish Company, it appears that the city of London alone consumes 5,000,000 tons per annum, of which 2,000,000 are brought by the rail and 3,000,000 by water, and there is a permanent deficiency in the supply of 50,000 tons per week. Nearly all the coal exported for foreign consumption is purchased in England. In the year 1845 the whole product of the British mines was nearly 35,000,000 tons per annum; in the year 1861, 86,000,000 tons were raised, but of the quantity exported I can find no account, excepting that a single city in South America, Rio Janerio, buys 250,000 tons annually at an average price of 12·5 dollars per ton; the trade is now much greater. But without entering into minute statistical details, it is evidednt that if New Granada possesses mines of coal of the quality and extent which I assert I have discovered, situated also within easy reach of the sea, she is mistress of a source of revenue, which when developed and organized, must restore her now lost credit the instant the fact becomes known, and elevate her to the rank of the wealthiest and most important Republic in South America.

In order to render the newly discovered mines available, a railroad to the sea must be constructed. The distance is about forty-two miles, and the ground, as before observed, level. Such a railroad, including a pier on the coast, and its equipment of the road, might cost in round numbers about 60,000 dollars per mile or 2,520,000.

Let us suppose the cost of the railroad and its maintenance for the first year to amount to 3,000,000 dollars. Suppose also 1,000,000 tons of coal to be produced and sold annually. The cost of extraction would be about 1 dollar per ton, and the carriage to the sea, embarcation 2 dollars more, or say in all 3 dollars per ton; this would give a sum of 3,000,000 dollars; and this quantity of 1,000,000 tons being sold at the very low price of 6 dollars per ton, would produce 6,000,000 dollars. That is, the cost of the railroad would be repaid out of the sale of 1,000,000 tons of coal; or in other words, it would pay for itself immediately after being constructed.

This calculation seems fabulous and staggers belief, yet the correctness of the data cannot be denied by any business man. The supposition that the sale of coal would be only 1,000,000 tons per annum would manifestly be too low, for no limit can be assigned either to the demand or sale, except the productive capacity of the mines, and these, in my opinion, are not inferior in extent to those of all England together. Besides, in the Valley Dupar, seams sufficient for the consumption of the world for many years to come lie cropping out upon the surface of the ground, whereas those of Europe have to be sought for at depths often of many hundred yards. Much more than 1,000,000 tons could be sold annually in the Havanna, Jamaica, Panama, and San Thomas. The trade in coal is most lucrative, and the incomes of several individuals in England engaged in it, are separately equal and even greater than the entire revenue of New Granada.

The value and applications of cannel coal seemed to be better understood by the Americans than by the people of other nations. Several captains and engineers of the steam boats that call at Santa Martha recognized my specimens as cannel, but they all agreed in declaring that it was of no use whatever on board of steamboats. These gentlemen consider the cheap Welsh coal to be the best for making steam, but they admitted that if a supply of good coal of any kind suitable for steamers could be obtained on the coast at fair rates, they would be glad to buy. Of course it would be their interest to do so. A large steamer requires for the round voyage from Liverpool to Santa Martha about 2,000 tons, and if she could procure a supply at Rio Hacha, she would save 1,000 tons of room for freight. If, however, on its advantages becoming known, English steamboat companies could rely upon obtaining a supply of cannel coal at Rio Hacha, they would probably cease purchasing the cheap and inferior coal of England altogether.

The specimens upon which I experimented in the presence of His Excellency the President, in the "Casa de moneda," were taken from the bed of the Serrejon River, where they had probably lain continually wasted by the water, or the decomposing action of

the atmosphere, for many thousands of years. Nevertheless, a splendid flame of gas, about 6 inches long and 1 inch in diameter was produced by the most simple apparatus, which lasted for an hour until the party left, and afterwards continued burning with increased energy for a time of which no account was taken. The quantity of coal used in this experiment did not exceed 1½ lb., and the sample operated upon was a most unfavourable one, being so changed and wasted by the corroding action of the elements that it could scarcely be recognized as cannel coal. At the mine the solid mass below was absolutely impenetrable to the hardest blows of a heavy crowbar, and could only be broken out by blasting, for which operation at the time I was unprepared. Specimens of this superior quality were ordered by me to be got out in August last, and ought now to be in Rio Hacha, but on account of the recent disturbances the packages are probably detained at the mine. Ignited in a smith's forge, even the present poor and waterwashed specimens burn with the decrepitation and brilliant flame which characterize the combustion of cannel coal.

The Valle Dupar abounds in mines of sooty coal and earthy lignite, which a few years ago somebody announced contained gold. The merchants of Rio Hacha, and many of the inhabitants of the valley immediately began getting out the mineral, and a violent excitement arose on the subject. The local assayers did actually extract gold, which probably, as each assay brought them in five dollars, they put in beforehand themselves. Chemists in Europe and the United States were also referred to, and they gave the same results, although one or two were bold enough to declare that the supposed gold ore was useless rubbish. After spending many thousand dollars, and getting themselves involved in innumerable quarrels and lawsuits about titles, &c., the discerning speculators gave the business up as a mistake.

It does not appear, however, that any of the eminent authorities consulted detected the true nature of the mineral. Earthy lignite is found in the neighbourhood of Cologne, and is used to make the pigment known to artists by the name of Cologne earth. Being of a combustible nature it might perhaps be advantageously employed in the manufacture of bricks and coarse pottery, to mix with the clay. The mine of cannel coal which I have discovered is covered with a coat of the same coal in powder about 18 inches thick. Notwithstanding all this, I should be wanting in candor, and be guilty of unpardonable unfairness if I omitted to mention that the soil of the country is auriferous, and that the wealthiest and most enterprising merchant of Rio Hacha, of whose judgment and sincerity not a doubt can be entertained, declared to me with earnestness, that successful assays had been made in his presence by persons in his entire confidence, and he utterly and contemptuously rejected the insinuation that any deceit or fraud might have been practised upon him.

The mines of copper in the Valle Dupar, which I know to exist although I have not yet seen them, are numerous and rich. The mineral shown me in specimens is the green carbonate, it lies scattered on the surface of the ground in blocks, and only requires

to be picked up and transported to the seashore. The American Consul at Rio Hacha, Mr. Danies, who ownes and has worked one of these mines, informed me that, after paying the expense of conveying the mineral on the backs of mules for a distance of sixty or seventy miles, and also the freight to England, he lost only 10 per cent. in the business.

The iron mines appear to be inexhaustible. The valley itself is level, but not wide, and numerous mountain torrents rush down from the sides of the Andes, the Sierra Nevada, and the subsidiary ridges.

The territory of the Valle Dupar, therefore, contains within itself all the elements which have hitherto been considered necessary for the establishment of a great manufacturing district, viz., a country where good roads can be made with easy access to the sea, and lime, coal, iron, timber, and water-power lie together in close proximity. I might speak of many other products of this extraordinary region, such as the dye-woods, the gold and silver mines, and the precious marbles and jaspers with which the mountains abound; but before the importance of the coal mines all these things sink into insignificance, and are not necessary to be mentioned as an additional inducement for the immediate construction of a railroad which would soon be extended to Banco on the Magdalena, and thus become the main thoroughfare of the Republic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MAY,

Engineer to the United States of Columbia.

NOTE.—In 1830 England produced 30,000,000 tons of coal. In 1851 54,000,000, and according to the returns of the Mining Record Office, 86,000,000 tons were raised in the year 1861. The maximum supply which the British mines are supposed to be capable of producing is calculated at 100,000,000 tons per annum, and this maximum must now be attained. *Vide* the "Quarterly Journal of Science" for 1864. Vol. I, page 38.

Resolution.

Office of Finance and Internal Improvements, Bogotá, October 16, 1865.

THE executive power has taken into consideration the foregoing report made by Mr. John May, civil engineer in the employment of the Government, and being satisfied as to his veracity and talent, has no hesitation in giving full credit to the account contained in the said report; and considering that the mine treated of therein are situated in waste lands, resolves:

1. The coal mines discovered on the Rio Hacha and its tributaries, in the territory of the State of the Magdalena shall be opened and worked for account of the Republic, and the portion of land required for the said works and their dependencies shall be forthwith marked out.

2. Let Mr. John May be commissioned in order that, in accordance with the instructions to be given him by this office, he may undertake to organize, either in this country or in Europe, &c., a Joint Stock Company for the construction of the railroad from the mines to the sea, and for carrying out the works of the said mines.

For the Citizen President.

The Secretary,

(Signed) CUENCA.

DENMARK.

Mr. Petre to Sir A. Paget.

Sir, *Copenhagen, July* 30, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a statistical statement relating to the production of coal in this country, and to the extent to which it is imported into and exported from Denmark.

As the most convenient form of conveying the information desired on this subject by Her Majesty's Government, I have sent it in the shape of separate answers to the three main queries contained in Earl Russell's circular despatch of the 3rd May last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

Inclosure.

Report by Mr. Petre on Coal Statistics of Denmark.

Q. 1. ARE there any coal fields actually worked in Denmark, and, if so, what is the extent of the production?—*A.* The only two coal mines existing in the Kingdom of Denmark are in the Island of Bornholm. The produce of these two mines is merely sufficient, however, to supply that island with fuel, and no coal is exported from thence to other parts of the Kingdom. The quantity and value of the coal annually yielded by the two mines in question, one of which is situated near Rönne, and the other near Hasle, during the years 1852, 1863, and 1864 were as follows :—

Years.	Produce in Danish tons.*	Value in rix-dollars.
1862	22,949	16,800
1863	22,783	15,950
1864	19,300	14,884

There are coal fields in the Faroe Islands, more particularly in Suderœn, but whatever coal is extracted there is consumed on the islands. The Danish Government have no statistical information on the subject. Coal in no inconsiderable quantity is found also in Greenland, but it is not worked.

Q. 2. What is the external trade of Denmark in coal, whether export or import trade, and is the tendency towards expansion or limitation? Is such expansion or limitation the result of causes

* 7 Danish tons are about equivalent to 1 English (Newcastle) ton.

connected with the progress or otherwise in local manufactures?—*A.* The following is a statement of the external trade of Denmark in coal, showing the imports and exports for each of the five years 1850 to 1854, as compared with similar Returns for the five years 1860 to 1864 :—

Years.	Imports in Danish tons.	Exports in Danish tons.	Years.	Imports in Danish tons.	Exports in Danish tons.
1850	1,069,636	91,306	1860 . ..	1,708,976	184,051
1851	984,941	103,065	1861 . ..	2,460,458	211,385
1852	1,052,227	90,076	1862 . ..	2,132,705	229,260
1853	1,135,830	108,592	1863 . ..	2,376,155	231,104
1854	1,438,990	153,252	1864 . ..	2,143,874	352,952
Average of the five years ending 1854	1,136,307	109,258	Average of the five years ending 1864	2,164,434	241,750

The annual excess of import over exports amounted about ten years ago, on an average, to 1,027,049 Danish tons, whereas at the present time the annual excess averages 1,922,684 Danish tons, showing an increase in the importation of coal during the last ten years of about 87 per cent. This expansion of the import trade in coal is partly due to the increasing application of steam-power to the various local manufactures, and also to the circumstance that nearly all the trading towns in Denmark are now lit with gas. The rise is also attributable to the increasing consumption of coal in Denmark for household purposes, and to the development of steam navigation which has taken place in this country within the last ten or fifteen years. The number of foreign steamers coaling at Copenhagen and other Danish ports fully accounts for the increased exportation of coal.

Q. 3. Assuming Denmark to be dependent on foreign countries for its supplies of coal, what is the ratio in which it draws its supplies from Great Britain or from other sources?—*A.* Denmark, as will be seen by answer No. 1, is almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for its coal, and draws its supplies of that article, as shown in the following Tabular Statement, with an infinitesimal exception, exclusively from Great Britain :-

Years.	Total Imports of Coal.	Imports from Great Britain.	Years.	Total Imports of Coal.	Imports from Great Britain.
	Danish tons.	Danish tons.		Danish tons.	Danish tons.
1850	1,069,636	1,065,861	1860 . ..	1,708,976	1,705,213
1851	984,941	982,782	1861 . ..	2,460,458	2,455,577
1852	1,052,227	1,047,328	1862 . ..	2,132,705	2,130,552
1853	1,135,830	1,129,014	1863 . ..	2,376,155	2,372,168
1854	1,438,900	1,435,443	1864 . ..	2,143,874	2,135,705
Average of the five years ending 1854	1,136,307	1,132,086	Average of the five years ending 1864	2,164,434	2,159,843

Taking the average, therefore, of the last five years, 99·8 per cent. of the coal imported into Denmark came direct from Great Britain.

(Signed) GEORGE PETRE.

FRANCE.

Mr. Grey to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Paris, September* 8, 1865.

In answer to your Lordship's despatch to Earl Cowley marked circular, dated the 3rd May, relative to the production of coal in France, and to its importation and exportation, I have the honour to inclose a Tabular Statement, drawn up at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, showing the production of all the coal fields in France during the year 1863, and also a statement of the amount of coal exported from and imported into France. This statement also shows the proportion received from England. It also points out that both the production and importation of coal are increasing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. G. GREY.

Inclosure 1.

Statement of the Production of Coal Fields in France during the Year 1863.

Noms des Bassins.	Poids.	Noms des Bassins.	Poids.
	Quintaux Mét.		Quintaux Mét.
Valenciennes	29,547,972	Fins	193,637
Loire	28,133,820	St. Pierre la Cour ..	165,697
Alais	11,862,350	Littry	162,070
Commentry Doyet ..	7,176,263	Bagnols	158,297
Creusot et Blanzy ..	6,152,100	La Chapelle sur Dun ..	152,500
Aubin	5,721,438	Maurienne, Tarentaise, et Briançon	139,613
Aix	1,908,165	Rodez	111,686
Ronchamp	1,693,418	Manosque	98,124
Brassac	1,618,619	Ganhenans	93,194
Epinac	1,526,690	Ahun	87,434
Graissessac	1,495,800	Bouxwiller	86,615
Carmeaux	1,359,360	Roanne	69,974
La Sarre	1,252,130	Etrevernes	67,243
Le Maine	1,058,772	Fréjus	60,650
Basse Loire	1,033,687	Langeac	54,939
Decize	900,675	La Tour du Pin ..	54,405
Le Drac	760,688	La Cannette	50,696
Vouvant et Chantonnay ..	509,963	Bourganeuf	43,454
Ste. Foy l'Argentière ..	268,802	Terrasson	40,774
St. Eloy	250,000	Orange	40,697
Buxière-la-Grue ..	237,308	Milhan	37,389
Hardinghen	204,823	Norroy	22,048
Berte	203,941		

Noms des Bassins.	Poids.	Noms des Bassins.	Poids.
	Quintaux Mét.		Quintaux Mét.
Aubenas	20,121	Trévezel	6,170
Vagnas	18,791	La Cadière	6,000
Meimac	18,390	Forges	5,300
Bourg Lastic	17,940	Gémouval	4,623
Montélimart	16,452	Célas	3,620
Douvres	15,180	Argentat	2,900
Simeyrols	12,667	Chambéry	2,183
Champagnac	12,000	St. Hippolyte	2,135
Ville..	12,000	Banc Rouge	1,810
Oisans	11,523	Hantely	1,600
Barjac	10,970	Lobsann	650
Orignac	9,500		
St. Perdoux	8,300	Total	107,096,586
Méthamis	7,841		

Inclosure 2.

Statement of the Coal Exported from and Imported into France in 1864.

La production des bassins Francais s'est élevée en 1863, ainsi que le montre le tableau ci-joint, à 107,079,800 quintaux métriques;* l'importation et l'exportation ont atteint respectivement, pendant ce même exercice, 61,204,500 et 3,153,500 quintaux métriques, de sorte que la consommation Française a été en dernier résultat de 165,130,800 quintaux.

En 1855 la production Française était de 68,270,100 quintaux métriques, et la consommation s'élevait à 108,567,800 quintaux.

L'importation a d'ailleurs progressé en même temps que la production intérieure, et il est certain que l'emploi croissant de la houille a pour cause principale le développement de l'industrie Francaise.

Sur 61,204,500 quintaux métriques importés en France pendant l'année 1863, 12,966,000 quintaux provenaient de l'Angleterre, 37,152,900 de la Belgique, 11,071,600 du pays de Sarrebuck, et le surplus de divers autres contrées.

Paris, le 5 Septembre, 1865.

* The metrical quintal is as nearly as possible equivalent to 2 cwt.

GREECE.

Mr. Jenner to Mr. Erskine.

Sir, *Athens, August* 28, 1865

In obedience to your instructions on the subject of coal in Greece, I have the honour to report in reply to the three questions contained in Earl Russell's circular:—

1. That no coal fields are at the present moment being worked in Greece, neither has any coal properly so-called been as yet discovered. Lignite has, however, been found to exist in considerable quantities at Oropo and Marcopoulos to the north-east of Continental Greece; at Limni on the Argolic coast; on the Isthmus of Corinth; in the neighbourhood of Kalavryta; and especially at Koumi in the Eubœa, where the Government has at different periods carried on mining operations. Owing to much mismanagement, this undertaking produced but small profits, and was finally abandoned in 1860; nor is it likely to be again resumed on Government account.

Although, according to Mr. Strickland's Report* to the Financial Commission in 1856 (which report purports to be based upon the opinions of competent scientific inquirers), great benefit to Greece might be derived from the working of the mines at Koumi and elsewhere, nothing further has been undertaken either by Greek or by foreign enterprise.

Until of late years the policy of the Government has tended to prevent foreigners from investing money in industrial speculations in Greece. This policy seems now to have been abandoned, and French Companies have been encouraged to embark in various schemes, amongst which the draining of Lake Copais is most prominent.

Although quite incompetent to express an opinion on the subject, I gather from those I have consulted that the lignite mines in Greece, and those at Koumi especially, might be profitably worked by a Company with sufficient capital.

The following is the substance of what I have collected concerning the lignite obtained from the mines at Koumi (the only ones that have as yet been worked), from the meagre published reports, and from the verbal statements of one or two Greeks possessing a practical knowledge of the subject.

The lignite found would not be to any great extent available for the use of ships, owing to the small amount of caloric it evolves in proportion to its bulk. For manufacturing purposes, for distilleries, and for iron-working, as well as for use in houses as a combustible, it might be profitably employed, as it is calculated

* See Appendix, page 141.

that, including the expenses of transport to the nearest large port, it might be sold at from 12*s.* to 15*s.* a ton. English coal costs from 35*s.* to 45*s.* a ton. Supposing the Greek lignite to contain on an average about half the caloric power of English coal, the former might be advantageously substituted for the latter in all cases where its bulk would not prove an insurmountable obstacle.

2. No coal whatsoever is exported by Greece.

3. With regard to the importation of coal into Greece, it may be safely said that it is confined to British coal, of which more than half the quantity consumed is imported in British vessels.

Mr. Neale, Her Majesty's Consul at the Piræus, in an able report to this Legation, makes the following statements with regard to the purposes for which coal is used, and the probabilities of an increase in its importation :—

"The Government statistics for 1863 and 1864 are not yet published, but the trade returns from this Consulate for 1864 show 11,364 tons of coal imported, of the value of 22,692*l.* . . .

"In 1860, a period of prosperity, the importation increased; in the following three years it fell off, and again is rapidly increasing, so that upon a probable estimation the importation which may be expected next year, 1866, will be 22,000 tons; this will probably result from the establishment of three new steam companies, five steam-workshops at Piræus and Athens now working, and others being established. The gas at Athens, and scorium worked at Sunium, also require English coal. There is no doubt the cost is found to be heavy, but nothing is found to supply the place of English coal."

The following extract from a Report written by Mr. Lloyd, Her Majesty's Consul at Syra, shows that of the coal consumed at that port nearly half is imported by the Austrian Steam Navigation Company, for the use of its own steamers, more than two-thirds of the remainder is for the use of the Greek Steam Navigation Company, and of the 3,270 tons imported by merchants and speculators a large portion is consumed by foreign ships:—

"The whole import of foreign coal at Syra amounted, in 1864, to 22,850 tons, and this has been nearly the annual quantity imported for the last few years, and will probably continue the same or be slightly increased.

"The whole of this coal is drawn from Great Britain, *i.e.*, from Cardiff, Newcastle, and Scotland, but chiefly from Cardiff.

"The consumers of these coals are the Austrian Lloyd Company's steamers, the Greek Company's steamers and works, comprising one small engine of 12 horse-power, forges, and furnaces (the Austrian and Greek Companies only having constant depôts of coal here), four small steam flour-mills and two engines employed in tanneries (of 16, 12, 10, 9 and 8 horse-power each), and some thirty private smiths' forges.

"In 1864 :—

	"Tons.
"Austrian Lloyd imported	10,692
"The Greek Steam Navigation Company	8,882
"Merchants, speculators, &c.	3,270
"Total	22,850"

Her Majesty's Consul at Patras states that—

"There is no trade in coal with any country except Great Britain. The importation thence during the last five years has been as follows:—

	" Tons.		" Tons.
" 1860	314	" 1863	925
" 1861	864	" 1864	248"
" 1862	1,070		

"The increase in importation in 1862 and 1863 is to be attributed only to the frequent visits at this port of men-of-war, which occasionally require this article, and therefore traders are induced to keep a supply of it in hand."

Her Majesty's Consul-General at Corfu reports that the average importation of coal for the last five years amounts to 30,000 tons, but that a decrease of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons per annum is likely to take place owing to Brindisi having attracted a great portion of the steam-traffic which until lately had fallen to the port of Corfu. He adds that the whole supply of coal is derived from Great Britain.

The Government statistics, with regard to the importation of coal, display a glaring discrepancy with the Returns forwarded by Her Majesty's Consuls, which, being obtained at first hand from the place of importation, are not likely to be inaccurate. To resolve this difficulty, I applied in person to the Department of the Finance Ministry charged with the examination of the imports and exports, but could obtain no satisfactory explanation. I have, therefore, made use of the Consular Ruturns to draw up the following short Table, showing the amount of coal imported into Greece and the Ionian Islands during the years 1863 and 1864. The average value per ton is about 40*s*.

	1863.	1864.		1863.	1864.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
Piræus* ..	..	11,346	Corfu . ..	24,081	26,390
Syra† . ..	..	22,850	ante ..	3,694	4,034
Patras . ..	925	248			

According to the above Table the importation of coal, in 1864, amounted to 64,868 tons. The condition of the country, and its very limited resources, render highly improbable the establishment, at least for the present, of any extensive manufactories. We may therefore assume that, for many years to come, the importation of coal into Greece will not attain any great importance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. B. JENNER.

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* I have been unable to ascertain the amount imported into the Piræus in 1863.

† According to the Finance Department, Syra imported no coals from without the Kingdom in 1863, her wants being met either by a surplus in store or by supplies from other Greek ports. The Report of Her Majesty's Consul is directly at variance with this statement.

No duty being charged upon coals it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount imported.

HAMBURGH AND NORTHERN GERMANY.

Report by Mr. Ward.

Hamburgh, June 8, 1865.

THERE are no coal-fields within the Hanseatic territories, or anywhere in the northern parts of Germany. The coal-fields nearest to Hamburgh are those of Westphalia.

Coals are largely imported into Hamburgh, both for the consumption of the place and for transit into the interior of Germany. The coals so imported are entirely British, with the exception of a small quantity of Westphalian coal which has of late years found its way to Hamburgh for shipment on board the large steamers running to New York.

The quantity and value of the coals imported into Hamburgh in the last three years are officially stated to have been as follows: —

Year 1862.

	Quantity.		Value.
	Coals.	Cinders.	
	Lasts*.	Lasts.	Marks Banco.
From Great Britain direct	213,895	15,605	4,949,660
From and through Altona	33,566	258	694,700
From other places	1,879	315	37,310
Total { Lasts	248,830	16,178	..
Total { Marks Banco ..	5,392,790	288,880	5,681,670

Year 1863.

	Quantity.		Value.
	Coals.	Cinders.	
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Marks Banco.
From Great Britain direct	213,166	16,459	4,652,910
From and through Altona	40,025	410	833,300
From other places	1,129	709	41,240
Total { Lasts	254,420	17,578	..
Total { Marks Banco ..	5,187,950	339,500	5,527,450

* 1 last of coals equal to 4,056 lbs. Hamburgh metrical weight; 90·718 Hamburgh metrical weight equal to 100 lbs. English; 1 last equal to about 40 metrical centners 1*l.* sterling equal to 13 marks 4 schillings Banco.

Year 1864.

	Quantity.		Value.
	Coals.	Cinders.	
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Marks Banco.
From Great Britain direct	220,264	15,975	5,015,450
From and through Altona	36,623	630	893,100
From other places	2,000	600	50,000
Total { Lasts	258,887	17,205	..
Total { Marks Banco ..	5,637,400	321,150	5,958,550

The larger proportion of the coals imported into Hamburgh as above was retained there for the use of the manufactories, or for the domestic consumption of the inhabitants. It is not easy to determine the exact quantities of coals so retained, and of those sent into the interior of Germany, as no official accounts of exports from Hamburgh have been kept since the year 1857. Those quantities may, however, be ascertained approximatively by reference to the accounts kept at Wittenberge of coals which come up the Elbe and are entered at the Wittenberge Custom-house for introduction into the Zollverein. The quantities of coals (all English) which passed Wittenberge from the Lower Elbe were:—

Year.*	Centners.†
1859	4,482,000
1861	3,761,000
1863	3,371,000

Now, as in the year 1863 the importation of coals and cinders into Hamburgh was about 272,000 lasts, or, at 40 centners per last, 10,880,000 centners: and the exportation from Hamburgh to the interior of Germany did not exceed 3,880,000; it follows that the quantity which remained in Hamburgh was, in round numbers, 7,000,000 centners.

The actual cost of English coals at Hamburgh ranges high in consequence of the diminished production in some English coal-districts, caused by the strikes of the workmen, but the demand has hitherto been little affected by the rise of price. The average prices of coals of all sorts and of cinders, per last, at Hamburgh, during the last three years, are officially given as follows:—

Year.	Coals.		Cinders.	
	M. C.	S.	M. C.	S.‡
1862	27	1	22	5
1863	25	8	22	13
1864	27	4	23	4

In fact, the demand for English coals at Hamburgh is an increasing one, and is not likely to be affected by the competition of Westphalian or other German coal. But in Prussia and the interior of Germany the case is otherwise, for there the comparative

* The Returns for the years 1860, 1862, and 1864, are not accessible.

† 1 centner of 100 lbs. metrical weight is equal to 110·232 lbs. avoirdupois.

‡ 1*l.* sterling is equal to 16 marks 12 schillings currency.

cheapness of German coal, and the facilities of transport, bid fair to drive English coal entirely out of the market. It has been seen that the importation of English coal into Prussia by the Elbe is only from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 centners annually, nor are such coals imported into the Prussian Baltic ports in any considerable quantities. The production of native coals, however, within the Prussian monarchy has enormously increased. It was in the year 1852 only 25,788,268 tons,* value 8,856,700 dollars; in 1862 it had risen to 65,394,470 tons, value 22,565,000 dollars; and in 1863, to 71,654,578 tons, value 23,361,000 dollars.

These facts are corroborated by others which have come to my knowledge, showing how exclusively German coal is now used in the manufactories, as well as in private houses in the interior of Germany.

At Magdeburg English coal scarcely makes its appearance, and the sugar-refineries supply themselves entirely with Westphalian coals and cokes. The quantity of these brought to Magdeburg was:—

Year.	Centners.
1860	386,000
1862	1,070,000
1864	2,400,000

The German Continental Gas Company established at Dessau has twelve different gas-works in Prussia, Saxony, and the midland parts of Germany, and, according to its last Report, the quantities of coal of all descriptions used by the Company for gas-making in the year 1864 were as follows:—

	Tons.	Per Cent.
English coals	3,181	2·78
Westphalian coals ..	56,399½	49·16
Silesian coals	49,243¾	43·93
Zwickau (Saxon) coals ..	5,888	5·13
	114,712¼	100

The same Report further states that in the year 1859 the quantity of English coals and cokes used by the Company amounted to 58 per cent. of the total quantity consumed; and that next year no English coals whatever will be used in the Company's works.

The Hamburgh and New York Steam Navigation Company has begun, as already mentioned, to supply its steamers with Westphalian coal, which is brought by railway to Harburg, and from thence conveyed by lighter to the steamers lying in the Elbe off Hamburgh. The kinds of Westphalian coal used are that from the Shamrock Pits, near Gelsenkirchen, which has the qualities of the Welsh coal, with rather less power of heating; and that from the Margaretha Pits, near Applerbeck, which resembles the Newcastle and West Hartley coals. Through the courtesy of the Directors of the Steam Navigation Company the following calculations are subjoined of the cost prices at which the Company is able to obtain the Westphalian and the English coals respectively, free

* 1 ton is equal to 3·60 centners metrical weight.

into lighter at Hamburgh; and from these it appears that the Shamrock coals are much cheaper than those of Cardiff, but that the Newcastle and West Hartley coals can be delivered at Hamburgh for a little less than coals of a similar quality from the Margaretha pits.

1.—*Calculations of Cost.*

	£	s.	d.
Welsh coals per ton, invoice price	0	12	6
Discount 2½ per cent.	0	0	3¾
	s.	*d.*	
Freight per ton..	11	0	
Deduct commission, 2½ per cent.	0	2½	
	0	10	9½
Assurance, 2 per cent. on 13*s.* 6*d*...	0	0	3¼
Total	1	3	3

Banco (at 13 marks 4 schillings per 1*l.*) equal to 15 marks 6 schillings per English ton, free in lighter at Hamburgh.

2.—*German Coals from Shamrock Pits, near Gelsenkirchen.*

	Silbergrs.
1 English ton equal to 2,032 lbs. Hamburgh weight, at 4½ silbergroschen per centner from pit	91·44
Discount 2½ per cent.	2·29
	89·15
Freight to Harburg at 15 dollars 10 silbergroschen per 10,000 lbs. ..	92·66
Costs at Harburg, towing, and extra lighterage viz., more than by collier from England), about	9
	190·81
	D. sg. pf.
Or dollars	6 10 10

At 152 per 300 marks banco, equ to 12 marks 9 schillings per English ton, free in lighter at Hamburgh.

3.—*German Coals from Margaretha Pits.*

	Dollars.
1 English ton, equal to 2,032 lbs. Hamburgh weight, at 13 dollars per 10,000 lbs.	2·6416
Discount 2½ per cent	0·0660
	2·5756
Freight to Harburg at 95 dollars 18 silbergroschen 2 pfennings per 600 centners	3·2378
	5·8134
Expenses at Harburg, towing, and extra lighterage, at 9 si ergroschen ..	0·3000
	6·1134

At 152 dollars per 300 marks banco, equal to 12 marks 1 schilling per English ton, free in lighter at Hamburgh.

4.—*Newcastle or West Hartley Steam Coals.*

	£	s	d.
Price from Newcastle, including freight from that port to Hamburgh, per keel of 21½ tons together	18	10	0
	Mks.	sch.	
Banco at 13 marks 4 schillings per 1*l.*	245	2	

Banco per English ton 11 marks 9 schillings, free in lighter at Hamburgh.

The Hanoverian port of Harburg on the Elbe receives English coals to a limited extent. It imported in the year 1864—

	Centners.
From Great Britain direct	391,240
From Hamburgh and Altona..	504,080
Total English coals	895,320

The official Tables further show that, in 1864, there were sent from Harburg to Hamburg and Altona 160,960 centners of German coal, which, it is presumed, were for the use of the steamers of the Navigation Company running from Hamburg to New York as already mentioned.

At Bremen the consumption of English coals is small compared to that of Westphalian, which are brought down the Weser or by railway, and are delivered at Bremen at comparatively low prices. According to the official Returns, the imports and exports of coal into and from Bremen in the last two years were :—

	Imported.	Value.	Exported.	Value.
	Lasts.	Dollars Gold.*	Lasts.	Dollars Gold.
1863.. ..	10,972	328,813	5,818	160,754
1864.. ..	13,143	385,124	6,720	188,422

* 1*l.* sterling is equal to $6\frac{1}{12}$ dollars gold.

Of the coals imported in 1864, the quantity which came from the Westphalian coal-fields was 10,933 lasts, value 287,631 dollars gold, and the quantity brought by sea from Great Britain was 1,925 lasts, value 91,630 dollars gold. Of the coals exported from Bremen in the same year, 6,586 lasts, value 181,276 dollars gold, were Westphalian coals; and of that quantity 3,376 lasts, value 98,955 dollars gold, were shipped for the use of steamers sailing from the port. It appears, therefore, that the quantity of Westphalian coals which remained in Bremen for the consumption of the inhabitants was more than double the quantity of the English coals with which Bremen was supplied in the same year; and it is believed that the use of Westphalian coals at Bremen, in preference to English, is rather likely to gain ground than otherwise in future years.

(Signed) JOHN WARD, *Consul-General.*

HANOVER

Report by Mr. Doria.

Hanover, January 20, 1865.

Coal being an article of such vast importance among the exports from England, I have considered that it might not be unprofitable to inquire into the state of coal-mines in the Kingdom of Hanover, and to make this inquiry the subject of my Report for the last half-year, ascertaining, as far as possible, what amount of coal finds its way into this country, apart from the Zollverein, from England.

Although Hanover is not a manufacturing country, its inhabitants being principally employed in agriculture, and although possessing vast moor lands and wooded districts, from which a large supply of fuel is obtained, nevertheless the supply of coals produced from its own mines is not equal to the demand. The gradual increase in the consumption of coal may be seen from the annexed Table No. 1, which shows that the whole consumption in the three years 1861–63 has increased more than half a million of centners, and that the quantity imported has increased far more than two millions of centners from the year 1860 to 1863.

(No. 1.)—Table showing the Increase in the Consumption of Coal in the Kingdom of Hanover for the years 1860 to 1863 inclusive.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
Hanoverian coal . ..	..	6,765,013	6,444,617	6,345,449
Foreign imported coal ..	3,109,355	4,679,420	6,281,053	5,595,224
Total	3,109,355	11,444,433	12,725,660	11,940,673

Coal, moreover, is only now becoming generally used for house fuel, and it is supposed that there will be a decrease in the value of moor land in consequence, unless measures are adopted to bring them into cultivation.

Charcoal-burning is nearly given up. The great furnaces for smelting lead, copper, and silver in the Hartz, although the whole of that district is well wooded with fir-trees, now use coke in preference.

Coal is not found in the Northern German plain; it appears in the mountains of Hanover and in their immediate vicinity.

The Hartz, the principal mountain district of Hanover, has coal only in the Southern Province of Hohnstein, near Ilfeld

The produce of these mines is very small, only about 200,000 centners per annum.

According to scientific research, a great coal-field, like that of Zwickau, in Saxony, is supposed to exist in the plain south of Ilfeld. It is not the intention of the Hanoverian Government to commence any works there, the States being of opinion that it is unadvisable for the Government to enter upon undertakings of a speculative or manufacturing character.

The most considerable quantity of Hanoverian coal is found some miles south of the capital, in the mountains called Deister and Osterwald, also at Suntel, in the neighbourhood of Osnabrück.

The existing mines lie within an area bounded on the extreme west by Osnabrück, and terminating towards the south near the towns of Hameln and Coppenbrügge; the greater number of the mines being found between the town of Minden on the Weser and Hanover. Their names, the quantity of coal produced, and the number of people employed in them, may be seen from the annexed Table No. 2.

(No. 2.)—TABLE showing the Quantity of Coal obtained, the Number of Workmen employed in, and the Value of the Coal extracted from, the Coal Mines in the Kingdom of Hanover, for the Years 1861, 1862, 1863.

Coal and Brown-coal Mines.	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	mber of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.
A. Coal Mines.									
I. Principality of Osnabrück :—									
A. Government Mines—									
1. At Borgloh	341,000	152	44,780	398,300	170	49,890	436,571	158	51,200
2. Oesede	80,890	118	10,475	169,200	94	23,170	176,070	98	25,700
Total I. A..	421,890	270	55,255	567,500	264	73,060	612,641	256	76,900
B. Private Mines—									
1. Georg.Marien Iron-works ..	575,344	300	96,108	580,597	300	105,185	508,040	270	93,290
2. Hammerstein, nearWellingholzhausen	60,000	50	6,808	66,827	65	6,193	55,477	65	5,778
3. Bomte, near Caroline	24,950	30	3,729	25,805	35	4,200	110	24	20
4. Piesberg, city of Osnabrück ..	878,920	415	104,885	839,188	418	95,940	713,522	399	80,436
Total I. B	1,539,214	795	211,530	1,512,417	818	211,518	1,277,149	758	179,524
II. On the Deister (Mountains) :—									
A. Government Mines—									
1. Süersserbrink	109,640	37	10,558	53,710	20	5,443	61,474	20	5,840
2. Hohewarte	292,160	90	27,380	270,000	85	25,906	352,578	80	35,728
3. Barsinghausen	330,230	100	36,058	367,765	112	40,761	383,042	95	41,300
4. Hohenbostel	247,870	92	26,876	291,575	104	32,316	294,578	85	31,800
5. Feggendorf	4,130	4	411	6,500	3	650	11,526	4	1,095
6. Daberg	3,950	3	288	2,235	3	212	3,053	3	271
Total II. A	987,980	326	101,571	991,785	327	105,288	1,106,251	287	116,034

Coal and Brown-coal Mines.	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen	Value of Produce in Thalers.	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.
B. Private Mines—									
1. Bredenbeck, Baron Knigge ..	281,786	100	31,840	248,063	91	25,430	212,334	102	21,430
2. Wennigsen, Corporation Mine, Brothers Sammann	17,500	12	1,790	20,500	4	984	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
3. Feldberg, Hülssebrink, Brön, G. Egestorff	384,250	160	29,000	404,320	146	38,506	392,208	155	31,473
4. Kniggenbrink, Baron Knigge ..	475,000	155	53,833	371,340	143	39,610	417,663	150	43,158
5. Bassinghausen, church property, administered by Government ..	840,000*	225	84,000	789,145	190	73,653	719,722	190	67,174
6. Bantorff, Deister Bergwerte Company	357,910	200	40,566	40,966	26	4,100	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
7. On the Rehburger Mountain, Abbey of Loccum	47,442	58	7,563	48,445	56	7,563	37,852	48	5,930
Total II. B	2,403,918	910	248,592	1,922,779	656	189,846	1,779,779	645	169,165
III. On the Osterwald and Suntel (Mountains):—									
A. Government Mines—									
1. On the Osterwald	626,712	325	72,810	632,513	330	70,866	676,060	335	70,580
2. On the Nesselburg, near Brünnighausen	155,568	103	17,602	196,847	102	14,535	181,665	103	13,852
3. On the Great Suntel, near Flegessen	5,844	12	700	3,213	3	350	21,950	4	2,390
Total III. A	788,124	440	91,112	832,573	435	85,751	879,675	442	86,822
B. Private Mines—									
1. Elze and Mehle Company Mine on the Osterwald	80,000	48	10,013	93,704	60	11,713	90,800	62	11,288
2. Haspelmath's property, near Quanthof	27,020	30	3,425	63,248	33	7,558	71,236	34	8,110

Coal and Brown-coal Mines.	1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.	Produce. Centners (100 lbs).	Number of Workmen.	Value of Produce in Thalers.
B. Private Mines *continued*—									
3. On the Little Süntel (Mountains), Hentig	30,060	11	4,800	45,000	8	4,500	40,000	12	5,000
4. Town of Münder, on the Suntel ..	323,350	150	32,385	248,369	140	29,836	279,912	152	27,991
5. Shareholders of Duingen	8,917	8	1,114	8,708	7	1,088	7,086	7	885
Total III. B	469,787	247	51,737	459,029	248	54,695	489,034	267	53,274
IV. In the County of Hohnstein :—									
1. Near Ilfeld, Count Stolberg	154,100	164	27,100	158,534	170	25,600	200,920	188	29,900
Total of all Mines	6,765,013	3,152	786,897	6,444,617	2,918	745,758	6,345,449	2,843	711,619
Of which, Government Mines..	2,197,994	1,036	247,938	2,391,858	1,026	264,099	2,598,567	985	279,756
,, Private Mines ..	4,567,019	2,116	538,959	4,052,759	1,892	481,659	3,746,882	1,858	431,863
B. Brown-coal Mines.									
I. Government Mines—									
1. Near Münden on the Steinberg ..	45,000	16	4,000	68,852	16	4,029	40,684	15	2,070
2. Near Wallensen, in the Wanzerbruche..	7,650	12	605	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
II. Private Mines—									
1. Near Dransfeld	46,527	18	4,354	39,462	12	3,497	51,974	16	4,116
Total of Brown-coal Mines ..	99,177	46	8,959	108,314	28	7,526	92,658	31	6,186

These mines produce three different kinds of coal, viz., anthracite, in the neighbourhood of Osnabrück (Piesburg); brown coal, or lignite, south of Osterwald, near a place called Wallensen, and near Minden on the Weser; thirdly, bituminous coal.

The real coal formation exists only near Ilfeld, and in the vicinity of Osnabrück.

The bituminous coal is the most abundant.

The whole produce of the mines amounted in the year 1863 to 6,438,107 centners, of which 92,658 centners were brown coal. The quantity of anthracite equalled 713,522 centners. By deducting these two sums from the whole quantity of coal produced, 564,927 centners remain, which figures represent the number of centners of bituminous coal obtained in the same year.

On the Osterwald, five layers (strata) of coal exist; only one in the district of the Deister and Suntel. The thickness of the strata varies from 8 inches pure coal to 30 inches; on the average it is 15·17 inches: 8 inches of pure coal without any mixture of slate or clay is considered worth working. The amount of heat produced by this coal varies (bituminous coal is only referred to). Generally the value of this coal is less than that of English or of coal from Westphalia.

Mining is carried on by Government and also by private undertaking; the preceding Table (No. 2) shows the particulars.

With the exception of the mines of Osnabrück and those in the county (territory) of Hohnstein, coal-mines are not subjected to a royalty, called in German "regal." They generally belong to the owners of the surface of the soil, who can work the mines without paying any tax to Government.

The whole amount of coal produced (brown coal included) has been, in 1861, 6,763,063 centners; in 1862, 6,444,609 centners; in 1863, 6,345,499 centners: of which quantity, in 1861, 2,197,994 centners; in 1862, 2,391,858 centners; in 1863, 2,598,569 centners, belonged to Government: and in 1861, 4,567,019 centners; in 1862, 4,052,759 centners; in 1863, 3,746,882 centners, belonged to private undertakings.

By comparing these figures it appears—

1st. The produce of private was formerly greater than the produce of Government mines.

2ndly. That there was a decrease of 419,564 centners in the whole quantity produced.

3rdly. That the private mines decreased in the quantity produced 820,137 centners, while the produce of the Government mines had an increase of 400,573 centners.

The reason of this diminution on the whole produce is not on account of a less demand for coal or of a less consumption, but arises from the increase in the quantity of foreign coal imported, particularly from Westphalia, Obernkirchen, and Stadthagen*—where the expenses of mining are much less, owing to the strata of coal being thicker, and whence coals are carried by the railroad at 1 silver pfenning per centner per German mile.

* Two mines in the Principallity of Schaumburg-Lippe and the Hessian territory of Schaumburg.

The diminution which has taken place in the quantity of coal obtained formerly from private mines is owing to their unfavourable position, and also to the abandonment of a mine near Bantorf (Deister), which in 1861 produced 357,940 centners, while the increased quantity derived from Government mines is attributable to the facility of transport to Hanover; to the vicinity of the mines to the railway (Osterwald); and lastly, to the consumption of coal by the great iron works, Georg-Marien Huter, near Osnabrück, the most considerable in the kingdom, which produce about 15,000 centners of iron per day.

The whole amount of coal, as paid for at the mouth of the pit, valued—

	Thalers.
In 1863	711,619
1862	745,758
1861	786,897

The price of coals has since 1858 been subject to great fluctuation. It varied from 4 thalers 6 groschen in 1858 to 2 thalers 4 groschen in 1861—a variation of nearly half the value.

In 1864, coal obtained a more ready sale, owing to the iron works in Westphalia and on the Rhine being in a more active and flourishing condition. German coal has also found a market in the Netherlands. The Hanoverians also find the superiority in quality of the Westphalian coal is not so great as was imagined, and greater care is taken to furnish a purer coal from their own mines. The coal is even washed: the process was described to me in the following manner:—

The coal is placed in large square boxes perforated at the bottom; it is then submitted to the action of water falling upon it, which carries away much extraneous substance; the stones remain at the bottom, and the coal is taken from the top.

So much extra labour must necessarily detract from the profit upon the coal.

The Government Returns give a net income derived from coal-mines for the last three years for the following amount:—

	Thalers.
1860-61	34,048
1861-62	27,800
1862-63	44,297

The under-mentioned figures show the amount expected to be realized for the next three succeeding years:—

	Thalers.
1863-64	30,998
1864-65	40,204
1865-66	51,850

Coal is principally imported from England, Prussia, and Kurhessen (see annexed Table).

(No. 3.)—TABLE showing Import of Foreign Coal into Hanover for the years 1860 to 1863 inclusive.

Year.	From England.	From Westphalia.	From Ravensburg.	Total.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
1860	1,683,455	485,580	940,320	3,109,355
1861	2,682,395	688,375	1,398,650	4,679,420
1862	2,229,553	1,260,890	2,190,610	6,281,053
1863	2,245,662	1,942,692	1,406,870	5,595,224

Wages of Workmen 10 to 15 thalers per month.

Cost of carriage of a centner of coal—	gr.	pf.
From Deister to Hanover	2	0
From Osterwald to Elye	0	8½
From Borgloh to Osnabrück	1	2

Table No. 4 shows the distribution of the coal imported from England over the Kingdom of Hanover as derived from the Custom-house Returns for the year 1863.

(No. 4.)—TABLE showing Distribution of English Coal imported into Hanover in 1863, from Custom-house Returns.

Name of Places.	Centners.	Name of Places.	Centners.
Ost Friesland—		Elbe—	
Leer (Chief Custom-house)	112,115	Abbenfleth	4,820
Papenburg	3,747	Barnkrug	18,980
Veener.	15,887	Izau	5,180
Ems Guardship.. ..	461	Brantsand	30,895
Emden (Chief Custom-house)	31,396	Neuenfeld	4,702
Norden	32,042	Viersielen	7,156
Carolinensiel	5,050	Harburg (Chief Custom-house)	1,193,519
Bensersiel	1,076	Hityacker (Chief Custom-house)	40,758
Westeraccumsiel. ..	4,940	Bleckede	462
Riunerbeck	5,980	Schnakenburg	2,080
Faege	12,760	Broched	51
Nenhaus (Oster) (Chief Custom-house) ..	57,538	Darchau	2,823
Oster Guardship. ..	1,200	Wehningen	238
Freiburg	5,664	Aasenhof	2,851
Stade (Chief Custom-house)	20,560	Iripkau	4,838
Borstel	2,525	Garlaben	8,640
Elbe—		Hoopte	218,458
Brunshausen	113,895	Artlenburg	1,070
Buxterhude	44,070	Ober Marchacht . ..	324
Cranz..	147,330	Bremen	60
Lühe	2,031		
Wishhafen	71,840	Total	2,245,662

(Signed) WM. DORIA.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

Sir A. Malet to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Frankfort, September* 22, 1865.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch marked circular of the 3rd of May last, I have the honour to transmit the translation of the Return of the production and consumption of coal, coke, and peat in the Electorate of Hesse for the year 1865.

It would appear by this Return that 6,163,000 cwt., or 308,150 tons of coal are annually produced, and 5,383,000 cwt., or 269,150 tons are annually consumed; while as regards coke 530,000 cwt., or 26,500 tons are annually produced, and 3,000 cwt., or 150 tons, are annually consumed.

The production of peat varies from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pieces yearly.

The manufacturing industry of the country is also largely indebted to wood and charcoal, especially as regards the manufacture of the various kinds of iron and steel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MALET.

Inclosure.

Statistical Notice of the Production and Consumption of Fossil Combustibles in Electoral Hesse, according to the average Returns of the Year 1865.

(Translation.)

(*A.*) *Coal.*—As regards Electoral Hesse real stone coal is only as yet produced in the county of Schaumburg. This coals belongs to the "Wealden" formation, and yields caking coal of the best quality for coke and gas as well as for smelting, as also rough (clod) coal, and glance coal.

The same quality of coal extends into the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, and is worked by one set of mining works at the joint expense of both Governments.

	Stone Coal.	Coke.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
These joint mining operations yield annually	2,751,000	..
Of this quantity there are annually transformed into coke at the works	802,000	..
Producing	..	530,000
There are therefore annually available	1,949,000	530,000
Of this there are sent into the neighbouring States ..	1,165,000	527,000
Leaving therefore for home consumption	784,000	3,000
The annual import into the Electorate (from the Westphalian coal districts of the Kingdom of Prussia) amounts to	927,000	..
The annual consumption of Electoral Hesse amounts therefore to	1,711,000	3,000

It must be further remarked that under the above-mentioned import of coal, a moderate quantity of coke is included, which cannot be separately given in consequence of the difficulty of separating that quantity in the import returns.

The uses to which the above-mentioned produce is applied in the Electorate are not subjected to any close supervision, and therefore the relative quantities can only be stated generally, although the total value given is based on carefully considered estimates.

It is reckoned that there are consumed:—

	Stone Coal.
	Cwt.
A.—For industrial purposes	1,411,000
B.—For ordinary household use, annually	291,000
Of the amount A, according to the reports, there are used for inland or home railways	281,000
For the manufacture of green concave glass in the county of Schaumburg	258,000
For the saline works at Rodenburg, in the same district	38,000
For the Riechelsdorf copper works (after transformation into coke at the works)	34,000
For the iron works at the district of Schmalkalden	57,000
According to approximate estimates there is consequently consumed annually—for the use of works for the manufacture of machinery, ordinary forge fires, gas works, tile and brick kilns as well as potteries in general, lime kilns, for farming purposes, and the various small manufactories, including the consumption for steam engines ..	743,000
	1,411,000

The 3,000 cwt. of coke given separately are used for cupola furnaces.

(*B.*) *Brown coal.*—Electoral Hesse is rich in beds of brown coal, which, however, do not appear concentrated together, but are dispersed in various localities of small extent. They belong to the range of hills of the Middle Tertiary Period.

The coal extracted principally consists of ordinary cannel brown coal, which when found in the vicinity of basalt assumes the character of pitch coal (anthracite), while in other parts it partakes

of the nature of clod-coal, also containing "lignite" (bituminous wood). Its value as fuel, therefore, varies.

Thus the annual production amounts on the average to:—

	Cwts.
In the Province of Lower Hesse, 22 collieries	2,510,000
,, Upper Hesse, 1 colliery	875,000
,, Fulda, 2 collieries	27,000
Total on 25 collieries	3,412,000

There is no exportation.

On the other hand, the annual import from the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt into the District of Nanheim (Electoral Hesse) amounts to	260,000
The total consumption of brown coal in Electoral Hesse amounts therefore to	3,672,000

According to approximate estimates, of this annual quantity there are used:—

	Cwts.
A.—For industrial purposes	1,750,000
B.—For ordinary domestic purposes	1,922,000
With regard to the amount A, it is to be specially stated that there are annually used for the boiling of salt in the State Salines at Soden and Nanheim	253,000
And for the soda manufactory at Ringenkuhl	438,000
The remaining "industrial purposes" include the large manufactory of fire-bricks, smelting-pots, and other fire-proof vessels in the District of Grossalmerode, the baking of bricks, tiles, and pottery of all kinds, lime kilns, various farming and household purposes, and heating of steam-engines, amounting to ..	1,059,000
	1,750,000

(*C*) *Peat.*—The amount of the production of peat is very variable. It is subjected to no official supervision, and can therefore be only approximatively stated.

It varies from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 pieces yearly, and is principally used for domestic, but also to some degree for farming and industrial, purposes.

On the whole we may remark that the consumption of fossil combustibles is continually on the increase, but that it would be an error to measure the manufacturing industry of the Electorate solely by the consumption of fossil fuel.

Electoral Hesse is one of the most richly wooded countries in Europe, and it can therefore make use of wood with advantage (and in some cases of charcoal), of which a great quantity is consumed in its manufactories.

This remark principally applies to the manufacture of pig iron, cast iron, bar iron, and steel.

GRAND DUCHIES OF HESSE AND NASSAU.

Sir A. Malet to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Frankfort, September* 15, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to annex copies of the notes I have received from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Grand Ducal Hesse and Nassau, in reply to the inquiries which I addressed to their Excellencies on the 30th of May last, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch marked circular, of the 3rd of May, relating to the production and consumption of coal.

Your Lordship will remark that the Return from the Duchy of Nassau also specifies the consumption of wood, which is at present the chief domestic fuel in this part of Germany; though the progressive exhaustion of the forests and increased production of coal (the cost of wood gradually augmenting, while that of coal has varied but little during the last ten years), is insensibly equalizing the consumption of the two sorts of combustible.

As a rough guide to the appreciation of the value of the two sorts of fuel, I may state that in the year 1854, the cost of the "klafter" (fathom) of beech wood in Frankfort was from 18 to 19 florins (from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* sterling), while the Prussian coal cost from 24 to 26 florins the ton (from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* sterling).

Last year, and for the two preceding years, I have paid from 24 florins and 30 kreutzers to 26 florins the fathom for wood, to which is to be added 24 kreutzers (8*d.* sterling) per fathom for cutting, while the price of coal has fallen about 1 florin, or 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling, per ton.

I may add that the cost of both these articles is somewhat enhanced to the native consumer, as the prices given are free of the town duties, or octroi, which are remitted to foreign Representatives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MALET.

Inclosure 1.

Baron de Dalwigk to Mr. Corbett.

(Translation.) *Darmstadt, August* 14, 1865.

THE Undersigned, President of the Council of Ministers of Grand Ducal Hesse, and Minister of the Grand Ducal House

and of Foreign Affairs, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated the 11th of this month, addressed to him by Mr. Edwin Corbett, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and to inform him that, according to a Report received from the Central Statistical Bureau, the details required by Her Britannic Majesty's Government respecting the consumption of fossil fuel cannot be furnished in consequence of the absence of the necessary statistical data.

As regards, however, the production of combustible fuel in the Grand Duchy, at present merely consisting of brown coal, the Registers show that, from the middle of the year 1860 to 1863, inclusive, an average quantity of 664,500 cwt. was annually drawn from the coal fields.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) BARON DE DALWIGK.

Inclosure 2.

Statistical Notice on the Production and Consumption of Coal, and other substances containing Coal, in the Duchy of Nassau.

(Translation.)

THE total yield of coal amounted, in the year 1864, to 1,032,000 centners (the centner equals 50 kilogrammes).

Of this amount, the home consumption represented 659,000 centners, and the quantity exported 373,000 centners.

The following are the different varieties of coal in the Duchy :—

Biquit, a bituminous wood preserving, in a complete form, the component parts of wood, of light or dark brown colour, in contiguous layers, or more frequently irregularly mingled with the other varieties of coal.

Pseudolignit, a species of coal wherein the component parts of wood are more obliterated and concealed. The "Pseudolignits" have the appearance of masses of earth in the coal shaft, which masses, when recently detached, present a dull edge of earth, but which, when brought in contact with the atmosphere, take a compact form, and assume a shelly edge, having the lustre of wax.

On further removing the component parts of wood, the true "earth coal" shows itself; but partly owing to the presence of clayey substances, to considerable quantities of pulvurent lime-clay, and to the difficulty which attends its ignition, it is unserviceable, and, consequently, cannot be utilized in working the mine.

Meerkohl (*lit.* Sea Coal).—A miry earth coal, more resembling turf, but containing little pulvurent lime-clay. The Reichelsheimer coal may principally be classified under this category. That coal, however, contains a large quantity of "Biquit."

Blätter Kohl (*lit.* Leaf Coal).—A dark-coloured aggregate of decomposed leaves.

Note.—The amount of wood used for burning, cut down in 1864, represented 188,206 "klafters." (The klafter equals 100

cubic feet), of which 45,270 klafters were used in raising coal from the shaft.

In 1864, 1,500,000 centners of coal and coke were imported into the Duchy, of which the following quantities were used:—

	Centners.		Centners.
For working mills ..	578,000	For working gasworks ..	100,000
Ditto for railroads ..	188,000	For the use of houses ..	634,000

ITALY.

Report by Mr. Herries.

Florence, October 6, 1865.

1. There is no coal properly so called in Italy.

Anthracite is found in the valley of Aosta. It is extracted in very limited quantities, and is used chiefly for domestic purposes.

Lignite is abundant. Beds of it exist in Lombardy and Piedmont, and in the Tuscan Maremma, and at several points along the chain of the Apennines.

Those which are actually worked may be enumerated as follows in their geographical order from north to south :—

Leffe Gandino, in the Val Seriana in Lombardy.—This bed extends over 500 hectares. It is worked by two companies. The lignite produced is of a kind resembling peat. When first extracted it contains a considerable quantity, and must be left for a long time before it is dry and fit for use: when quite dry it is found to have but 50 per cent. of its original weight. The price at the pit's mouth in 1864 was about 15 francs per ton.

Cadibona, near Savona in the Gulf of Genoa.—This mine has been worked for several years. Its production, which up to 1851 did not exceed an annual average of 1,000 tons, increased in 1855 to 20,000 tons, and fell off again in 1861 to the former amount.

Sarzanella, near Spezia.—From 80 to 100 tons of lignite are extracted daily. The best quality is considered very good. It is used in lead works.

Podemnovo or Monte Rufoli, Monte Bamboli, and Monte Massi, on the hills bordering the Tuscan Maremma.—The oldest of these mines is that of Monte Bamboli, worked for about twenty-five years by a Leghorn Company.

It is situated between Grosseto and Piombino, opposite the Island of Elba.

There are two seams about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mètre apart. The upper one has a thickness of 1 to 1·50 mètre. The works have been carried to a depth of 150 mètres, and for the extraction of the mineral from the pit a steam-engine is employed.

The lignite of this mine is of superior quality. It is slightly bituminous, and burns with a long flame.

An analysis by Professor Becki gives the following results :—

Carbon ..	.. 76·49	Azote ..	.. 0·93
Oxygen ..	.. 13·01	Ashes ..	.. 4·71
Hydrogen	.. 4·86		100·00

The production, which may amount to 30 tons daily, does not exceed 10,000 tons in the year, as, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, the works cannot be carried on for more than seven or eight months.

The *Monte Rufoli*, or *Podemnovo* mine, in the valley of the Sterza, at a distance of 17 kilomètres from the nearest point of the Maremma Railway, is the property of Signor Cojoli.

It was opened in 1858, but remained for a long time unproductive owing to want of roads, an inconvenience which has been partially remedied.

This mine is said to be very rich; more than 1,000,000 tons of lignite have been ascertained to exist, and calculations have been made to show that the field probably extends over a surface of 2,000,000 square mètres, giving upwards of 4,000,000 tons of combustible.

There are two parallel and almost contiguous seams, each of the thickness of 1 mètre.

This lignite has been used with advantage in metallurgical operations, and for steam-engines in mines, &c. It is sold at Leghorn at from 22 to 24 francs per ton.

The mines of *Monte Massi* and *Castel Tatti*, situated between Rocca Strada and Massa Marittima, belong to Mr. Ferrari Corbelli. From 1838 to 1845 works were prosecuted without success. After a long suspension they were resumed a few years ago, and are now actively carried on. There are two parallel seams, the upper one having a thickness of from 4 to 6 mètres, and the lower one of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mètres. In 1863 the quantity of lignite actually discovered was calculated at 600,000 tons. In the year ending June 30, 1865, the amount of the production was about 6,000 tons. This lignite is of a fair quality, it burns freely, but leaves a large deposit of ashes. It may be delivered at Leghorn at the price of 26 francs for the first, and 20 francs for the second quality.

Professor Becki gives the following analysis of the Monte Massi lignite :—

Carbon ..	.. 62·00	Azote ..	.. 0·92
Oxygen ..	.. 17·83	Ashes ..	.. 14·25
Hydrogen	.. 5·00		100·00

There is another mine in this part of the country called called *Lama*, belonging to Mr. William Miller of Leghorn. It has only been worked for about two years.

The seam is rather more than 1 mètre in thickness, and the quality is good.

It is believed that 30 or 40 tons per day might be extracted.

The lignite sells at 10 francs per ton at the pit's mouth, and at 22 francs in Leghorn.

Owing to the great quantity of ashes which it deposits, the Tuscan lignite is not well adapted for marine or locomotive engines. It is used, however, to a certain extent as fuel in coasting steamers.

It is more advantageously employed in foundries, forges, kilns.

Briatico, near the Coast of Calabria.—The lignitiferous basin here appears to be extensive, and promises to become very productive.

The seam which has been worked has a thickness of about 1·50 mètre.

This lignite, the shipping price of which would be about 15 francs per ton, might, it is believed, be profitably supplied to Messina, Palermo, and Naples.

There are other mines in Calabria the working of which has been abandoned.

Gonnesa on the south-east coast of the Island of Sardinia, worked on a small scale.

Some true coal is reported to have been recently discovered on the Coast of Calabia, but no reliable information on the subject can be obtained.

2. The external coal trade of Italy is necessarily in import trade.

Its tendency is towards expansion, owing probably rather to the extension of railway communication and steam navigation, than to the progress of manufactures. The opening of many new lines of railway will, in the course of a few years, cause a considerable increase of the consumption of coals in Italy.

In Sicily the annual importation of coal has been more than doubled since 1861. In that year it amounted to 32,000 tons, and in 1864 to 68,000 tons.

The following figures show the importations into Genoa, the principal port of the coal trade, during the four years 1861-64:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1861	221,245	1863	259,620
1862	253,248	1864	261,090

At Naples the quantity imported in 1864 was 100,000 tons.

3. The ratio in which Italy draws its supplies of coal from Great Britain and from other sources is shown by the following statement:—

Country.	Sicily excepted. 1861.	1862.	1863.
Great Britain	216,040,601	397,820,787	295,343,337
France	14,650,807	26,787,657	59,591,239
Austria	4,611,064	16,957,071	14,422,597
United States	4,368,045	..	2,587,520
Zollverein	227,938	..	..
Belgium	179,000	576,000	..
Rome	108,000	..	..
Switzerland	42,100	990,448	680,900
Norway and Sweden	..	3,254,780	15,655,463
Holland	..	..	1,038,200
Turkey	..	..	445,000
Russia	..	..	576,000
Other countries	..	25,962	51,020
Total	240,227,555	446,412,705	390,391,276

MEXICO.

Mr. Middleton to Mr. Scarlett.

Sir, *Mexico, August* 12, 1865.

Upon your communicating to me the contents of Earl Russell's despatch, marked Circular, of the 3rd of May last, I lost no time in carrying out the instructions contained therein, by applying to all such persons as I thought might be able to furnish me with information respecting the production of coal in this country, and in all the members of Her Majesty's Consular service, for any observations they might have to offer connected with the subject.

Although, as you will perceive, the small amount of coal which exists, or at least has yet been discovered, in this country, renders it impossible for me to allude directly to the three points which are specified in Earl Russell's despatch above referred to, I am induced, in consequence of the importance attached to the subject by Her Majesty's Government, to furnish you with such information as my inquiries have elicited from Her Majesty's Consular Officers with reference to the existence of coal within their several districts; as well as the information furnished me upon the subject by Mr. Auld, an English gentleman of great practical experience in this country, and who, as Director of the extensive Silver Works of Real del Monte, where so much fuel is required, it appeared to me must have had his attention particularly directed towards a subject so closely affecting the interests of the Company which employs him.

In June last this gentleman informed me that the only discovery which had been made of anything resembling coal within the neighbourhood of the mines of Real del Monte, situated within the State of Mexico itself, had been made by himself about three leagues north-west of the village of Velasco; but that, as only some eight yards had as yet been excavated, it had not been possible to ascertain with accuracy whether the mineral discovered was really coal or not. He promised to inform me, later, of the result of these researches; and he also stated that some coal had been discovered about fifteen leagues from the above-mentioned village, but that the distance rendered it inaccessible to him.

No coal exists within the State of Guanaxuato; but from time to time discoveries have been made of some narrow seams of low anthracite, which is but barely combustible, and exists in such small quantities that it would not pay to work it. Also, Humboldt was of opinion that the geological formation of the State of Guanaxuato was such as to preclude the possibility of coal existing there; neither is any coal imported into the State, as the transport,

either from the Pacific or the Atlantic ports, would cost more than the intrinsic worth of the article.

The railway and gas companies are the only consumers of foreign coal at the port of Vera Cruz, and Her Majesty's Acting Consul there has as yet been unable to obtain a Return from the Custom-house of the quantity annually imported. Specimens of coal have been brought there from the neighbourhood of Jalapa, a town in the same State, but there is little prospect of any mines being worked there, unless a railway was constructed to pass through the district where they lie; for, otherwise, the cost of transport would prevent any undertaking of the sort being projected.

No coal is consumed in the State of San Luis Potosi; consequently no mines are worked, nor is any coal brought into it from other parts. From some specimens existing, however, the coal discovered within the district appears to be of excellent quality. It is met with in the vicinity of Monte Caldera, eight leagues from the city of San Luis Potosi itself; near Santa Maria del Rio, at fourteen leagues' distance; in the neighbourhood of the town of Catorce; and at Tilitla, in the Huasteca (which district, under the new territorial division, is in the State of Tamaulipas); and in some other places. Nothing is known as to the probable quantity of coal existing in the above-mentioned places, as no surveys have been made nor any mines worked. An opinion exists that coal may exist in large quantities within the State, owing to "chapopote" (asphalte) and petroleum having been found in abundance. It may be remarked that Tilitla not being far from Tampico, coal might be conveyed from thence to that port, and partly by water, that is to say, by the River Panuco.

Within the Peninsula of Yucatan no coal-mines have as yet been discovered; and the only importation of foreign coal is that of small cargoes from England, which are now and then brought to Laguna de Terminos for the supply of the steam-boats which sometimes come in there. The cost of transport would render it unavailable for the interior, unless railways were constructed; and wood or cotton refuse is used for the supply of the steam-engines in use for various industrial purposes.

There are no coal-mines in the neighbourhood of Matamoros; and the importation of coal from England and other parts into that port has not amounted during the last three years to more than 500 tons, which have been consumed by the cotton-presses at Matamoros, and the steam-tugs at the Mount of the River Riagmande.

No coal-fields have been hitherto discovered within the Consular district of Tampico. Tracts of country exist the surface of which would seem to indicate that coal deposits exist, but on being tested the substance discovered has been found to be only a kind of bitumen, which upon the application of heat at once becomes liquid. No factories existing within the district referred to, there is no demand for coal; and the few cargoes which have been brought in during the past year have come from Havana for the use of the steamers engaged in running the blockade of the North American

ports. Now the importations of coal are confined, as they were before he war in the United States, to the few tons which vessels sometimes bring in as ballast, and dispose of or not, as best suits their purpose.

Coal is an article as yet quite unknown in the State of Zacatecas; and the expense of land carriage, in the event of its being imported, would be such as to render it unavailable for any practical purpose.

About 500 tons of English coal are annually imported into the port of Mazatlan for the use of Her Majesty's ships, or any other steam-ships which may call in. The stock having been exhausted since the presence of the French squadron, supplies have been brought from San Francisco for its special use.

The American steamer plying monthly between Mazatlan and San Francisco procures her supply of coal exclusively from Bellingham Bay.

No coal-mines are worked in the neighbourhood of the coast, but one in the vicinity of the town of Culiacan has been "denounced," and another is known to exist in the State of Sonora, about 100 miles from the port of Guaymas; and a sample of the coal discovered there having been tried by the engineer of one of Her Majesty's ships, was pronounced by him to be good for steam purposes.

The existence of coal within the district of Tepic, as well as in that of Colima, appears to be very doubtful, although deposits of substances of a slight bituminous nature are to be found at different places within twenty to thirty leagues of the coast; but when put to the test, they have invariably been held to be valueless.

With the exception of a few cargoes of coal annually imported into the ports of Acapulco, Mazatlan, and Guaymas from English ports, little is done in this line of trade upon this part of the coast. The American steamers from San Francisco, and calling at the Mexican ports on the Pacific, seldom take in coal there, as they usually bring a sufficient supply on board for their outward and homeward voyage. The coal consumed by them is anthracite, as far as an opinion can be formed on the spot. The supply of coal to this coast from Great Britain is about one-third of the whole quantity imported from the United States and other countries.

I do not allude to any such parts of the Mexican Empire as remain unsubdued by the Imperial troops, inasmuch as no statistical information respecting coal or any other production can be obtained from thence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. T. C. MIDDLETON.

MONTE VIDEO.

Mr. Lettsom to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Monte Video, Novewber* 1, 1865.

In reply to your Lordship's despatch marked Circular of the 3rd of May last, I have the honour to state, firstly, that, at present, no coal-fields are worked in this Republic, and, indeed, it is not yet ascertained for certain that the coal formation exists in the country.

The result of careful inquiries on this latter point leaves the matter in doubt. Coal from two localities has, it is true, been reported to me as existing; but, in the absence of positive information on this head, I cannot but look on the matter as questionable. My doubts on the point are further increased by the presence, at this time, in this country, of a well-known English mining engineer, who has been sent out from London to examine certain districts reported to be rich in gold, and who has recently visited portions of the territory where the presence of coal might be looked for, without, however, meeting with any indications thereof.

But even did coal exist here, I question whether it could be worked at a profit, owing to the high rate of wages in this country.

Serviceable coal can, as I understand, be put on board in England at the cost of 9*s.* a-ton. Here the rate of wages for labourers may be put down at 6*s.* 3*d.* a-day.

Secondly, the coal trade in this country is entirely one of import. Its tendency is towards expansion, increasing, as it does, about 15 per cent. annually; not, however, owing to local manufactures, which are not, as yet, of much importance, but owing to its increasing domestic use, and its employment in steam-packets to foreign countries and on the rivers.

Thirdly, the coal consumed in this country may be said to be derived entirely from Great Britain. Occasionally small quantities have been received from the Falklands or from Hamburg, as ballast, and now and then a cargo is received from Rio de Janeiro; but, even in these cases, the coal has been, with one single exception that I have heard of, drawn from Great Britain.

That exception consisted of anthracite coal received from the Falklands, which was the produce of the United States.

The quantity of coal, as accurately as I can ascertain, that will be imported into Monte Video up to the close of this year will not be less than 60,000 tons.

This quantity is, however, much above the general average, the increase being caused by the considerable amount consumed by the Brazilian squadron employed in the war against Paraguay.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. LETTSOM.

MOROCCO.

Sir J. D. Hay to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Tangier, October 27, 1865.*

I HAVE been prevented replying before to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 3rd May, as I had not received until now the information I had required from the British Vice-Consuls at the Moorish ports.

1. There are no coal fields actually worked in Morocco.

2. Before the year 1863 no coal was imported into Morocco. In 1863 200 tons were imported into Tangier for a steam flour-mill that had been erected. In 1864, 270 tons were imported. This year the importation into Tangier has increased to 530 tons, in consequence of another steam mill having been erected. At Mogador, a depôt of coal has been formed for the steamers which touch at that port, and 600 tons have been imported per annum for the last two years.

3. The coal imported into this country has hitherto been solely British coal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. DRUMMOND HAY.

NETHERLANDS.

Sir J. Milbanke to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *The Hague, June 5*, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, marked Circular, of the 3rd ultimo, requiring information on the production of coal, as well as on the import and export of that article from foreign countries into the Netherlands.

On the first point to which attention is directed in that despatch there is but little to be said, inasmuch as there is only one coal mine in Holland. It is situated in the province of Limburg, close upon the Prussian frontier, and, as will be seen from the inclosed Returns for the four years from 1861 to 1864, inclusive, the quantity raised is comparatively insignificant.

This may be in part owing to the quality, which is, I am informed, of a very inferior description; but it is also attributed to the want of railway communication, and it is therefore hoped that, when a line intended to connect the mine with the Prussian railroads in the neighbourhood is completed, an increased demand may be created, though it is not at all likely ever to weigh much in the scale against other coal-producing countries.

The accompanying official Returns for the last five years, from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, will show the external trade of Holland in this article, and also furnishes a specification of the countries with which it is carried on.

I am unable to ascertain from official sources, even approximatively, the amount consumed in the manufacturing districts, as since the abolition of the excise duties on fuel the Government has no means of estimating it. The total quantity retained for home consumption is easily calculated by a comparison between the imports and exports, and the tendency towards expansion or limitation may be gathered from the Returns, but I have no means of knowing in how far local manufactures exercise an influence over the one or the other. That they must do so to a certain extent is, I should think, undeniable, but I am not in a position to state in what proportion. I may, however, observe that Dutch manufactories have not yet attained a development sufficiently great to warrant the supposition that, comparatively speaking, it is by any means large. From the foregoing it will be apparent that Holland may be said to be entirely dependent upon foreign countries for its supply of coal, and the Returns indicate that her wants are supplied almost exclusively from the three great European coal-

producing States, Prussia, Belgium, and England, and likewise the ratio in which they are drawn from each respectively.

In a report from the Netherlands Consul at Cologne I find a short statement, which may not be misplaced here, of the present condition and produce of the Prussian coal-fields in the provinces contiguous to the Netherlands. He estimates the amount of capital embarked in them during the last ten years at about 150,000,000 dollars, and says that the richness of the Valley of the Ruhr is so enormous, and the position so favourable, that they far surpass those of England and Scotland. He adds, however, that last year did not give remunerative results to this branch of national industry, and he ascribes this unsatisfactory position of affairs to the spirit of speculation in coal mines which swallowed up so many fortunes eight or ten years ago, but, nevertheless, opened an infinity of new mines which are now working and productive. Unfortunately, he remarks, this occurred at a moment when the general industry of the country was making no progress, so that the production of coal greatly exceeded the demand, and by bringing about a reaction in the price, finished by absorbing all the profits which it was hoped would pour in as soon as the mines began to yield. The results of the working of these mines since the year 1852 is exhibited in the subjoined Returns. From 38,000,000 quintals raised in that year the quantity has attained to 140,000,000 quintals in 1864, and the production is expected to reach 160,000,000 in the present year, and eventually, in the course of a few years, it is hoped that it may be carried up to 200,000,000 quintals.

The general improvement in commercial affairs has been followed by some amelioration in the returns from this branch, and, though they can hardly be said to give any profit, they pay the expenses of working. One cause which has powerfully contributed to this result, and which is expected to exercise a beneficial influence on the price of coal in Westphalia, is the reduction of the Tariff of the rates of carriage for this article by the railroads to 1 pfenning, or half a Dutch cent, per quintal for the German mile, of which fifteen make a degree. This reduction will enable Westphalian coal, which formerly had no outlet, to penetrate as far as Magdeburg, from whence it can be shipped up and down the Elbe, where, as affirmed by the Consular Report, it has completely displaced the Newcastle coal, which has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly in those parts. It is hoped that equal success will attend the efforts making to drive the Belgian and English coal out of the Dutch market, and judging, it says, from the importance of the quantity now sent, it is to be presumed that these previsions are not without some foundation. The Report concludes this part of the subject by observing that the calculations made by the railway administrations on the receipts derived from this reduced price of carriage, owing to the immense mass transported, give sufficient profits to enable them to diminish the rates still further.

I forward a Report on this subject received from Her Majesty's

Consul at Rotterdam, but I have not yet received any reply to the application for information on it, which I addressed, at the same time, to Her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

Inclosure 1.

TABLE giving the Amount in half-mudden * of Coals produced from the Coal Fields of Kerkrade (which belong to the Crown) from the Year 1861 to 1864, inclusive.

Month.	Amount in half-mudden.				General Total.	Remarks, &c.
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.		
January ..	48,250	47,880	40,230	39,320		
February ..	40,820	40,100	34,130	36,550		
March ..	51,350	32,860	40,550	43,650		
April ..	46,830	40,440	41,140	42,050		
May ..	45,000	42,800	38,990	34,590		
June ..	38,810	34,100	35,700	42,230		
July ..	44,700	42,000	45,080	43,550		
August ..	46,900	40,020	41,850	44,900		
September .	42,980	37,200	38,330	38,220		
October ..	48,390	43,350	45,100	43,740		
November .	48,260	38,400	41,890	42,840		
December .	46,520	40,060	39,600	44,660		
Total ..	548,820	479,210	482,590	496,300	2,006,920	= 1,003,460 mudden (hectolitres.)

These figures show the amount produced after deducting the quantity consumed in working the mines.

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* The mud equal to 1 hectolitre or 2·839 Winchester bushels.

Inclosure 2.

STATEMENT of the Import and Export of Coals (sold by weight and measure) during the Years 1860—64.

Countries of Origin and of Destination.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Hanover	38,840	2,640	109,978	239,280	13,550	11,200	65,520	...	116,000	1,000
Oldenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...
Bremen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,080	...	...
Hamburgh	72,240	96,320	6,400	118,025	57,100	135,800	21,520	1,527,120	...	323,000
Denmark	...	68,000	...	4,640	...	155,840	60	2,080	...	83,000
Mecklenburg	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prussia	512,121,484	6,309,367	478,777,865	8,280,383	524,264,818	5,682,624	591,604,713	11,237,620	896,530,000	6,095,000
Russia	...	156,360	...	969,440	39,200	525,560	420	551,040	1,000	94,000
Sweden	...	43,360	...	215,320	...	84,080	...	1,250,080	...	2,708,000
Norway	...	81,280	...	205,920	2,640	54,880	1,600	107,440	1,000	13,000
Belgium	185,644,713	1,885,400	135,278,177	3,444,621	101,599,757	1,888,460	65,144,187	767,595	157,671,000	896,000
Great Britain	316,669,948	3,977,920	269,204,179	5,517,974	260,630,643	6,031,360	219,645,930	6,027,440	219,550,000	3,972,000
France	...	972,960	...	2,322,880	253,600	2,021,480	1,220	2,330,880	...	964,000
Spain	...	38,000	...	287,120	...	36,800	...	2,160	...	...
Gibraltar...	...	800	...	170,160	...	125,760	...	109,680	...	2,000
Portugal	...	211,280	...	86,880	70	44,640	...	139,920	...	532,000
Italy	...	110,000	...	1,051,160	...	720,760	...	495,280	...	214,000
States of the Church	...	...	...	4,240	...	2,880	...	2,440	...	...
Malta	...	1,040	...	2,160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	58,200	...	550,080	...	308,960	1,370	85,200	...	152,000
Danubian Principalities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...
Ionian Islands	...	...	...	2,080	...	2,640	400	1,040	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	27,000	...	110,160	...	6,320	...	2,080	...	5,000
Canary Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	3,920	...	...
Egypt	...	10,000	...	135,040	...	...	...	...	...	372,000
Coast of Guinea	...	36,960	...	74,560	...	270,080	...	52,880	...	471,000
Cape of Good Hope	...	137,440	...	237,680	...	620,880	...	322,800	...	140,000
English East India Possessions ...	...	961,520	...	674,880	150	870,560	5,820	828,780	...	312,000
Dutch ditto, &c.	559,680	48,439,630	...	26,852,939	2,960	35,895,689	...	20,985,340	...	24,902,000
China	...	229,520	...	135,200	...	138,800	...	85,840	...	224,000
United States of North America ...	...	555,760	10,100	97,040	1,598,080	109,440	...	650,280	...	46,000
Central America	...	...	...	78,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	...	2,000	...	1,600	...	3,200	...	3,200	...	5,000
Cuba	...	12,540	...	14,640	...	27,620	...	36,720	...	28,000
Hayti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Puerto Rico	...	5,760	...	960	...	3,200	...	8,000	...	2,000
Curaçao	...	54,080	...	21,040	...	28,320	...	22,160	...	12,000
Surinam	...	1,854,400	...	820,960	...	791,520	...	787,000	...	142,000
Brazil	...	43,840	...	7,600	...	41,360	...	31,440	...	...
Rio de la Plata	...	445,440	...	258,000	...	594,880	...	608,480	...	139,000
Chili	...	880	...	...	...	19,840	...	123,280	...	18,000
Greenland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
South Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,840	...	...
Australia	...	37,360	...	27,600	...	40,880	...	84,080	...	248,000
Japan	...	4,160	...	78,000	...	126,800	...	293,520	...	39,000
West Coast of Africa	...	...	...	3,520	...	5,200	...	4,400	...	8,000
Unknown	156,000	...	...	...	7,040	...	8,400	...	31,000	...
Total	1,015,262,905	66,872,177	883,386,799	53,103,382	888,469,608	57,429,913	876,502,060	49,597,595	1,278,702,000	43,162,000

Inclosure 3.

PRODUCE of the Westphalian Coal Fields in the Years enumerated below.

	Quintals.		Quintals.
1852	38,000,000	1859	80,000,000
1853	43,000,000	1860	86,000,000
1854	54,000,000	1861	99,000,000
1855	66,000,000	1862	114,000,000
1856	70,000,000	1863	128,000,000
1857	74,000,000	1864	140,000,000
1858	80,000,000		

Inclosure 4.

Consul Sir R. Turing to Sir J. Milbanke.

Sir, *Rotterdam, May 22, 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th instant, desiring me to furnish a reliable report on the subject of the production, export and import of coal, and more especially calling upon me for information :—

1. On the coal fields actually worked in this country.

2. On the external coal trade, and the changes which are observable therein.

3. On the supplies of coal imported into the Netherlands from foreign countries, and the ratio in which Great Britain shares in this trade.

(1.) The production of coal in this country may be considered practically to be nil. The only Dutch colliery in work is in the Province of Limburg, and produces annually only about 18,000 tons of coal of a very inferior description.

The following statistics, which are taken from the official Government Report on the import, export, and transit trade of this country, furnish the required information regarding points 2 and 3.

The imports were as follows :—

From	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Prussia	525,000	593,000	921,000
Belgium	102,000	65,000	179,000
Great Britain	264,000	221,000	242,000
Other countries	2,000	..	16,000
Total	893,000	879,000	1,358,000

From the above figures it will be observed that, notwithstanding the great development in the consumption of coal in this country, the imports from Great Britain have decreased, which must be principally ascribed to the opening up of rich coal fields in the neighbouring Prussian Province of Westphalia, now in

direct and easy communication with this country, by the Dutch Rhenish Railway; an undertaking which, it may not be superfluous to add, has benefited considerably by the traffic.

The supplies from other countries have likewise increased materially. The great development in 1864 must undoubtedly be ascribed to the impulse given to the use of coal for domestic and industrial purposes by the removal of the inward duty, which had previously proved a heavy burthen.

The following is the official Table of Exports for the last three years:—

To	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Prussia	5,680	11,240	11,060
Belgium	1,890	770	890
Great Britain	6,030	6,030	4,350
France	2,020	2,330	1,200
Java	35,900	21,080	25,040
Other countries	5,910	8,240	6,300
Total	57,430	49,690	48,840

The above export of coal from this country, which includes the supplies furnished to steamers, it will consequently be observed, is not very important, and the bulk of the supplies is, therefore, taken for home consumption.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. F. TURING.

Sir J. Milbanke to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *The Hague, June* 12, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, in reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, copy of a Report which has been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Consul at Amsterdam on the consumption and trade in coal at the ports within his Consular jurisdiction, but which did not reach me in time to be forwarded in that despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. R. MILBANKE.

Inclosure.

Consul Newnham to Sir J. Milbanke.

Sir, *Amsterdam, June* 10, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 16th May, 1865, respecting the production, import, and export of coal in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In reply, I beg to state there are no coal fields within my Consular jurisdiction, and consequently no export trade.

The coal now used in this city by the two gas manufactories and other large establishments is, for the most part, imported from Prussia; in fact, Prussian coal is beginning to supersede English, even for domestic purposes, on account of its cheapness, though in quality it is somewhat inferior.

From the Report furnished me by the Vice-Consuls at Groningen, Harlingen, Nieuwe Diep, I find that the coal consumed by the gas manufactories, steamboats, and other minor establishments in the provinces is still imported chiefly from England; but were it not for the expense attending the change in the construction of chimneys, &c., through Prussian coal being liable to foul very speedily, it would be universally used.

The following is a statement of the quantity of coal imported into this country by the Hibernian Coal Company from Westphalia during the last four years :—

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1861	60,300,000	1863	71,600,000
1862	64,300,000	1864	73,600,000

During 1861 and 1862 the above was the only coal imported from Prussia; in 1863 other Companies began to introduce other coal from Prussia, but not to so large an extent as the Hibernian Coal Company.

I regret that I am unable to obtain any further information on the subject, and I have, &c.

(Signed) J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

PORTUGAL.

Report by Mr. Lytton.

1. *Coal Fields worked in Portugal.*—There are not in Portugal a dozen coal-fields that can be described as actively productive. Coal is worked in the district of Oporto, at San Pedro da Cova, at Everdosa, at Gens, and at Midões e Corvellos. San Pedro da Cova produces annually from 10,000 to 12,000 metrical tons of anthracite, all of which is consumed at Oporto, and almost exclusively consumed for domestic purposes. There is in the district of Coimbra, at Monte de Buarcos (parish of Quinaios), a coal-field producing lignite; but it is very slowly worked, and does not yield more than from 2,000 to 3,000 tons. In the district of Leiria there are (at Porto de Moz, Alcanadao e Chão Preto, Spite, Barreira, and Carvalho das Mentiras) mines producing both coal and iron, which seem likely, in time, to yield considerable quantities of lignite; but the working of these mines is at present very insufficiently developed. There are also in the district of Aveiro (at Monte dos Canadinhas, Pijão, and Pedorido), near the Douro, some anthracite mines, which are not yet in active operation, and of which the value appears to be insignificant.

2. *Coal Trade of Portugal.*—The entire quantity of coal produced in Portugal, which, as already shown, is very small, is consumed in the country, chiefly at Oporto, and for domestic purposes. Consequently Portugal has no export trade in coal. The quantity of that mineral which she produces is, indeed, very much smaller than the quantity she consumes. Portugal is, therefore, on the whole, a large importer of coal, of which she purchases annually no less than from 110,000 to 120,000 metrical tons. This import is an annually, and I may say a noticeably, increasing one. The activity and value of it are certain to be very largely augmented by the advancing development of industry and enterprise in this country. Meanwhile the entire quantity of coal imported by Portugal is exclusively obtained from Great Britain, and the demand for coal in this country maintained—

1. By British steam-vessels trading to Lisbon and Oporto;
2. By Portuguese vessels of war;
3. By English steam-vessels calling here for supplies;
4. By British and other foreign war-steamers; and
5. By railroads and smiths' works in the country;

—is entirely supplied by the import.

It is obvious that both the demand and the supply would be greatly increased if Lisbon were declared a free port.

Lisbon, September 30, 1865.

(Signed) RT. LYTTON.

PRUSSIA.

Lord Napier to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Berlin, June* 19, 1865.

In conformity with the sense of your Lordship's circular of the 3rd of May, I requested Mr. Lowther, Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy, to collect information respecting the importation and production of coal in Prussia.

The results of Mr. Lowther's inquiries are submitted to your Lordship. They embody several Reports from Her Majesty's Consuls in the Prussian ports, selections from the Reports of the Belgian Consuls, and extracts of the Statistical Returns published in this country.

Although the importation of English coal is still on the increase, the most notable feature in these Reports is the rapid development of production in the coal fields of the Rhine provinces, which is not only sufficient for local consumption, but is exported to Holland, and is gradually finding its way to Eastern and Northern Prussia, where, as it is alleged, it will eventually displace English coal. However this may be, I presume that Her Majesty's Government would not regret such an increased production of coal in this country as would restrain the exorbitant export from England, where an augmentation of price might eventually have a worse effect upon the export of our manufactures than would be caused by a diminution of price abroad owing to the increased quantity raised.

I have, &c.
(Signed) NAPIER.

Inclosure 1.

Mr. Lowther to Lord Napier.

My Lord, *Berlin, June* 19, 1865.

With reference to the despatch addressed by Earl Russell to your Lordship on the 3rd May, expressing his wish that the attention of the Secretaries of this Embassy should be directed to the question of the extent of the production of coal in Prussia, as well as to the extent to which that article is imported and exported, I have now the honour to make my Report, and beg to inclose herewith to your Lordship, copies of letters which I have received from Her Majesty's Consuls at Stettin, Danzig, and Königsberg.

Mr. Blackwell reports that there is no export of coal from Stettin or Swinemünde, and that the importation of coal is exclusively from Great Britain; the importation, which in 1859 amounted to 191,775 tons, in 1863 amounted to 262,777 tons.

Mr. Hertslet, Her Majesty's Consul at Königsberg, states that the demand for coal at Königsberg is now great, and that English coal is better and cheaper than the Rhenish or Silesian coal, and that it is much taken for the Russian railroad.

Mr. White, Her Majesty's Consul at Danzig, reports that the importation of coal into Danzig, as may be seen from the return inclosed in his letter, has increased from 41,141 English tons, in 1852, to 110,443 in 1864.

Vessels coming from England to Danzig for grain and timber bring out coal instead of ballast, and thus such facilities are given to English coal that they are almost exclusively used in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Crossthwaite, Her Majesty's Consul at Cologne, has had the goodness to forward to me a Report upon the coal industry of Westphalia, herewith inclosed, from which it will be seen that the total produce of coal in Westphalia was in 1863 31,550,083 tons, and in 1862 28,551,177 tons. The greater portion of the Westphalian coal is consumed by the metal industry. Westphalian coal is exported chiefly to Holland. From the inclosed account of the imports of coal and coke into the Prussian ports of Danzig, Königsburg, Memel, and Stettin, it will be seen that the amount imported increased gradually up to 1862, when it decreased.

In the inclosed account of the produce of the coal fields worked in Prussia will be found an account of the produce of the coal fields in Prussia from 1857 to 1863; to this is added a detailed account of the Prussian collieries in 1861. I have translated most of the extracts relating to coal which I have found in the Statistical Reports published every year at Berlin by the Government Statistical Department; those published this year only refer to the year 1863, but they may be of interest as containing official details of most of the places where coal is found. I inclose also a translation of such parts of the Reports made by the Belgian Consuls in Prussia, as refer to the subject of coal.

I should state that considerable use is made in Prussia of a substance called "Braun Kohl" or brown coal (Bovey coal); it is very inferior to common coal ("Stein Kohl"), and is found in considerable quantities in Prussia, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Mersebourg.

In consequence of the blockade of 1864 by Denmark of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, there was a smaller amount of coal imported at those ports than there would otherwise have been.

The result of my inquiries with reference to the subject of coal has been, that there is an increasing import of coal into Prussia from England; that there is no export of coal except to France, Holland, and Switzerland; the amount of coal imported from Belgium into the Zollverein and from the Zollverein into Belgium are nearly equal; and that the demand for coal is daily increasing.

The coal trade in Prussia suffers chiefly from the high rates of

freight charged for its transport on most of the railways, and from the deficient means of transport by water.

With regard to the development in production of coal it will be seen by inclosure No. 7, that in 1857 there were obtained 47,363,716 Prussian tons of coal, valued at 23,453,340 thalers (3,518,001*l.*), there were worked 503 mines, at which were employed 64,754 workmen; in 1863 there were obtained 71,654,578 tons, valued at 23,361,065 thalers (3,504,159*l.*), there were worked 417 pits, at which were employed 71,592 workmen. During the period from 1857 to 1863 the amount of coal obtained increased, the value fluctuated, the number of pits decreased, and number of workmen fluctuated. As regards the production of brown coal during the same periods, the amount of coal obtained increased, as did the value; but the amount of mines fluctuated, and with it the number of workmen.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. LOWTHER.

Inclosure 2.

Consul Blackwell to Mr. Lowther.

Sir, *Stettin, May* 14, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th instant, with copy of a despatch from Earl Russell of the 3rd instant respecting the extent of the production and importation of coal.

In so far as regards this Consular district, viz., the Province of Pomerania, I have the honour to state:

1. There are no coal fields in Pomerania. Some beds of Bovey-coal (Braunkohle) have recently been worked in the vicinity of Stettin, but the annual production does not exceed 7,000 tons.

2. Pomerania does not export coal, but imports a considerable quantity, exclusively from Great Britain.

The importation of British coal (and coke) at Stettin and its outport Swinemunde from 1859 to 1863 inclusive, was as follows:—

	Stettin.	Swinemünde.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1859	91,928	99,847	191,775
1860	103,997	78,370	182,367
1861	163,940	92,230	256,170
1862	129,084	122,194	251,278
1863	157,864	104,913	262,777

being at both ports, on the five years' average, 228,873 tons annually; to which may be added the quantity imported by the minor Pomeranian ports (Stralsund, Greifswald, Wollen, Kolberg, &c.) which may probably amount to about 60,000 tons annually. Last year, owing to the Danish blockade, there was necessarily a great falling off, the total quantity imported at Stettin and Swinemunde

being 123,764 tons. This caused a demand for Silesian coal, which rose in price in consequence. The carriage of coal, per railway, from Upper Silesia to Stettin, is also higher than the freight from an English coal port, and as Silesian coal is, no doubt, much inferior in quality to English coal—except the very best Silesian, which is said to be, and perhaps may be, as good as Newcastle coal—there is no fear of the importation being diminished through competition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. A. BLACKWELL.

Inclosure 3.

Consul White to Mr. Lowther.

Sir, *Dantzig, May* 15, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th instant, and I have the honour to forward for your information the accompanying return of the imports of coal, including cinders or coke, to this port from 1852 to 1864.

You will not fail to notice the large increase that is steadily going on in the importation of this article; from 1860 to 1862 it increased upwards of 50 per cent., and has fully continued at the amount it then attained; notwithstanding the obstructions of the navigation during the blockade of this port during a portion of 1864. This expansion is caused by the considerable requirements of local consumption.

1. For the purpose of steam navigation;
2. For the existing manufacture in the interior of Prussia;
3. For the local gas works;
4. For the railways.

The re-exportation of English coals to Poland does not appear to be increasing, the amount re-exported there last year was about 7,500 tons, whilst seven times that amount was forwarded in 1864, hence, by the Vistula to the interior of Prussia, and 40,000 tons were either consumed in the town or sent to the country per railway. There are no coal fields in this Province, and the facilities for obtaining coals from the ports of North Britain are such that English coals are almost exclusively used in this locality. The large number of British ships coming out here to load grain or timber, and having to come in ballast for want of a cargo, gives particular facilities for the conveyance of coal.

The superiority of English coals over the native production has been acknowledged by the local commercial body in their annual report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. WHITE.

RETURN of the Quantities of Coal, Coke, &c., Imported into Dantzig, almost exclusively from Great Britain, from 1852 to 1864.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Quantity Imported.		Value.
		Centners.	Tons.*	Thalers.
1823	..	24,204	1,195	
1852	..	843,097	41,141	
1853	..	936,901	46,261	
1854	232	1,296,475	64,023	
1855	190	1,128,927	55,749	
1856	269	1,831,083	90,670	
1857	262	1,497,144	73,434	Not stated.
1858	303	1,475,665	72,872	
1859	249	1,432,100	70,721	
1860	253	1,424,509	70,346	
1861	301	1,702,737	89,024	
1862	420	2,220,449	109,651	
1863	509	2,185,848	107,992	482,434
1864	398	2,236,485	110,443	545,400

Inclosure 4.

Report by Consul Hertslet.

KÖNIGSBERG, and the districts of its usual commercial intercourse, the province of East Prussia and the adjacent Russian-Polish districts, Wilna, Augustowo, Grodno, are dependent on supplies from foreign countries for coals, but the manufacturing powers of all these countries is very inconsiderable, and, consequently, the want of coal for manufactories is but small. The abolition of the protective duty on sugar has caused the cessation of sugar refineries in this province, and the importation of coal is rather on the decrease. The steam saw-mills for cutting timber, and to which grinding, stamping, or other mills are frequently attached, are mostly so arranged that they use their own saw-dust with turf, &c., for fuel. The coal which is required for iron foundries, gas manufactories, smithies, &c., must, however, be imported from Great Britain, as the expense of railway carriage from the Rhine or from Silesia, and the carting from the station, make them, even if the quality were equal to British coal, too dear.

In 1863 the arrival of coal vessels, mostly small vessels, was 244, and in 1864, 200 vessels, with about 700,000 cwt. of coal, but the blockade had something to do with this decrease. A considerable quantity of coals for Königsberg, Dantzig, and Elbing account were imported indirect by way of Memel; and Memel will always have a natural advantage for the importation of coals, from the fact that the large timber vessels which resort to that port frequently find it more convenient to bring coals there at a mere nominal freight than to take in ballast.

The extension of railways in these parts will likewise cause a

* An English ton is equal to 20¾ Prussian centners.

proportionate increase in the want of coal. The Grand Chemin de Fer to St. Petersburgh requires a considerable quantity, but it is not decided on whether they are always to be imported by way of Prussia, or by Riga, or St. Petersburgh. They must, however, in all cases come from Great Britain.

The usual price of British coal in Königsberg is from 40 to 50 rix-thalers per last of 4,000 lbs., and during the blockade they rose to 20 rix-thalers more, or to 70 rix-thalers per last, in a time of hostilities at sea. Experiments were made to introduce coals from Belgium and Westphalia, and likewise from Silesia by railway; but it was found that the expenses at the railway stations and the railway freight made it impossible to sell them at 80 rix-thalers per last, and, as the quality of British coal is far superior, it is evident that this district will continue to import its supplies of coal from Great Britain, and that, for some years to come, the quantity required will remain nearly the same as it has been for some years past.

Königsberg, May 17, 1865.

(Signed) W. J. HERTSLET.

Inclosure 5.

Report on the Coal Industry of Westphalia.

The coal of Westphalia has attained to such a point of importance that it can actually compete not only with the coal of Belgium but with that of England, and is extending daily.

During the year 1863 the total produce of the coal of Westphalia amounted to 31,550,083 tons,* against 28,551,177 tons in 1862, an increase of rather more than 10 per cent. If we add the State coal mines of Ibbenburen, the production would have been 32,000,000 tons.

The number of workpeople employed in the coal mines amounted to 33,350 in 1863, and in 1862 to 32,917.

The number of persons, including women and children, depending on the working of coal mines in Westphalia amounted, in 1863, to 89,522, and, in 1862, to 88,293, showing an increase of 1,229 persons in 1863.

The most favourable feature as regards the production is, that a great portion is consumed by the metal industry, which is also developing an immense progress.

The produce of the metal industry in the Rhine province and in Westphalia has never been so great as during the past year. Nearly all the furnaces and manufactories were in full activity, and many have been greatly enlarged. The augmentation in the price of metals, so rapid and important in England and Belgium, did not exercise any influence in the Zollverein.

The consumption of coal in Westphalia daily increases in its old markets, and new markets have daily been gained. This increased consumption would almost appear to exceed the limits

* 1 ton is equal to about 3 cwt.

of the production; but the fact is, that the development of the production of coal in the Rhine province and Westphalia knows no other limit but the want of workmen.

According to official documents the number of working miners only increased in 1863 by 493,* whilst the augmentation of produce exceeded 3,000 tons; we may therefore conclude that the workmen have improved and become capable of producing more. In 1863 a miner produced 965 tons against 887 tons in 1862 and 808 tons in 1861.

If we refer to the quantity of work performed by miners in England, there can be no doubt that there is plenty of scope for improvement, and whenever this takes place it is certain that the coal mines in Rhineland and Westphalia will be able to produce a proportionate quantity.

During the year 1863 the quantity of coal sent northwards by the Cologne-Minden Railway amounted to 1,781,400 centners (50 kilogrammes each), against 750,000 in the preceding year. N.B.—Formerly English coal only was used in the northern parts of Germany. To encourage this development the administration of railroads reduced the freight to 1 thaler per waggon of 100 centners for Berlin and the Baltic ports. If this administration should later on reduce the freight of coke to 1 pfenning per centner and per German mile, as it is expected, the east of Germany would become an important market for Westphalia and the Rhine province, because, at present, England alone competes.

Under existing circumstances we may fairly arrive at the conclusion that a vast field is open for the coal industry of these provinces, and that not only higher wages will produce better workmen, but that higher prices of coal will still further develop the trade.

In Holland all taxes on combustibles have been abolished by the Legislature, whilst the high duties exacted by the towns is only a question of time. The sale of Rhenish coal in Holland is very important, and this trade will increase daily.

The quality of the "Ruhr coal" is considered excellent for all purposes, and if a reduction of freight and dues should eventually take place, the mines of Westphalia will shortly drive out all the English coals from Holland and the north of Germany.

The following are a few of the principal mines:—

Government District of Arnsberg.

	Tons.	Work-men.		Tons.	Work-men.
Hibernia	820,237	533	Louise and Erbstolln	415,875	411
Shamrock	722,158	614	Königsgrube ..	408,742	427
Rhein-Elbe	594,437	396	Holland	383,635	435
Vereinigte Hamburgh.	507,353	325	Carl Friedrichs Erb-		
Hoerder Kohlenwerk.	437,515	468	stolln	310,187	542
Vereinigte Hannibal..	437,036	344	Vereinigte Dorstfeld.	299,922	398
			Friedrich Wilhelm ..	276,625	355

* 433 private, 60 Royal; total, 493.

Government District of Düsseldorf.

	Tons.	Workmen.		Tons.	Workmen.
Victoria Matthias ..	1,259,459	1,071	Concordia ..	562,162	620
Oberhausen ..	1,097,712	894	Königin Elizabeth ..	469,196	267
Cölner Bergwerks Verein	1,029,379	509	Graf Beust and Ernestine	438,659	427
Sälzer and Neuack ..	968,475	744	Carolus Magnus ..	414,457	402
Helene and Amalia ..	825,352	673	Wolfsbank ..	317,870	323
Zollverein	803,042	697	Maximilian ..	277,367	404

Government District of Aix-la-Chapelle.

	Tons.	Workmen.		Tons.	Workmen.
Centrum	1,109,253	1,237	Gouley	134,316	210
Maria	569,449	740	Düren district ..	1,498,473	1,952
Anna	499,062	531	Aix-la-Chapelle ..	2,200,513	2,714
Jamesgrube ..	241,369	265			

It results from the foregoing observations, that only money and labour are wanting to work the immense coal fields of Rhineland and Westphalia, and that ere long the produce of these districts will find important markets all over the world.

Inclosure 6.

Import of Coals, Cinders, &c., to Prussian Ports, in Prussian centners.

	Dantzig.	Königsberg.	Memel.	Stettin.
1856	1,831,083	318,399	..	1,962,111
1857	1,497,144	409,745	536,414	2,752,678
1860	1,424,509	664,233	..	2,113,326
1861	1,702,737	691,888	..	3,331,449
1862	2,220,449	976,339	955,000	2,623,144
1863	2,185,848	663,640	641,300	2,124,489

Inclosure 7.

Production of the Coal Fields worked in Prussia, 1857-63.

Production of Silesian Coal Fields.

Year.	Prussian Tons.	Prussian Centners.	Value in Rixthalers.	No. of Mines.	No. of Workmen.	Their Families.
1857 ..	15,741,095	..	4,834,752	152	16,995	26,143
1858 ..	18,170,670	..	5,546,642	148	19,173	28,734
1859 ..	16,593,888	..	4,655,105	138	17,525	27,975
1860 ..	17,422,500	..	4,602,766	134	17,224	29,058
1861 ..	18,389,825	66,308,046	4,539,832	126	17,118	29,880
1862 ..	21,230,261	79,299,619	5,124,106	125	17,776	35,010
1863 ..	23,875,774	88,422,375	5,826,900	126	19,461	35,053

Production of Rhenish Provinces.

Year.	Prussian Tons.	Prussian Centners.	Value in Rixthalers.	No. of Mines.	No. of Workmen.	Their Families.
1857 ..	12,783,388	..	7,395,815	47	16,718	33,073
1858 ..	13,656,401	..	8,033,025	50	17,066	30,953
1859 ..	12,331,312	..	6,750,584	48	16,980	33,618
1860 ..	13,792,288	..	7,199,758	46	18,711	34,507
1861 ..	14,906,021	56,642,880	7,589,027	47	19,205	36,590
1862 ..	14,870,487	56,507,849	7,266,089	40	18,349	36,034
1863 ..	15,554,553	59,107,296	7,390,559	41	18,397	36,829
Production of Westphalia and Saxony.						
1857 ..	18,839,233	..	11,222,773	304	31,041	47,720
1858 ..	20,259,408	..	11,969,869	297	33,113	52,382
1859 ..	19,593,888	..	10,367,182	290	30,524	52,332
1860 ..	22,068,838	..	9,503,808	285	29,747	50,807
1861 ..	25,600,415	112,239,070	9,679,467	279	31,906	55,671
1862 ..	29,293,722	125,960,348	10,174,858	269	33,343	56,273
1863 ..	32,224,251	138,561,831	10,143,606	250	33,734	56,926
Total production of Coals in Prussia.						
1837 ..	10,393,479	..	3,754,371	331	16,218	39,747
1857 ..	47,363,716	..	23,453,340	503	64,754	106,936
1858 ..	52,086,479	..	25,549,563	495	69,352	112,069
1859 ..	48,604,182	..	21,772,871	476	65,029	113,925
1860 ..	53,283,626	..	21,298,332	465	64,682	114,372
1861 ..	58,896,261	235,189,996	21,808,326	452	68,229	122,141
1862 ..	65,394,470	261,767,816	22,565,053	434	69,468	127,317
1863 ..	71,654,578	286,091,502	23,361,065	417	71,592	128,908
Total production of Brown Coal.						
1837 ..	2,612,630	..	281,976	254*	2,538	6,472
1857 ..	18,244,423	..	2,622,202	440	10,301	17,087
1858 ..	19,389,014	..	2,922,114	437	11,029	20,397
1859 ..	20,349,641	..	2,948,911	426	10,391	18,136
1860 ..	21,021,961	..	2,971,858	438	9,938	20,894
1861 ..	22,137,159	66,411,477	3,038,997	431	10,744	20,964
1862 ..	24,545,975	76,140,999	3,332,400	443	11,534	25,451
1863 ..	26,686,963	80,524,076	3,647,151	457	11,715	25,244

Remarks.—It is only since 1861 that the produce is given in centners as well as in tons; the rate of Zoll centners to a ton varies in each locality: thus it is 3·5 in Silesia Oppeln; 4 in Breslau and Leignitz; 4 at Münster; and 3·8 Bonn District.

Inclosure 8.

Produce of the Prussian Collieries in 1861.

In Prussian Centals (Zentner) and Prussian dollars.

Districts.	Coal (Steinkohle).		Bovey Coal (Braunkohle).	
	Quantity.	Value at the Pit.	Quantity.	Value at the Pit.
	Centals.	Dollars.	Centals.	Dollars.
Breslau (Silesian coal) ..	66,308,046	4,539,832	2,701,029	120,106
Halle	1,137,725	167,314	59,617,629	2,792,101
Dortmund (Westphalian) ..	111,101,345	9,512,153	24,219	761
Bonn (Rhenish) ..	56,642,880	7,589,027	4,068,600	126,029
Total	235,189,996	21,808,326	66,411,477	3,038,997

In English tons and pounds sterling.

Districts.	Coal (Steinkohle).		Bovey Coal (Brahnkohle).	
	Quantity.	Value at the Pit.	Quantity.	Value at the Pit.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Breslau (Silesian coal) ..	3,263,018	680,974	132,917	18,016
Halle	55,987	25,097	2,933,783	418,815
Dortmund (Westphalian)..	5,467,296	1,426,822	1,192	114
Bonn (Rhenish) ..	2,787,396	1,138,354	200,216	18,904
Total	11,573,697	3,271,247	3,268,108	455,849

	s.	d.	
Average price at the Pit—Coal	5	7¾	per ton
,, ,, Bovey Coal	2	9¼	,,

Inclosure 9.

Extracts from the Statistical Reports of Prussia.

Tilsit.—It is calculated that there were used for factories, for making gas, for steamers, and the commerce of the neighbourhood, 120,000 tonnen of coals at 2 scheffel, which, exclusive of those from Memel, were sent by water. Newcastle machine coals were paid 13 to 14 silver-groschen, Scotch 11 to 12 silver-groschen, Hartlepool and Sunderland nut coal 11 to 12 silvergroschen per tonne.

Insterburg.—About 25,000 tonnen of English coal were sent by Königsberg and Memel for factories and dealers. The high freights on the railways impede the sending of Silesian coal.

Memel.—There came from England 117 vessels of 16,392 ship's lasts, 641,300 centners of coal, valued at 150,000 thalers. Large quantities were sent to Königsberg, not very much to Russia.

Königsberg.—The total cessation of employment of the sugar refineries, and the very limited employment of the oil mills, reduced the use of coal; only 244 vessels came into Pillau with coal, 396 having come in the preceding year. Of English coal there was imported to the value of 720,000 thalers (108,000*l.*). In consequence of the large harbour dues considerable quantities were sent to Memel and Danzig. The town gas works and the factories of Königsberg took the greater part of the coal. The gas works took 50 ship loads or 180,000 centners, the town consumed 450,000 centners. There were sent into the province and Russia 90,000 centners; according to the official accounts of duties only 6,980 centners went to Russia.

Danzig.—There arrived at Danzig 509 vessels totally and partially laden with coal, containing altogether 2,185,848 centners. In consequence of the unsettled state of Poland, which impeded the transmission of Silesian coal, large quantities were bought for Government works in Poland; in quieter times this will not be the case.

Thorn.—In Thorn the use of English coal continues to increase as well for domestic as trade purposes; the town gas works and the brick kilns consume a considerable quantity. About 2,000 lasts were imported.

Posen.—The use of coals continues to increase; about 1,696,836 centners were imported.

Brandenburg.—Berlin. The coal trade is on the increase; according to accurate information there were imported by water of English coals 1,509,940 tonnen; of Saxon, 7,520; by railway of Silesian coal, 1,270,590; of Westphalian, 70,119; of Saxon, 62,927 tonnen. Of which were exported (including brown coal and coke), of those that came by water, 51,824; of the Silesian sent by railway, 134,802; of other inland coal, 2,382 tonnen. The total supply and consumption (including brown coal and coke) was 3,342,441 Berlin tonnen. The small use of Wesphalian coal, which is best suited to replace English coal, because it has the qualities necessary for gas making and puddling, is to be attributed to the defect in the means of transport on the railways interested. The Silesian coal is dearer than the English.

Kottbus.—Silesian coal is more used than any other at Kottbus.

Silesia.—The rise in the price of wood and the reduction of the freights on the railways have raised the use of coal. The Waldenburg and Upper Silesian coal have caused all other coals to be excluded from the market.

Landeshut.—The Emilia-Anna pit near Gaablau produced, besides siderites, 18,000; the Louisa pit at Landeshut, with 64 workmen, 48,982; the Gustavus pit at Schwarzwaldau, with 64 workmen, 56,021 tonnen of coal.

Schweidnitz.—There were taken out of 20 pits of the Lower Silesian District 16,650,974 centners, or 4,170,410 tonnen of coal, valued at 1,578,422 thalers (236,762*l.*). As compared to the previous year the supply increased in consequence of an increase in the means of working the pits, and the reduction of freights on the railways.

Breslau.—The coal trade was in general more favourable than heretofore. The produce of Silesian coal increased, and the sale improved in consequence of the reduction of the freights on the railways, and the general state of prosperity. There were sent of Upper Silesian coal to stations above Breslau 1,687,262; to Breslau itself 832,602; to other stations beyond Breslau, 3,256,613 tonnen. In the single years from 1859 there were expedited altogether on the—

	Upper Silesian Railway.	Breslau-Freiburg.	Total.
1859 ..	1,963,148	1,500,878	3,464,026
1860 ..	2,494,736	1,743,012	4,237,748
1861 ..	3,304,886	1,891,715	5,196,601
1862 ..	4,441,637	2,368,706	6,810,343
1863 ..	5,776,477	2,509,989	8,286,466

English coals were sent on the Stargard and Posen railway to

Posen to the amount altogether of 12,997 centners. The expor of Upper Silesian coal to Austria was considerable, but is impeded by the high freights on the Kaiser Ferdinand Nordbahn.

The demand for Poland was not inconsiderable, but the supply was irregular, owing to the frequent interruptions on the railway

Saxony.—With the increasing consumption of the inland brown coal, and the consequent decrease of other sorts of coal in various branches of trades, the coal trade is confined to narrow limits. The supply of English coal can only be reckoned up to the beginning of July, as from that period the Elbe was so low that the supply was reduced to a minimum. The want of English coal is supplied by the use of Westphalian coal; the supply of the latter has considerably increased. There were sent to Magdeburg 1,530,409 centners of coal and coke.

Halle.—The two Royal and one private pit at Wettin and Löbejün produced 246,800 tonnen. The coals in this part are used in the furnaces. Of English coals there came 181 loads from Hamburgh by water; 33 barges from Magdeburg contained Westphalian coals. Halle takes very little Saxon coal.

Erfurt.—The Thuringian Railway brought 126,090 centners Westphalian, and 210,140 centners Zwickau coal and coke.

Mühlhausen.—There were about 100,000 centners coal and brown coal brought to Muhlhausen.

Westphalia.—The mines of Laura and Bölthorst, employing 130 workmen, produced daily 1,000 scheffel. The mines of Oldendorf, from the want of proper means of working them, were not profitable, and the demand for coal was so limited that little profit ensued.

Münster.—There was a consumption by the town of 252,000 scheffel.

Iserlohn.—In consequence of the increase of consumption of coal, more extensive arrangements had to be made for it at the railway stations.

Hagen.—The total amount of the produce was 1,184,800 tonnen, of the value of 434,798 thalers at place of origin.

Bochum.—The production of coal in the district of Bochum Essen exceeded that of the previous year by 12,000,000 scheffel; the demand was so great that 4 extra trains left daily on the Cologne-Minden Railway for the East; 2 extra trains left daily for Holland; and 4 per week for Mayence and South Germany. The produce of the Westphalian Ober Bergamt District Dortmund, exclusive of Minden and Ibbenburen, amounted in 1859 to 1863 to 75,867,120, 85,525,080, 99,292,420, 114,024,020, and 126,019,620 scheffel. There is a regular business with North Sea ports, particularly Bremen and Harburg, for the supply of the trans-Atlantic and other steamers. Some coal is sent from Bochum to Berlin; and Westphalian coal is also sent to Lubeck, Mecklenburg, &c. Most of the large coal pits are connected by railways with the trunk line.

Rhine.—There were taken from the 243 pits of the Dortmund Ober Bergamt District 31,550,083 tonnen of coal, of the value of

9,781,252 thalers, obtained by 32,691 workmen. At the works of Ibbenburen there were obtained 1,708,892 centners, or 427,223 tonnen, of the value of 220,405 thalers (33,060*l.*), by 659 workmen. The following is a Table of the produce of the Circle of Essen:—

	Tonnen.		Tonnen.
Essen..	3,166,239	Alten Essen	3,221,198
Worden	884,150	Borbeck	3,214,027
Kettwig	536,074		
Steele	968,564		11,990,252

The value of the produce in the circle was 3,717,254 thalers.

The pit "Caroline" at Hotzwickede produced 27,650 scheffel. The Company "New Essen" produced from the works at New Essen III, 1,394,315 scheffel. The Company "Pluto," at Herne, expedited 1,166,003 scheffel. The Company "Wilhelmine Victoria" expedited 880,515 scheffel. The demand has very nearly equalled the produce, and the export to Holland is on the increase, while that to the Upper Rhine, Switzerland, and South Germany, in consequence of the improvement in the Saarbrück District, has decreased considerably. The export of Westphalian coal to the East has gained ground; there were expedited in 986 extra trains 7,381,400 centners of coal and coke to North Germany through Minden. Bremen took altogether 10,638 lasts of coals, of which 9,010 lasts came from Prussia, and 1,628 lasts from England. Bremen exported by sea 4,573 lasts of German coal. There were produced from the Ober Bergamt District in the course of the year 31,550,083 tonnen. There were sent on the Ruhr from the Upper Ruhr upwards of 9,902,828 centners, from Mühlheim and below it 2,989,683 centners, making a total of 12,892,511 centners, of which were sent to Ruhrort 7,202,481 centners, to Duisburg 5,690,030 centners. The Cologne-Minden Railway carried 55,752,827 centners of coals, of which 50,509,104 centners were from the Westphalian pits, 4,986,523 centners from the Bergisch-Märkisch line, and 246,945 centners from sources not given and 10,255 centners from Hanover.

Mühlheim.—The business of the 7 works of the District was small. The works at Roland produced 1,754,117 scheffel; at Alstaden, 1,207,840 scheffel; at Sellerbeck, 1,897,161 scheffel; at Rosenblumendelle, 598,246 scheffel; at Hammelsbeck, 421,779 scheffel; at Wiesche, 1,102,824 scheffel; at Concordia, 2,248,646 scheffel: at these 7 works there were engaged altogether about 2,500 workmen. The export to Holland is on the increase. There were shipped on the Ruhr from Oberruhr to Duisburg and Ruhrort, 9,902,828 centners, from Mühlheim and Alstaden 2,989,683 centners, and to other places 199,249 centners. There were sent by railway to Duisburg 6,557,106 centners, to Ruhrort 13,884,770 centners. There were sent by the Rhine from Duisburg 12,098,439 centners, from Ruhrort 19,837,085 centners, of which 10,899,830 centners went to Holland.

Duisburg.—From local reasons there was a falling off in the coal trade to the amount of 10 per cent. The export amounted to 12,098,439 centners in 3,514 cargoes. There were brought by

the Rhenish Ruhr Canal 5,690,030 centners, by railway 6,557,106 centners. The total amount altogether may be taken at 15,000,000 centners.

Krefeld.—The coal trade was limited, and the prices were low.

Cologne.—There has been a great falling off in the amount of coal sent to Cologne from the District of Wurm and Inde, it has fallen since 1846, from 333,053 centners to 29,550 centners. Later in 1852 there were sent down the Rhine 50,099 centners from the Saar, and in 1855 there were sent by water on the Ruhr 1 154,365 centners to Cologne; the first conveyance has entirely ceased, and the latter has fallen to 468,842 centners. There was a total produce of the Cologne Mining Verein to the amount of 3,490,226 scheffel. The transport of coal (exclusive of coke) on the Cologne-Minden Railway was as follows: from Oberhausen, 7,116,185 centners; from Berg Borbeck, 12,871,990 centners; from Essen, 11,569,470 centners; Gelsenkirchen, 10,137,381 centners; Herne, 6,222,850 centners; Dortmund, 2,361,528 centners; Hamm, 229,700 centners; at other stations of the Trunk Line, 200,895 centners; at stations from Oberhausen to Arnheim, 1,700 centners; from stations from Cologne to Giessen, 42,350 centners; by the Bergisch-Märkisch line from Dusseldorf, 1,355,727 centners; from Duisburg, 72,900 centners; from Oberhausen, 337,650 centners; from Dortmund, 2,578,731 centners; from Siegen, 526,659 centners; from Siegen in transit, 114,856 centners; on the Hanoverian West Railway from Löhne, 10,255 centners, making a total of 55,752,827 centners.

Stolberg.—In the Bergamt District of Düren, there were obtained in 1862, 3,619.218 tonnen. The pits of the Eschweiler Bergwerk Verein produced in 1863 at Centrum, 3,758,110 centners; at Birkengang, 132,333½ centners; at Atsch, 322,822½ centners; at Probstei, 678,902 centners; at Reservegrube, 135,884 centners: making a total of 5,028,052 centners.

Coblence.—The use of Ruhr coal increases, particularly on the Mosel, the vessels that bring wine and raw produce taking it as back cargo. Factories prefer it to the Saar coal, on account of the uncertainty of obtaining the latter.

Treves.—There were obtained from the pits at Saarbrück, by 12,759 workmen, 43,942,290 centners. The average price was 12 thalers 11½ silver-groschen per 100 centners. The pitman's wages amounted to 5 thalers 25½ silver-groschen for one return of 190 centners. There were employed 88 steam-engines, of 3,217 horse-power, and 325 horses. There were expedited of coal 39,604,933 centners.

	By Rail.	By Road.	By the Saar.
	Centners.	Centners.	Centners.
To the Interior	4,789,829	4,099,446	999,148
To Zollverein	8,658,010	247,394	..
To France	17,442,365	1,389,421	100,000
To Switzerland	1,579,310	..	..
Total	32,769,514	5,736,201	1,099,148

Braunkohl (Bcvey Coal).

Brandenburg.—According to the best information, there were sent to Berlin by water 29,622 tonnen of Bohemian coal, and 166,216 tonnen of native coal; by the Anhalt Railway 210,390 tonnen, by the Potsdam Railway 56,070 tonnen, of Bohemian and Saxon Braunkohl.

Kottbus.—The Braunkohl taken from the pits Felix and Conrad at Bodsdorf, Julius at Friedrichshain, and Franz at Klein Kölzig, are all of the same quality. There were taken from the 4 pits about 400,000 tonnen, of which 160,000 tonnen were used in the District of Kottbus, and 140,000 tonnen in those of Soran and Spremberg; what remained was used as refuse or at the pits themselves. The consumption in the factories themselves, is estimated from 4,000 to 12,000 tonnen.

Silesia. Breslau.—The production of the Province is gradually decreasing. At the 7 pits in the neighbourhood of Saarau, only one was used, which produced 21,000 tonnen, of the value of 2,000 thalers, which was consumed in the factories in the neighbourhood of Saarau.

Saxony. Magdebury.—In consequence of the bad state of the navigation of the Elbe, there was only a limited supply of Bohemian Braunkohl.

Halle.—The produce and sale continue to increase. There were produced in the District of Merseburg from the 3 Government and 192 private works to the amount of 12,255,365 tonnen, in the Government District of Magdeburg 7,794,563 tonnen, in the total District of the Bergamt of Halle, which includes the Provinces of Brandenburg and Pomerania, 24,149,214 tonnen. The sale might be much larger if there were more facilities for the transport of coal on the railways. Means are being introduced by which brown coal is now used in the place of coal. The increase in the number of steam boilers, of salines, of sugar refineries, brick and lime kilns, breweries and spirit distilleries, cause the use of coal to increase; but the greatest increase has been for the manufacture of gas.

Rhine. Essen.—There were produced at the only brown coal (Westphalian) pit, Nachtigall, near Höxter, by 8 workmen, 10,873 tonnen of brown coal, to the value of 881 thalers.

Inclosure 10.

Extract from Reports of Belgian Consuls in Prussia.

Cologne. 1863.—The price of coals went through a further reduction than in 1862, and the coal-pits had to make considerable efforts, the result of which was an increase in the amount produced, which was—

	Centners.
In 1862	261,767,816
1861	235,189,996
Increase	26,577,820

The value of which was—

	Thalers.
In 1862	22,565,053
1861	21,808,326
Increase	756,727

Notwithstanding this increase, 21 coal-pits stopped work, and the number of workmen was reduced by 1,239.

Stettin. 1863.—The amount of coals imported into Stettin surpassed that of 1862, and nearly reached that of 1861, which was a year of considerable importance for coal. There were imported, in 1863, 3,207,966 centners, and, in 1862, 2,623,144 centners, making a difference of 584,822 centners.

The coal came almost entirely from Great Britain; a very small quantity came for trial from Westphalia, through Holland. This trial did not, however, prove remunerative, as the consumers found that the prices were too high for the quality of coal.

The coal from England is used by the glass manufacturers, and the brick and tile makers. The coal found in Prussia is only used in Prussia itself. The bad state of the navigation of the Oder is a great impediment to the transport of coal.

Berlin.—According to accurate information, the amount of coal sent to Berlin in 1863 was, in Berlin tonnen of about two hectolitres, by water—

	Tonnen.
English coal	1,509,940
English coke	75,360
Saxon coal	7,520
Bohemian brown-coal	29,622
Prussian brown-coal	166,216
Total	1,788,658

Of which were exported 51,824 tonnen, by railway—

	Tonnen.
Silesian coal	1,270,590
Silesian coke	12,375
Westphalian coal	70,119
Westphalian coke	59,520
Brown-coal from Saxony and Bohemia	266,460
Saxon coal	62,927
Saxon coke	800
Total	1,742,791

Of which were re-exported 137,184 tonnen.

The consumption of Berlin was of 3,242,441 tonnen, showing an increase, as compared to the previous year, of 654,248 tonnen.

England imports more than half of the coal sent to Berlin, and, notwithstanding the distance, is able to compete successfully with the coal from Prussian pits.

Dantzig.—Large quantities were sent from Dantzig to Poland by the railways to meet the demands of the railways in Poland;

these latter are generally supplied by the Vienna-Warsaw Railway with Silesian coal; but, owing to the trains having been continually stopped by the insurgents, the supplies were taken from Dantzig. This outlet will naturally cease with the return of tranquillity to Poland; for the Silesian coal, of nearly the same quality as the Scotch, are cheaper than the Scotch, and are exempt in Poland of a duty called "chaussée geld" (toll-bar money), and they enjoy a reduction of the tariff for freights. The duties, the expenses of storing, and the expenses of the Custom-house, tend to render coal expensive. It is often brought out as ballast, and the vessels bringing it carry back grain and wood.

There were in store of coals, on the 31st December, 1862, 8,000 lasts; the registers of the Custom-house give an augmentation, in 1863, of 218,884 centners, equal to 35,641 lasts, so that the total supply was 43,641 lasts.

The exportations were as follows:—

	Lasts.
I. Per river:—	
A. To Prussian territory—	
Machine coal	9,595
Nut coal	12,414
For gas	1,450
Coke	640
	24,099
B. To Poland—	
Machine coal	2,532
Nut coal	3,550
For gas	11
Coke	70
	6,163
II. Per railway and road:—	
A. The Custom-house keeps no account of the different sorts of coal expedited, nor of their destinations. The coal consumed by the town is also included in the amount of	41,196
B. Remaining in store at end of the year	2.445
	43,641

The total value of coal imported into Dantzig in 1862 was about 490,230 thalers (73,533*l.*); that imported in 1863 amounted in value to 482,440 thalers (72,366*l.*).

Extract of a General Report of the certain Branches of Industry in the Zollverein.

Coal.—The extraction of coal, which has considerably increased in Germany, now gives great hopes. Twenty years since, when the Rhenish provinces did not produce, so to speak, any casting or melting works, Upper Silesia was the only province in which the collieries were near the mines, and the coal produced in that province is of such a nature that the use of it in making iron is of little advantage. At the present moment the Rhenish provinces are become the centre for the manufacture of cast iron, and it may be said that the collieries in general in Germany are favourably situated as regards the wants of the furnaces.

The produce of the beds of coal in the Zollverein in 1861 was 14,133,048 tonnen, valued at 100,976,752 francs.

The principal centres of production are Prussia, which figures for 83 per cent., as regards quantity, and for 84 per cent. as regards value; Hanover, where the coal companies meet with difficulties; in 1862 the 35 coal-pits produced 360,338 tonnen, valued at 2,777,617 francs; in 1861, they produced 338,256 tonnen, valued at 2,604,371 francs: and in 1860, 321,672 tonnen, of the value of 2,593,837 francs. The rest of the produce of Germany is divided between Saxony, the Grand Duchy of Baden, Bavaria, Hesse, and Brunswick.

Of the production of coal into the Zollverein the largest amount came from Prussia, and it has considerably increased since it has been relieved from a certain tax to which it was subject.

The total produce of the Prussian States which was, in 1860, 10,656,725 tonnen, valued at 79,868,370 francs, amounted, in 1861, to 11,779,254 tonnen, of the value of 81,781,222 francs, giving an increase, in 1861, of 1,122,529 tonnen, and of 1,912,852 francs. On the other hand, there was a diminution of the collieries worked, which amounted, in 1860, to 465, and, in 1861, to 452.

In 1862 the produce was very considerable; it amounted to 13,088,391 tonnen, of the value of 84,618,948 francs.

The following Table contains a list of the places where coal was obtained in 1861, the number of coal-pits worked, and the value of the produce:—

	Pits.	Tonnen.	Francs.
Ruhr	270	4,964,621	34,532,209
Saarbruck	27	2,267,457	21,640,560
Upper Silesia	85	2,900,502	11,558,914
Aix-la-Chapelle	20	713,748	6,818,291
Waldenbourg	41	777,463	5,465,456
Ibbenbüren	1	94,122	1,014,480
Löbejün	2	40,192	473,906
Wettin	1	10,158	155,521
Minden	5	10,991	123,885

The reduction in the freights of transport towards the north of Germany was of great importance for the coal-fields of the Ruhr and Westphalia in general, which derive their importance more from the low prices of the coal than from its good quality. Since the reduction of the freights two trains, with about 7,000 to 8,000 centners of coal, left daily (for Hanover and the west part of Germany); whereas, before the reduction, there were only two trains left every five days. At Bremen, in Hanover, at Magdeburg, and even at Berlin, the coals of Westphalia have almost taken the place of English coals coming in by the ports of the North Sea and the Baltic. The export of coals by the Ruhr to foreign parts for the last few years has very much increased, particularly as regards Holland (which received, in 1861, 466,725 tonnen), France, and Switzerland; in the latter country the consumption, in consequence of the development of industry, has very much increased; in 1850 the imports amounted to 215,000 centners; in 1860 they were 2,270,000 centners; and in 1863 they are said to have reached 3,000,000 centners. A very large proportion of these coals come from Saarbruck.

Lignite.—This substance, which is between wood and coal, is found in large quantities in Prussia, particularly in the neighbourhood of Mersebourg, in the Government of Magdeburg, and in the Hartz. It gives more heat than wood, but does not burn so well. The produce of this kind of fuel in the Zollverein amounted, in 1861, to 4,622,312 tonnen, of the value of 16,631,122 francs. Prussia alone produced 4,427,442 tonnen, of the value of 11,396,239 francs.

Lord Napier to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Berlin, July* 29, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, in reference to your Lordship's instruction of May 24th, a memorandum prepared by Mr. Wyndham concerning the production of coal in this Kingdom.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NAPIER.

Inclosure 1.

Report by Mr. Wyndham respecting Production of Coal in Prussia.

THE consumption of coal has considerably increased in the Kingdom of Prussia since the year 1860; this is due partly to the greater facility of transport, and to the lowering of the charges for carriage.

The total produce of mineral fuel in the Prussian States amounted in the year 1862 to 16,900,000 of metrical tonnen, of which 13,100,000 consisted of sea coal (Steinkohlen), and 3,800,000 of Bovey coal (Braunkohlen); in the year 1860 the total amounted to 13,375,000 of metrical tonnen, which gives for the year 1862 an increase of 3,500,000 of metrical tonnen, or 26·4 per cent.; viz., on sea coal about 2,875,000, and on Bovey coal about 625,000 of tonnen, as shown by the annexed Table.

(No. 1.)—Produce of Mineral Fuel in Prussia.

No.	Districts of Produce. Coal Pits.	In the Year 1862.		In the Year 1860.		Increase. (Decrease.)	
		Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.
	A. Sea Coal.						
1	Ruhr	6,128,791	36·26	4,276,200	31·97	1,852,591	43·03
2	Oberschleisen	3,072,698	18·18	2,365,600	17·70	707,098	29·09
3	Saar	2,137,741	12 64	2,019,500	15·10	118,241	5·85
4	Waldenburg	892,282	5·28	741,900	5·55	150,382	20·03
5	Aix-la-Chapelle	687,651	4·07	632,000	4·73	55,651	8·08
6	Ibbenbüren	103,845	0·61	79,800	0·60	24,045	30·01
7	Löbejün	40,233	0·24	42,650	0·32	(2,417)	(5·07)
8	Wettin	15,438	0·09	11,400	0·09	4,038	35·04
9	Minden	9,712	0·06	10,000	0·07	(288)	(2·88)
	Total (A)	13,088,391	77·43	10,179,050	76·11	2,909,341	28·58
	B. Bovey Coal.						
10	Stassfurt-Schönebeck	746,529	4·41	612,300	4·58	134,229	21·09
11	Weissenfels	368,455	2·18	334,800	2·50	33,655	10·05
12	Halle-Eisdorf	325,642	1·93	284,300	2·13	41,342	14·05
13	Bitterfeld	247,340	1·46	178,780	1·34	68,560	38·34
14	Oschersleben	160,856	0·95	176,400	1·32	(15,544)	(8·08)
15	Brühl-Euskirchen	137,486	0·81	123,950	0·93	13,536	10·09
16	Aschersleben	122,154	0·72	115,600	0·86	6,554	5·67
17	Frankfort-on-Oder	118,117	0·70	89,700	0·67	28,417	31·07
18	Merseburg-Durrenberg ...	105,817	0·62	85,480	0·64	20,337	23·08
19	48 smaller districts	1,482,733	8·77	1,193,330	8·92	289,403	24·03
	Total (B)	3,815,129	22·57	3,194,640	23·89	620,489	19·04
	Sum total	16,903,520	100	13,373,690	100	3,529,830	26·04

Out of the 48 districts of lesser importance, there were 13 (against 8 in 1860) which produced from 100,000 to 50,000 metrical tonnen, as follows according to the amount produced by each :— 1, Reistedt; 2, Nachterstedt-Quedlinburg; 3, Halle-Bruckdorf; 4, Barneberg-Harbke; 5, Fürstenwalde-Rauen; 6, Halle Trotha; 6, Bensburg-Siegburg; 8, Rossbach-Freiburg; 9, Spremberg-Bohsdorf; 10, Naumburg-Mertendorf; 11, Arten-Voigstedt; 12, Görlitz-Lauban; 13, Gühlitz. These districts contributed on the whole to the above total of produce, about 5·22 per cent.; while the remaining 35, the produce of which did not amount to 50,000 tonnen, contributed about 3·56 per cent.

The imports of mineral fuel, together with the comparatively small portion in transit, amounted as follows :—

	In 1862.		In 1860.		Increase. (Decrease.)	
	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.
A. From States of Zollverein ...	83,395	8·85	66,950	8·0	16,445	24·6
B. From other States	859,285	91·15	770,450	92·0	88,835	11·5
Total	942,680	100	837,400	100	105,280	12·6
Besides, bovey coal from Bohemia .	126,433	13·4	140,960	16·8	(14,527)	(10·3)

Although the total amount of imported coal, which forms a considerable portion of the quantity consumed, has much increased, still this increase does not amount to one-half of the increase in the produce of native coal, which is, as has been shown, about 26·4 per cent. Native coal is in greater demand than foreign coal.

Owing to the increased production of Bovey coal in the Provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg, and to the greater facility

of obtaining coal from Ruhrbecken, not only has the trade in Bohemian Bovey coal considerably fallen off, but the import of British coal by Hamburgh up the Elbe, has diminished from 218,600 metrical tonnen in the year 1860, to 172,291 metrical tonnen in 1862, showing a decrease in the latter year of 46,309 metrical tonnen, or of 21·2 per cent.

Of the coal imported from foreign countries, as shown by the last Table, 54,376 metrical tonnen, or 5·8 per cent., were re-exported.

The proportionate quantities in which coal was imported from foreign countries is shown in the subjoined Table: —

	In 1862.		In 1860.		Increase. (Decrease.)	
	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.
Imported from—						
1. Great Britain	705,590	74·85	619,400	74·0	86,190	13·09
2. Austria	145,517	15·44	145,510	17·4	7	...
3. Kingdom of Saxony	83,107	8·82	50,000	6·0	33,107	66·02
4. Belgium	4,604	0·49	5,540	0·7	(936)	(16·9)
5. Netherlands	3,574	0·38	?	...	? 3,574	...
6. Hanover	? 288	0 03	6,950	0·8	? (6,662)	95·09
7. Schaumburg-Lippe	?	...	10,000	1·2	? (10,000)	...
Total as per last Table ...	942,680	100	837,400	100	105,280	12·57

The increase, therefore, in the imports, arises from Great Britain and Saxony alone.

There are no certain data as to the quantity of coal imported from the Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe and from Hanover, but the imports from the latter country are probably larger than as shown upon the accompanying map.

Although the exports in coal from Prussia are not as yet as large as they might be, considering the vast fields of sea coal which are situated within her frontiers, still within the short period from 1860 to 1862 they have on the whole considerably increased.

Exported from Prussia.

	In 1862.		In 1860.		Increase. (Decrease.)	
	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.	Metrical tonnen.	Per cent.
A. To States of the Zollverein ...	1,289,680	41·02	833,640	32·00	456,040	54·07
B. To other States	1,838,572	58·08	1,770,150	68·00	68,422	3·03
Total	3,128,252	100	2,603,790	100	524,462	20·14
Besides, native bovey coal	75,006	2 40	43,300	1·66	31,706	73·02
Further, British sea coal	39,547	1·27	4,290	0·16	35,257	821·08
Saxon „	13,484	0·43	...	...	13,484	...
Bückeburger sea coal ...	?	...	3,800	0·15	(3,800)	...
Bohemian bovey coal ...	1,345	0·04	...	...	1,345	...
Total of foreign coal	54,376	1·74	8,090	0·31	46,286	572·01

The last figures represent the transit trade.

Division of Exports—	In 1862. Metrical tonnen.	In 1862. Per cent.	In 1860. Metrical tonnen.	In 1860. Per cent.	Increase. (Decrease.) Metrical tonnen.	Increase. (Decrease.) Per cent.
1. France	994,918	31·8	1,125,700	43·3	(130,782)	(11·6)
2. States of South Germany ...	889,866	28·4	662,500	25·4	227,366	34·02
3. Holland	578,731	18·5	487,050	18·7	91,681	18·08
4. Hanover and Brunswick ...	239,614	7·7	79,950	3·1	159,664	199·07
5. Austria	184,073	5·9	119,400	4·6	64,673	54 02
6. Electoral Hesse and Thuringian States	102,612	3·3	42,070	1·6	60,542	143·09
7. Russia	79,925	2·6	38,000	1·4	41,925	110·03
8. Kingdom of Saxony	52,532	1·7	49,120	1·9	3,412	6·09
8. Mecklenburg and Hamburgh	5,056	0·2	...	...	5,056	...
10. Belgium	925	0·3	...	...	925	...
Total as above	3,128,252	100	2,603,790	100	524,462	20·16

By putting together the amount of native coal, of that imported and exported, we arrive at the amount of coal consumed in Prussia, as follows:—

Consumption in Prussia.

	Sea Coal. 1862. Metrical tonnen.	Sea Coal. 1860. Metrical tonnen.	Bovey Coal. 1862. Metrical tonnen.	Bovey Coal. 1860. Metrical tonnen.	Total. 1862. Metrical tonnen.	Total. 1860. Metrical tonnen.
1. Production	13,088,391	10,179,050	3,815,129	3,194,640	16,903,520	13,373,690
2. Imported	816,247	696,440	126,433	140,960	942,680	837,400
Total	13,904,638	10,875,490	3,941,562	3,335,600	17,846,200	14,211,090
3. Exported	3,051,901	2,560,490	76,351	43,300	3,128,252	2,603,790
4. Consumption	10,852,737	8,315,000	3,865,211	3,292,300	14,717,948	11,607,300
Increase in consumption	2,537,737	...	572,911	...	3,110,648	...
„ in per cent ...	30·5	...	17·4	...	26·8	...

The proportionate increase in 1862 to 1860, according to the subjoined calculations, speaks much for the development of native industry:—

Consumption, 26·8; production, 26·4; export, 20·2; import, 12·6 per cent.

Therefore, the increase of native consumption exceeds the production by 0·4 per cent., exceeds the export by 6·6 per cent., and the import by 14·2 per cent.

The quantities exported by sea are inconsiderable; the total exported during 1862 towards the west through the ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Bremerhafen, and Hamburgh, amounted to 33,998 metrical tonnen; towards the East it amounted to 36,396 metrical tonnen.

(Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

June 1865.

Sir A. Malet to Earl Russell.

My Lord, *Frankfort, September* 25, 1865.

I FOUND the annexed article relating to the coal production of the Saar Valley and its disposal in a local paper, and Mr. Lockwood has made the translation which I have the honour to inclose.

Besides being of commercial interest, the arrangement for the supply of coals to France is not without political importance, and

is regarded in this part of Germany as a measure of conciliation adopted by the Prussian Government towards France at the cost of the adjacent parts of Germany, which drew their supply of coal from the district in question.

The same coal bed extends into the Bavarian Palatinate, where it is also extensively worked, and the coal is of a quality very similar to that known as the Silkstone coal in England.

The acquisition of this whole coal-producing basin is known to be coveted by certain French politicians, and it may have been with a view of showing that small material advantages were to be reaped by the acquisition, that Prussia has given the facilities to French commerce for which German consumers of coal think they have ground of complaint.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. MALET.

Inclosure.

Extract from the "Frankfurter Postzeitung" of September 22, 1859.

(Translation.)

THE COAL QUESTION.—France has made a sort of practical acquisition of the coal mines of Saarbrücken. By what means she has accomplished this is still enveloped in darkness; but, at all events, it is an acquisition injurious in its consequences to the interests of the Zollverein.

The Prussian Office of Mines has concluded a compact with the united gas-works of Paris, according to which the very large demand of coal required by the latter will be fully supplied, and at a lower price than coals are furnished to consumers in the Zollverein.

The Chamber of Commerce of Saarbrücken itself complains, that in consequence of this compact there was a great dearth of coal throughout its jurisdiction during last winter.

Prussia, who in matters of political economy deals with the interests of those with which it is connected by the ties of relationship in so characteristic a manner, has entered into a further agreement respecting the construction of a coal canal on the Saar. This canal, which is to be completed next spring, is to connect the Saar with the Rhine-Marne-Canal, extending from Paris to Strasburg, and Prussia binds herself to render the Saar navigable as far as Louisenthal below Saarbrücken; more than this, she undertakes to erect suitable coal depôts on the banks of the canal, and to keep coals for the French "en abondance" (to use the words of the agreement), whereas the Germans experience a want of that commodity.

The "Suabian Mercury" makes the following remarks thereon:—

"While, on the one hand, the French Government has by this

agreement secured for centuries to its industry the necessaries of life, namely, coals, the Prussian Government has, on the other hand, placed itself in the possible position of no longer being able to supply coals to its own industry, and to that of the countries included in the Zollverein.

"Freight charges are remarkably low on the French canals. The Saar coal can therefore be transported to a great distance by their medium; and French industry, which already consumes one-half of the production of the Saar coal mines, will, from the completion of the Saar Canal, that is, from next spring, call for a much greater amount, and that portion of German industry which depends on the Saar for its supply of coal will be in a far greater embarrassment than it has hitherto been placed in.

"Two results flow from this state of things:—1st. The serious consideration for the Zollverein that its leading Powers should conclude such Treaties: 2ndly. The necessity of taking measures without delay to enable our industry to obtain coal as cheaply from Ruhr, or from Bohemia and Saxony, by means of lower transport prices, although at the same time the construction of canals should also be taken into consideration."

A further obstacle to the adequate production of coal is to be found in the laborious character of the work, which renders it so difficult to procure hands.

In the Prussian coal mines of the Saarbrück district, 15,000 hands are employed; but 6,000 more would be requisite to cover the demand. The rural popolation, however, does not lend itself willingly to that employment.

In the year 1864, 51,950,000 cwt. of coal were produced, besides 2,286,000 cwt. of coke, at an average of from 57 to 61 per cent of coke to 100 cwt. of coal.

96 steam-engines, with 3,340 horse-power, are in active work; besides 363 horses attached to the coal carts in the galleries.

It is computed that the amount of coal of the Saarstollen vein will still yield 50,000,000 cwt. annually for 3,000 years.

Throughout the entire Zollverein in the year 1863, the stone coal produced at 671 collieries, reckoning 90,561 hands, yielded 338,134,152 cwts., valued at 28,489,558 thalers: while the brown coal produced at 843 collieries, reckoning 20,060 hands, yielded 109,189,899 cwts., valued at 5,061,241 thalers.

The following statistics show the production of coal in other countries:—

	Tons.		Tons.
The British Isles ..	86,000,000	Austria	2,500,000
France	10,000,000	Spain	400,000
Belgium	10,000,000		

ROMAN STATES.

Report by Vice-Consul Lowe.

1. There are no coal fields in the Roman States.

Lignite, of questionable combustion, exists in the district of Tolfa, in the Province of Civita Vecchia, and is being feebly excavated with indifferent results.

2. The trade of the Roman States in coal is limited exclusively to its import trade. The expansion of the trade which would necessarily follow the increasing demand for gas and railway purposes, will, probably, be counteracted by the gradually decreasing requirements for the purposes of steam-navigation; but in neither case would the result be attributable to causes connected with the progress or otherwise of local manufactures, in the production of which the quantity of coal consumed is insignificant.

3. The total quantity of coal imported here from Great Britain during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 was 44,644 tons, giving a ratio of 11,161 tons per annum. The supplies from other sources, say France and Italy (Tuscan coal), may be estimated at about 9,000 tons annually. This quantity is likely to decrease in future in consequence of the abandonment of one of their lines by the Messageries Impériales Steam Navigation Company, for whose exclusive use the French coal, to the extent of upwards of 8,000 tons annually, has hitherto been imported.

(Signed) JOHN THOMAS LOWE.

Civita Vecchia, June 7, 1865.

RUSSIA.

Report by Mr. Locock.

There is, perhaps, no country in Europe where such large coal districts exist as in Russia, and where so little has been done towards turning them to account. Wide tracts have been discovered in the Oural Mountains, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, and in the regions bordering on the Don; but it is but here and there that coal pits have been formed, and these have been generally worked without system, without skilled labour, without proper machinery, without capital, and in many cases without an accessible market. It is not surprising, therefore, that Russia has hitherto derived small advantage from what might, under other circumstances, be a valuable source of wealth.

1. *Oural District.*—Coal has been found in numerous places both on the west and east sides of the Oural chain. It lies chiefly in two strata, the one high up on the mountains, the other nearer the plain, while between the two is a formation of lime containing near the surface specimens of good coal which probably extend far into the mountains.

On the banks of the River Oural the coal has been already worked to supply the factories, which have consumed all the wood on the spot. It is calculated that over 20,000 tons have been already produced; this quantity would have been far greater were it not for the difficulty of transport.

The coal fields further north, in the vicinity of the Kama tributaries of the Volga, are likely to be more valuable, especially if a contemplated railway from Perm to Tumen should ever be constructed.

The value of the coal in the Oural district is greatly enhanced by the fact that iron is found in its immediate neighbourhood.

2. *Moscow Basin.*—The immense coal district of which Moscow is the centre covers an area of 400 miles long, by 300 miles broad; while from the most northern circumference it extends in a long line, diminishing in breadth until it reaches the shore of the White Sea to the east of Archangel. Situated in the heart of Russia, comprising some of its best populated districts, encircling its industrial capital, and traversed by railways and navigable rivers, the coal fields of Novgorod, Moscow, Tver, Kalouga, Toula, and Rezan, would be of incalculable value were their quality but equal to their extent. Unfortunately this is not the case. Lying several hundred feet deep in a stratum of blueish clay and sand, the coal is generally of an inferior quality. In

some parts it is highly combustible, and when heaped together in the open air burns spontaneously with a yellow flame. Experiments have shown this coal to be composed as follows: gas, 43·29 to 58·30; carbon, 41·91 to 31·19; ashes, 11·47 to 10·51; while its measurement of heating power varies from 3,998 to 4,513. Its value as compared with Newcastle coal is reckoned in the proportion of 5 : 8. It may be employed for the production of steam, and in salt and gas works, but it is useless for smelting. Its price at the pit's mouth is 3 to 3½ kopecks the pood, or, at the present rate of exchange, from 4*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* the ton.

In the Governments of Toula and Kalouga a species of coal named Russian Boghead has been found in twenty-three places. It is of a brownish colour, without lustre, and incompact. It burns with long red flames, and leaves much ash. It serves for the production of steam and gas, but though it has been tried in the factories and gas works of Moscow it has proved unsatisfactory and been discontinued.

The Malewsky coal requires drying before use, and has been sometimes found to lose one-third in weight during the process. About 12,000 tons are used annually in the Bobrinsky sugar refinery.

In the environs of Snamensky a somewhat similar coal has been found, and has produced up to the present about 10,000 tons. It is composed thus: gas, 31·80 to 33·60; carbon, 28·40 to 23·30; water, 19·80 to 20; ashes, 20 to 23·10; and its power of producing heat is reckoned at 3,220 to 4,128. This coal will melt its own weight of iron.

3. *Don District.*—The coal region of the Don, which covers an area of 180 miles long by 100 miles broad, lies half encircled by the southernmost branch of the Don, which thus affords an easy means of communication with the Sea of Azoff and the shores of the Euxine. The beds of coal, which vary in quality, are much disturbed, being in many places found at an elevation and considerably broken.

But the principal mineral wealth of the Don region consists in its beds of anthracite, which lie in numerous thin strata, varying from 2 to 7 feet in thickness. It varies considerably in quality, as will be seen from the following result of several analyses in the Gruchefka district:—gas, 17·94 to 6·62; carbon, 90·80 to 72·30; sulphur, 5·45; ashes, 10·30 to 1·14; while the heating power varies from from 7,705 to 6,491.

Some progress has been made in working this product, as appears from the following Table:—

		Tons.
In 1820 there were produced	.. .. ..	350
1840	,, ...	800,000
1847	,, ...	2,860,000
1863	,, ...	6,350,000

Besides the three coal regions above described, coal has been discovered in small quantities in the Caucasus, Crimea, Simbirsk,

Ekatarinofsky, and the steppes of the Kherson, in the Government of Kieff and in Poland.

Having completed the list of the coal fields of Russia, it remains to examine the state of her import and export trade in coal.

The advance which has been made in almost every branch of industry since the Crimean war, the natural anxiety of the Government to make her military and naval arsenals independent of foreign supply, the abolition of serf labour, which has in so many instances, by impairing the revenues of the nobility, induced them to invest their capital in industrial undertakings, the construction and opening of new railways, the introduction of gas into general use,—all these have been so many concurrent agencies during the last nine years of augmenting the demand for fuel to feed the factories, foundries, workshops, and locomotives. This has been met in great part by the importation of coal, and this importation has been almost entirely from England.

The following official Tables which, through the obliging kindness of the Department of Commerce, have been brought down to the latest date, show the value in roubles of the coal imported since the termination of the war, and the proportion in which it was drawn from different countries :—

	England.	Prussia.	Turkey.	Austria.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1857 .	1,396,481	95,688	42,731	4,375	81,095	1,620,370
1858	1,731,094	116,955	400	8,832	34,711	1,891,992
1859 .	1,847,133	76,787	55,651	12,140	15,386	2,005,597
1860 .	2,664,682	114,506	119,035	52,128	3,323	2,955,174
1861 .	2,110,128	125,885	96,699	24,087	4,520	2,361,319
1862 .	2,375,494	248,118	14,174	24,612	3,949	2,666,347
1863 .	2,744,283	220,299	2,240	14,417	7,272	2,988,511
1864 .	4,528,545	168,121	115,947	10,726	4,767	4,828,106

It will be seen that the importation has tripled in the last seven years.

A very rough reduction from these sums in roubles into English tons may be made by dividing each group of figures by 6.

The Exportation Tables are less satisfactory :—

	White Sea.	Baltic.	Black Sea and Sea of Azoff.	Land frontier.	Total.
1857* ..	..	..	..	..	..
1858* ..	..	..	..	..	..
1859 ..	370	..	..	8	378
1860 ..	..	..	8,100	..	8,100
1861 ..	..	..	..	..	..
1862 ..	..	..	1,568	..	1,568
1863 ..	..	..	..	20	20
1864 ..	..	20	7	331	358

In order to judge of the probable increase in the demand for foreign coal in Russia during the next few years, the following considerations must be taken into account.

* No return procurable.

The demand for fuel of some kind is likely to go on increasing with increasing wealth, industry, and population. Never at any time was the conviction more universal than at present that the great want of the country is increased facilities of communication, whether regarded from a military or commercial point of view. Project has succeeded project for monster lines of railway which should unite all the most important commercial and agricultural towns and districts of the south, and extend even to Sevastopol. Important lines leading south are already in course of construction. Not only is a large demand for rails thus created to be supplied by the native foundries, not only will the lines when opened require locomotives and and workshops, but the concentration of population and wealth in the districts traversed, will cause such an augmentation in the demand for manufactured articles of almost every kind that the manufacturers of Russia will see a future of prosperity opening before them to which they have never yet attained with all their protective Tariffs. All these alike, foundries, locomotives, and factories, will require to be fed with fuel.

But the question arises, to what extent will increased demand for fuel operate on the demand for foreign coal? with vast forests still untouched, with coal fields more or less valuable in the interior, to what extent will these be insufficient to meet the increased consumption?

The average price of English coal of all qualities at the St. Petersburg wharves may be reckoned at 10 kopeks a pood (16*s.* a ton), but after expenses with losses, natural and other, incident on cartage, its value when delivered at the factories in and immediately around the capital amounts to 11 or even 12 kopeks the pood; 100 poods at this rate cost 11 or 12 roubles. Now 100 poods of Newcastle coal are computed equivalent in heating power to 1 cubic fathom of wood, and this is at present obtainable for about the same price. The two fuels are consequently in simultaneous use. On the Warsaw line the engines are supplied with coal at some stations, with wood at others. In the iron foundries, as well as in some of the sugar refineries, coal is the favourite fuel, while in the cotton factories wood is preferred as being cleaner and less destructive to the grates and boilers. There are cotton manufacturers at St. Petersburgh who until the war used coal, and having been compelled at that time to have recourse to wood still continue it.

Hence it is to be presumed that whatever increase may occur in the demand for fuel in and around St. Petersburgh is likely to increase to a certain if not to a considerable extent the demand for foreign coal.

If we now pass to the great manufacturing centre of Moscow we find circumstances changed. The price of wood is much the same as at St. Petersburg.

	Roubles.
Red fir, one cubic fathom	10
Birch ,, ...	10½ to 13½
Aspen ,, ...	8 8½

On the other hand, the carriage by rail of coal from St. Petersburgh considerably augments its cost, and coal which the manufacturer of the capital can consume at 11½ or 12 kopeks the pood costs to the millowner of Moscow 23 to 24 kopeks, or nearly 2*l.* per ton. It is, therefore, not surprising that 60,000 poods (nearly 1,000 tons) is the total quantity used every year. Nor is it to be expected that any great increase in its demand can take place. It is true that wood has slightly risen in price since Easter owing to 25,000 of the woodcutters having sought employment on the new line of railway, and it is supposed it may not fall for several years; it may even rise and remain permanently higher, but it is not probable it will ever attain the figure of 17 roubles per cubic fathom, and as long as it does not exceed that price it is believed that the manufacturers would not think of coal for steam purposes, unless, indeed, it were obtainable at a far lower rate than at present.

In the southern steppes wood is scarce, but the distance is too great to admit of the use of foreign coal. Whatever demand may exist in those parts will probably be supplied either by turf or by the anthracite and coal region of the Don.

Throughout Russia wood is used for household purposes. The Russian has been too long accustomed to wood to take easily to coal. Besides, the very house in which he lives, and many of his domestic implements, are fashioned on the understanding that he is to use wood, and a change in fuel would necessitate a change in many of his most cherished habits. Even in the capital the moujik still spreads his bed on the large tile stove, the noble as well as his humblest dependent still balances his teapot on the yellow somovar; and if modern innovasionists have introduced an open fire-place into his salon, it either burns wood, or, as sometimes happens, it is concealed even in mid winter by a screen of evergreens and flowers.

We arrive thus at the following results. The consumption of foreign coal is, and is likely to be, almost exclusively confined to St. Petersburgh and those parts in easy communication with the Baltic. The importation of coal has tripled in the last seven years, and is likely to go on steadily increasing with the wealth and industry of the northern Governments of the Empire.

If this latter result is gratifying to the pit owners of Great Britain, it cannot be less so to the economists of Russia; for inasmuch as this fuel is nowhere used for domestic purposes, it follows that every rouble laid out on its purchase is returned manyfold to the country in the shape of clothing, food, improved appliances for general comfort, or increased facilities of communication, so that the Tables of the coal trade of Russia may thus be looked upon as a not uncertain barometer of the wealth and well-being of the nation.

(Signed) SIDNEY LOCOCK.

July 12, 1865.

SAXONY.

Report by Mr. Barnard.

Coburg, July 1, 1865.

The present information respecting the general condition of the coal mines in Saxony is highly satisfactory, and gives another proof of the flourishing state of industry in this country. The Returns from which the following has been extracted date from a period of five years, viz., from 1859 to 1863.

The number of coal pits has, it is true, not so considerably increased, but the quantity of coals produced for general use has, owing to a greatly improved system of machinery and other means, enabled the proprietors to reduce the prices, which has, of course, tended to extend the consumption of this article of heating, not only in furnaces and manufactories, but also for household purposes. It may be remarked that, notwithstanding the increase of the use of coals, the price of wood, which for so long a period was the only fuel made use of, is at present much higher than formerly; this may be accounted for by the great demand of it for building purposes, sleepers on railroads, &c., &c. The result, however, is very satisfactory and highly advantageous to the proprietors of woods in general, but more especially to the Royal Treasury, as the forests now furnish a much higher yearly income than was formerly the case.

The principal coal mines are private property, or belong to Companies, and are situated in the neighbourhood of Zwickau. The mines near Dresden are not so considerable, and furnish principally fuel for that neighbourhood; whereas the first-mentioned, having railroad communication, export great quantities to Bavaria, the Saxon Duchies, and the adjacent countries.

The following is the number of coal-pits in activity, with their produce in bushels, for the periods 1853, 1858, 1863:—

	1853.	1858.	1863.
Number of Pits	82	81	87
Produce in Saxon bushels, = ⅓ bushel Eng.	9,359,792	13,399,792	22,231,116
Workmen	7,154	9,330	11,967
Officers	207	422	503
Steam-machines	?	159	160
Horse-power	?	3,950	5,309
Exportation .. .. cwts.	2,265,000	4,056,000	7,500,000
Consumption in Saxony .. ,,	14,600,000	20,050,000	30,500,000
Value in dollars	1,683,000	3,261,000	3,344,000
Value in £	252,450	489,150	501,600

Table No. 1, annexed, gives in round numbers the area of all the coal-containing country in the different districts, and proves how the many attempts to find coal have failed without causing any great increase of successful attempts. In 1858 there were 76 projected enterprises on a space of 4,500 acres; in 1863 only 16 with 12,000 acres.

The number of pits really at work had only risen from 81 to 87, and their area only between 500 and 600 acres. This shows how great the number of unsuccessful and abandoned attempts was. This was particularly the case in the neighbourhood of Zwickau. Where, however, some attempts were given up others were commenced, as the figures denote.

In the Dresden district, for instance, a pit was commenced in 1858 on an area of 660 acres; in 1860 two attempts were made on an area of 1,220 acres; and in 1861 another on an area of 700 acres commenced, all of which proved equally unsuccessful: other failures were also expected.

In the district of Zwickau, notwithstanding some fluctuations in the extent of area, no change has taken place in the principal result during 1858 and 1859.

In 1860 a new work with 200 acres has been established.

In 1861 the number of works increased by two, and the area decreased by 140 acres; from that period up to 1863 the works were increased by 5, and the area by 300 acres.

In the neighbourhood of Flöha similar fluctuations have also taken place.

Of all the coal pits in activity in the Dresden district at the end of 1863, one belonged to the Crown; seventeen companies, composed of 69 private pit proprietors, possessed three mines in the Dresden, seven in the Zwickau, and seven in the Würschnitz districts. On the other hand, there were ten companies of shareholders, who had undertaken sixteen enterprises, of which the result was undecided.

In the year 1863 the produce of coal mines was as follows:—

1,557,000 bushels belonged to the Crown.

10,392,000 bushels to 17 Companies of shareholders, and 10,282,000 bushels to 69 private pits.

The produce of the Crown mines has not greatly increased since 1859. That of the private pits has increased by 3,000,000 bushels, and that of the Companies of shareholders by 4,500,000 bushels.

In 1863, among the 87 mines then at work, only 6 obtained above 1,000,000 bushels; on an average 1,600,000 bushels: 9 works obtained between 400,000 and 1,000,000 bushels; 13 obtained from 200,000 to 400,000 bushels; 10 from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels; 49 had less than 100,000, some even under 50,000 bushels. Of the whole pits, 15 or 16 produced three-fourths of the total quantity.

Table No. 2 gives a summary view of the coal works belonging to shareholders, and of their essential positions.

Table No. 3 gives an insight into the general result of the undertaking. It must, however, be remarked that, without any

enlargement of the premises and property of the establishment, not only the number of hands employed, but the quantity of coals produced, is very considerably greater. This is much more the case as respects the Zwickau and Würschnitz mines than in those near Dresden, where the increase of produce may be calculated at 12 or 13 per cent., the number of hands employed at 10 per cent.

In the mines of Zwickau, during the period from 1859 to 1863, the number of hands increased at the rate of 16 per cent.; the produce of coals at nearly 64 per cent. The result of the work done by a labourer, if reckoned by bushels, is therefore increased, since 1853, by 50 per cent. It must, however, be remembered that mechanical power has done much of late to produce the above results. Single horse-power, which in 1858 produced 4,235 bushels, now brings 4,900 bushels.

The real and increasing value of coals is connected with the diminished price of them, as seen in Table No. 3, and has taken place, especially in the Würschnitz mines, in steady and regular progression since 1858, up to 1863, when it reached the rate of 35 to 40 per cent. This cannot be said of the Dresden mines, where the same profit has not been attained; the highest price of coals was in the years 1858 and 1859.

In 1845 the price of a bushel was 6 groschen (7·5*d.*); and from this date up to 1853 fell to 5 groschen (6*d.*); rose then, up to 1858, to above 7 groschen (above 8*d.*) per bushel; and since then has again fallen down to 4 groschen (5*d.*). In the years 1861 to 1863, therefore, when the price was lower than it had ever been, the quantity of coal sold was by far the greatest. Notwithstanding the strictest economy in the management, the works cannot avoid suffering in different degrees, as will be seen, with so low prices, in the last column of Table No. 2. This is caused by the enormous rent paid, in many cases, for the area; and this rent is a permanent evil, which weighs most heavily on all such enterprises.

Tables Nos. 5 and 6 show the distribution of the different sorts of all the coals produced, and their prices, in 1863, as also the distribution of hands in the several classes of workmen.

Tables Nos. 7 and 8 have reference to the pay of the overseers, and to the earnings of the men employedboth in coal and brown-coal works.

It will be seen in Table No. 7 that a workman in the coal mine of the Zwickau neighbourhood earns more than in all other coal works.

The earnings of hands employed in the brown-coal pits are, on an average, less than those employed in coal-works.

Both among the persons of all classes employed, both as overseers and workmen, in coal and brown-coal works, there exist regular and well-administered institutions, from which the sick, widows, and orphans, as well as the disabled and other claimants, receive pecuniary assistance and relief, when in distress, as will be seen in Table No. 8.

These institutions are apparently regulated by a better system in the district of Dresden than in other parts of the kingdom,

giving, in proportion, greater relief, and doing much more towards supporting and improving the schools.

In Reports on the subject of the quantity of coals as traffic, it is, generally speaking, very difficult, if not impossible, to find any Returns which can at all be depended upon.

There can be no control over the waggon-loads which leave railway stations near the frontier, and pass it unobserved into the neighbouring country; as, for instance, from the Saxon-Bavarian railroad to the Saxon Duchies and the Principalities of Reuss, as also from Leipzic to the Prussian frontier villages. The traffic carried on in this branch in the neighbourhood of Dresden, both by rail and on the Elbe, is more easy to be specified, but, however, not so correctly, as the traffic from the mines of Zwickau and Würschnitz, which can be carried on under the inspection of the Saxon Western Railroad authorities, where each waggon carries 100 cwt.

In the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 (in the last of which a considerable reduction in the price of carriage took place), were freighted in loads of 100 cwt.:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	From Zwickau.	From Lügau.	From Zwickau.	From Lügau.	From Zwickau.	From Lügau.
To stations on the West Saxon Railroad for stations in Bavaria and Wurtemberg ..	Loads. 79,722	Loads. 17,416	Loads. 84,441	Loads. 18,274	Loads. 94,778	Loads. 20,438
Werra Railroad and North Tyrol	32,996	..	33,464	6	45,605	2
Berlin and Anhalt Line ..	758	432	2,263	1,733	3,956	2,336
Dresden and Leipzig Line	3,376	887	3,869	1,327	4,355	2,488
Magdeburg and Leipzig Line	4,623	4	5,569	66	5,980	44
Thuringian Line ..	7,060	4	7,651	10	8,515	12
	128,538	18,747	137,259	21,418	163,191	25,322
Waggon loads ..	147,285		158,678		188,513	
Or Cwts... ..	14,728,530		15,867,850		18,851,319	

500 waggon loads daily.

According, therefore, to Table No. 3, the total quantity of coal produced by the Zwickau and Würschnitz Works, and consumed by the works or by the railroad in the adjoining neighbourhood, amounted to—

	Cwt.
In 186[illegible]	8,582,420
1862	8,559,209
1863	8,274,861

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
The quantity exported was ..	5,399,417	5,846,206	7,825,010
Consumed in Saxony	9,329,113	10,021,647	11,026,380
	14,728,530	15,867,850	18,851,399

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
During the same period the works near Dresden produced	4,287,700	5,520,500	5,740,200
Total	15,548,400		

of which the greater part was used for home consumption, notwithstanding the large quantity of wood consumed as fuel.

Brown Coals.—Table No. 9 gives full information on the state of this branch of mining for the period of 1859 to 1863.

The bushel is rated at 150 lbs. The substance itself is from pits, but much of it is also collected on or near the surface of the ground; and this, which is much finer, is made up, like peat, in forms in the shape of bricks, and sold for fuel.

The bricks made at the Margaret hut, and the numbers of which are contained in the last columns of Table No. 9, amounted, in 1862, to 3,000,000, equal to 15,000 cwt., and worth 3,400 dollars (510*l.*), and in 1863, to 2,250,000, equal to 12,000 cwt., and worth 300*l.*

The number of pits is very considerable, particularly in Upper Lusatia, also on the left banks of the Elbe. In 1863 there were only 2 pits, which produced more than 400,000 bushels; 3 pits, from 200,000 to 400,000 bushels; 4 pits, from 100,000 to 200,000 bushels; 19 pits, from 50,000 to 100,000 bushels; 36 pits, from 20,000 to 50,000 bushels; 62 pits, from 5,000 to 20,000 bushels; and 38 pits, less than 5,000 bushels. Besides these there were 1 pit belonging to the Crown, and producing 424,712 bushels; 4 pits belonging to the shareholders, and producing 738,939 bushels; and 159 private pits, producing 4,681,833 bushels.

By far the greatest number of brown-coal pits are in the neighbourhood of Zittau and Bautzen; also on the left bank of the Elbe, in the neighbourhood of Grimma and Wurzen.

The greater part of the brown coal in Saxony is for home consumption; large quantities are only exported from Zittau to the neighbourhood of Reichenberg, in Bohemia, and amounted, in 1861, to 106,062 cwt.; in 1862, to 116,726 cwt.; and in 1863, to 128,146 cwt.

The importation of brown coal into Saxony is very great, and amounted in—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Cwts,	Cwts.	Cwts.
Per Elbe from Bohemia	1,374,556	1,327,838	739,803
Per rail from Bohemia	647,118	914,182	1,234,000
	2,022,474	2,242,020	1,973,803

From Prussia and Thuringia nearly 400,000 cwt. were also imported.

In Saxony the consumption amounted, therefore, in 1861, to 9,500,000 cwt.; in 1862, to 10,500,000 cwt.; in 1863, to 10,750,000 cwt.

The coals consumed by the whole population in Saxony amounted per head, in 1853, to nearly 730 lbs. of coals and 225 lbs. of brown coal; and in 1863, to nearly 1,330 lbs. of coals and 470 lbs. of brown coal.

The number of machines, &c., worked by steam has increased in a still greater proportion, viz., in 1853 there were 450 machines with 6,000 horse-power; and in 1863 there were 1,200 machines with 18,000 horse-power.

The engines (railroad) consumed in 1863 not more than 1,250,000 cwt. of coals and 100,000 cwt. of brown coal. Other machines, worked by steam, consumed 8,000,000 cwt. of coals and and 1,750,000 cwt. of brown coal. One quarter, therefore, of the whole consumption was used for producing steam.

In 1863, one single anthracite work was in activity, with an area of 1,131 acres, in the hills in Saxony, on the Bohemian frontier, producing only 2,917 bushels, worth 914 dollars (137*l.*).

The production of coal in the Kingdom of Saxony amounted, in 1863, to 22,231,116 bushels* = 38,043,516 cwt.

During the same period the export amounted to 7,825,010 cwt.

The only coal imported into Saxony is the brown coal, of which, in 1863, 1,973,803 cwt. were imported from Bohemia.

In the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, notwithstanding unceasing attempts, no coal has been as yet discovered.

In the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the eastern frontier, some works have been established, but the production up to the present time has not been considerable. The small quantity exported is consumed by the Bavarian (Leipzig-Munich) Railway.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BARNARD.

Appendix.

Since concluding my Report, I have been informed that, although no statistical paper has been as yet published for 1864, the coal-mines near Zwickau produced in that year 23,799,370 cwt., of which circa 9,000,000 cwt. remained for home consumption, and the rest was exported to Prussia, Bavaria, Thuringia, &c.

From the mines near Dresden were exported circa 21,000 cwt. During the same period 130,975 cwt. of brown coal were exported and 627,785 cwt. imported.

It is evident that the home consumption of, and demand abroad for, coal and brown coal is very great, which is easily accounted for by the increasing use of steam-power in every branch of industry, as well as in the general extension of railways.

C. T. B.

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* Saxon bushel = ½ English bushel.

(No. 1.)

Neighbourhood where the Mines are situated.	Area of Coal-works (in round numbers).		
	(A.) Those actually working.	(B.) Those in a state of forwardness, but not at work.	
		Total.	Including those which are only boring.
1858.			
Dresden	6,720·7	3,300·5	900·1
Zwickau	1,930·62	14,300·26	10,500·17
Würschnitz	1,690·8	13,000·19	2,500·6
Flöha and Hainichen ..	2,100·4	400·2	..
Total	12,440·81	31,000·51	13,900·24
1859.			
Dresden	6,060·6	3,300·5	900·1
Zwickau	1,930·62	8,320·17	7,630·13
Würschnitz	1,860·8	13,030·17	1,100·4
Flöha and Hainichen ..	390·3	390·1	..
Total	10,240·79	25,040·40	9,630·18
1860.			
Dresden	7,280·8	900·1	900·1
Zwickau	2,080·63	7,660·12	7,170·10
Würschnitz	2,890·9	11,950·16	1,100·4
Flöha and Hainichen ..	790·5	..	..
Total	13,040·83	20,510·29	9,170·15
1861.			
Dresden	6,580·7	900·1	900·1
Zwickau	1,940·61	5,720·7	5,320·6
Würschnitz	3,390·9	10,600·14	780·3
Flöha and Hainichen ..	780·4	50·1	..
Total	12,690·81	17,270·23	7,000·10
1862.			
Dresden	6,580·7	900·1	900·1
Zwickau	1,950·64	4,460·6	4,060·4
Würschnitz	3,390·9	8,780·9	530·2
Flöha and Hainichen ..	700·5	650·1	..
Total	12,620·86	14,790·17	5,490·7
1863.			
Dresden	6,580·7	900·1	900·1
Zwickau	2,240·66	1,380·4	980·2
Würschnitz	3,390·9	7,280·6	130·1
Flöha and Hainichen ..	770·5	650·1	..
Total	12,980·87	10,210·12	2,010·4

(No. 2.)—Statistical Data as regards the Produce of Coal Companies' Pits at the end of 1863.

Name of Company.	When founded.	Date of Statutes.	Area in 1863.	Amount of Capital.	Nominal Amount of Shares.	Number of Shares.	Number of Pits.	Depth.	Number of Steam-engines.	Horse-power for Reservoirs.	Number of Boilers.	Number of Workmen.	Wages paid.	Produce.	Value of Produce.	Average Work of a Workman.	Dividends paid per Share, 1862–63.
Near Dresden—			Acres.	Dollars.				Ells.					Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars	Bushels.	Dollars.
Pottschappel Company	1836	Feb. 12, 1840	300	300,000	200	1,500	2	500, 700	3	72·42	4	516	87,483	757,276	128,468	1,468	4
Hainichen Company	1849	Sept. 17, 1849	1,415	240,000	100	2,400	3	490, 616, 630	6	186·90	12	618	98,850	848,334	192,289	1,373	6
Dresden Possendorf Company ...	1858	March 12, 1861	1,035	350,000	100	3,500	1	500	2	225·75	3	348	48,518	473,829	92,183	1,362	3
Near Zwickau—																	
Citizens of Zwickau Company ...	1841	Oct. 27, 1856	1,024	53,632	21⅓	2,514	2	504, 536	4	105·60	8	428	76,154	1,310,820	197,878	3,063	20
Niederplanitz Company	1840	June 28, 1851	35	54,000	30	1,800	1	327	2	64·86	2	43	10,643	169,878	17,554	3,950	...
Zwickau Company	1839	Nov. 18, 1841	512	135,000	54	2,500	3	392, 455, 507	6	177·70	16	579	96,447	1,204,873	208,837	2,081	10
Erzgebirk Company	1840	July 8, 1846	965	240,000	100	2,400	3	458, 465, 483	7	520·32	18	888	153,677	2,253,204	321,520	2,537	21
Oberhohndorf Company	1855	Sept. 25, 1858	114	388,260	90	4,314	2	420, 560	4	225·18	7	270	28,206	373,632	48,074	1,884	2
Oberhohndorf Forest Company ...	1855	Aug. 23, 1858	62	206,500	70	2,950	1	369	2	190·15	6	187	29,324	436,950	65,542	2,337	...
Zwickau Oberhohndorf Company ...	1854	July 2, 1861	814	217,800	55	4,000	1	560	2	220·20	5	144	18,762	252,764	36,368	1,804	...
Near Würschnitz—																	
Oelsnitz Company	1856	April 7, 1862	560	250,000	100	2,500	1	1,050	4	202·12	6	272	32,860	209,771	29,900	771	2½
Nieder Würschnitz Company ...	1856	Aug. 22, 1862	86	110,000	50	2,200	2	201, 310	3	49·25	4	213	35,436	478,886	76,449	2,250	2
Lugau Würschnitz Company ...	1845	April 27, 1849	487	200,000	100	2,000	2	248, 450	4	84·29	6	529	85,470	719,126	95,884	1,360	3½
Nieder Würschnitz Kirchberg Co....	1855	Oct. 15, 1860	2,025	550,000	100	5,500	1	345	2	32·16	2	253	33,971	362,196	52,531	1,432	...
Lugau (God's Blessing) Company ...	1855	Aug. 14, 1860	315	264,000	100	2,640	1	680	2	60·40	3	231	44,350	346,878	38,888	1,502	...
Zwickau Lugau Company	1855	Aug. 21, 1861	442	200,000	50	4,000	1	930	2	100·40	4	196	23,392	130,246	19,223	665	...
Westphalia Company	1856	Dec. 11, 1862	2,064	250,000	50	5,000	1	348	3	87·55	4	67	8,618	56,271	8,910	840	...

(No. 3.)—Statistical Data as regards the Management and Produce of Coal Mines, 1859–63.

Coal Mines, where situated.	(A.) No. of Works in activity.	(B.) No. of Enterprises as yet without produce.		No. of Officers and Workmen.				Amount of Salaries and Wages.		Total Produce including Coals used for making Coke.			Average Price per Bushel at the Works.	Coke made of the Coal.	
				(A.)	(B.)	(A.)	(B.)	(A.)	(B.)	Quantity.		Value in Dollars.		Quantities in Bushels.	Value in Dollars.
		Total.	Including where boring is being tried.	Officers and Workmen.	Officers and Workmen.	Workmen of all sorts.	Workmen of all sorts.	In the Works.	In the Works.	In Bushels.	In Cwts.				
1859.													Groschen.		
Dresden Mines ...	6	5	1	133	5	3,975	122	709,043	19,753	5,105,913	9,853,449	1,088,512	6·4	398,088	79,429
Near Zwickau ...	62	17	13	241	22	4,620	207	876,874	36,894	8,517,014	15,118,609	1,914,661	6·7	419,331	138,900
Near Würschnitz	8	17	4	51	55	1,134	666	194,912	132,731	1,200,453	2,080,752	306,134	7·7	...	...
Near Flöha ...	3	1	...	3	1	34	20	5,822	3,520	34,616	59,582	8,155	7·1	...	...
Total ...	79	40	18	428	83	9,763	1,015	1,786,651	192,868	14,857,996	27,112,392	3,317,462 = 497,619*l.*	6·7	817,419	218,329 = 32,749*l.*
1860.															
Dresden Mines ...	8	1	1	135	...	4,262	1	725,340	...	5,072,049	9,546,803	1,060,413	6·3	383,837	72,724
Near Zwickau ...	63	12	10	255	15	5,004	203	918,644	30,069	10,183,344	17,277,070	1,682,244	5·0	524,952	108,703
Near Würschnitz	9	16	4	61	40	1,243	530	315,752	106,716	1,509,812	2,377,120	278,959	5·6	...	...
Near Flöha ...	5	...	...	4	...	67	...	9,394	...	38,385	66,972	8,750	6·8	...	...
Total ...	85	29	15	455	55	10,576	734	1,869,130	136,785	16,803,540	...	3,030,366 = 454,554*l.*	...	...	181,427 = 27,214*l.*
1861.															
Dresden Mines ...	7	1	1	150	...	4,261	1	781,358	...	5,474,553	10,439,867	1,122,994	6·2	426,657	74,537
Near Zwickau ...	61	7	6	256	13	5,078	113	976,521	23,327	11,723,248	19,997,943	1,818,771	4·7	630,333	131,557
Near Würschnitz	9	14	3	63	31	1,551	415	254,874	69,347	2,054,402	3,253,389	336,026	4·9	...	...
Near Flöha ...	4	1	...	4	1	37	4	6,511	46	29,809	59,618	6,768	6·8	...	...
Total ...	81	23	10	473	44	10,927	533	2,019,264	92,720	19,282,012	33,750,817	3,284,559 = 492,683*l.*	5·1	1,056,990	206,094 = 30,914*l.*
1862.															
Dresden Mines ...	7	1	1	149	...	4,404	1	759,526	...	5,369,870	10,189,263	1,106,610	6·2	391,098	68,783
Near Zwickau ...	64	6	4	269	11	5,308	111	982,443	22,329	12,532,307	20,764,210	1,824,717	4·4	663,086	138,344
Near Würschnitz	9	9	2	67	20	1,763	333	291,373	58,816	2,232,014	3,599,196	316,347	4·2	...	...
Near Flöha ...	5	1	...	2	1	46	6	6,151	1,336	32,325	63,653	7,140	6·6	...	...
Total ...	85	17	7	487	32	11,521	451	2,039,493	82,481	20,166,516	34,616,322	3,254,814 = 483,222*l.*	4·8	1,054,184	207,127 = 31,019*l.*
1863.															
Dresden Mines ...	7	1	1	145	...	4,363	1	769,360	...	5,768,532	10,917,265	1,122,399	5·8	455,582	82,608
Near Zwickau ...	66	4	2	269	8	5,383	80	1,007,104	18,949	13,966,944	23,081,256	1,868,538	4·0	525,246	92,231
Near Würschnitz	9	6	1	68	10	1,915	173	308,894	26,649	2,469,196	3,991,989	347,918	4·2	...	...
Near Flöha ...	5	1	...	2	1	46	3	4,813	436	26,444	53,006	5,547	6·3	...	...
Total ...	87	12	4	484	19	11,710	257	2,090,171	46,034	22,231,116	38,043,516	3,344,402 = 501,660*l.*	4·5	980,828	174,839 = 41,225*l.*

(No. 4.)—Steam-Engines and Horse-power in Coal Mines, 1863.

Mines, where situated.	(A.) Where the works are in activity.								(A.) Total.		(B.) Unfinished Enterprises.		Total of (A) and (B).	
	For bringing Coals out of Pit.		For Reservoirs.		For bringing Coals out of Pit and Reservoirs.		For other Purposes.							
	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.
Dresden Mines	10	426	9	332	6	142	1	18	26	918	...	...	26	918
Zwickau Works	49	825	22	1,858	20	277	...	...	91	2,960	6	360	97	3,320
Würschnitz Works	11	218	9	340	1	50	2	42	23	650	12	411	35	1,061
Flöha Works	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	2	10	...	...	2	10
Total	70	1,469	40	2,530	29	479	3	60	142	4,538	18	771	160	5,309
In 1858	55	803	36	1,863	30	491	...	...	121	3,157	38	793	159	3,950

(No. 5.)—Quantity of Coals produced, and of what Sorts.

Where situated.	1st Sort. Gas, Forge, and Pitch Coal.		2nd Sort. Coke and Slate Coal.		3rd Sort. Hard Slate, hard middle, or Nut Coal.		4th Sort. Fine Coal for heating Machines, &c.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Dresden Mines	Bushels. 1,147,518	Dollars. 330,158	Bushels. 749,813	Dollars. 196,268	Bushels. 2,484,862	Dollars. 439,271	Bushels. 1,386,339	Dollars 156,702	Bushels. 5,768,532	Dollars. 1,122,399
Per cent	19·89	29·41	13·00	17·49	43·08	39·14	24·0	13·96	100·	100·
Near Zwickau	2,490,703	563,431	4,631,746	766,563	3,471,884	408,617	3,372,611	129,927	13,966,944	1,868,538
Per cent.	17·83	30·15	33·16	41·03	24·86	21·87	24·15	6·95	100·	100·
Near Würschnitz	339,660	67,361	1,126,562	199,420	201,014	27,591	801,960	53,546	2,469,196	347,918
Per cent.	13·76	19·36	45·62	57·32	8·14	7·93	32·48	15·39	100·	100·
Near Flöha	...	...	15,003	3,741	1,114	1,806	...	...	26,444	5,547
Per cent.	...	...	56·74	67·44	43·26	32·56	...	...	100·	100·
Total	3,977,881	960,950	6,523,124	1,165,992	6,169,201	877,285	5,560,910	340,175	22,231,116	3,344,402
1863, per cent.	17·90	28·73	29·35	34·38	27·74	26·22	25·01	10·17	100·	100·
1858, ,,	18·18	26·25	40·39	45·88	13·90	12·45	27·53	15·42	100·	100·

Price of Bushel in Groschen equal to 1·5*d*.

Dresden Mines	8·6	7·9	5·3	3·4	5·8
Near Zwickau	6·8	5·0	3·5	1·2	4·0
Near Würschnitz	6·0	5·3	4·1	2·0	4·2
Near Flöha	...	7·5	4·7	...	6·3
Average	7·2	5·4	4·3	1·8	4·5

(No. 6.)—Number of Hands employed in Coal-works in 1863.

Works, where situated.	Employed in							Different Employments.		Total.		
	Digging.	Raising.	Carpenters' and Masons' work.	Machinery.	Mechanical Preparation.		Preparing Coke.					
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dresden Mines	1,924	1,113	272	170	382	337	48	117	..	4,026	337	4,363
Near Zwickau	2,354	1,628	347	335	168	..	113	441	..	5,386	..	5,886
Near Würschnitz	763	487	213	102	94	42	..	138	76	1,797	118	1,915
Near Flöha	31	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46
Total	5,072	3,239	835	608	644	379	161	696	76	11,255	455	11,707

(No. 7.)—Salaries and Wages of Overseers and Workmen.

Where the Works are situated.	Number of Officers and Overseers.				Number of Workmen.					Total Number of Officers and Workpeople.	Amount of Salaries and Wages.			Work done Yearly by each Man.		Average Earning of Man Yearly.
	Technical.	Commercial.	Technical and Commercial.	Total.	Under 14 Years.		Above 14 Years.		Total.		Salaries.	Wages.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.			Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Bushels.	Dols.	Dols.
A. Coal-works—																
Dresden Mines	87	57	1	145	...	...	4,026	337	4,363	4,508	55,122	714,238	769,360	1,320	260	163
Near Zwickau	194	66	9	269	...	...	5,386	...	5,386	5,655	93,132	913,972	1,007,104	2,600	350	170
Near Würschnitz	38	29	1	68	...	...	1,797	118	1,915	1,983	21,826	287,068	308,894	1,290	182	150
Near Flöha	1	1	...	2	...	...	46	...	46	48	250	4,563	4,813	580	120	100
Total	320	153	11	484	...	...	11,255	455	11,710	12,194	170,330	1,919,841	2,090,171	1,900	290	164
B. Brown Coal—																
Oberlausitz	43	12	3	58	...	...	1,471	174	1,645	1,703	12,690	165,540	178,230	1,710	145	100
Left bank of Elbe	27	5	3	35	30	12	1,556	146	1,744	1,779	8,028	145,736	153,764	1,740	101	84
Total	79	17	6	93	30	12	3,027	320	3,398	3,482	20,718	311,276	331,994	1,725	123	92

(No. 8.)—State of Miner's and Workman's Relief Society in 1863.

Coal-works.	Number of Cash Accounts of the Societies.	Capital in 1862.	Received, 1863.					Expended, 1863.								Amount of Surplus in 1863 which has been invested.
			From Members of the Societies.	From Owners of the Works.	From Persons supplying Materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Alms given to Miners and Officers.	Alms given to Workmen.	Alms given to Widows and Orphans.	Miscellaneous Alms.	Medicine and Medical Treatment.	For Schools.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
A. Coal-works—		Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Dresden Mine	6	80,215	87,665	9,368	43	3,966	51,042	1,809	7,686	12,844	7,659	7,875	2,962	6,941	47,776	72,412
Zwickau Mine	1	24,653	13,401		...	1,121	14,522	2,811		2,769	3,701	1,932	...	2,583	13,796	24,071
Other Mines	19	225,283	33,689	18,411	233	11,261	63,594	3,024		3,743	12,716	12,071	70	3,763	35,387	182,580
Total	26	330,151	112,534		276	16,348	129,158	15,330		19,356	24,076	21,878	3,032	13,287	96,959	279,063
		£49,582														£41,854
B. Brown Coal—																
Oberlausitz	18	3,785	...		3,286	...		...	240	416	1,876		...	164	2,696	3,304
Left bank of Elbe	1	215	...		313	...		...	...	...	314		...	...	314	200
	1 hospital.	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...		...	...	30	—
Total	19	4,000	...		3,599	...		...	240	416	2,190		...	164	3,010	3,504
		£600													30	£525

(No. 9.)—Statistical Data as regards the Management and Produce of Brown Coal.

Where the Works are situated.	No. of Works in activity.		Number of Officers and Workmen.				Amount of Salaries and Wages.	Total Produce, including Bricks.			Average Price of Bushel on the spot.	Number of Bricks made.*	
				Workpeople of all sorts.				Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	Pits.	Above Ground.	Officers.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.							
							Dollars.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Grosch.		Dollars.
1859. Upper Lusatia	40	14	61	1,201	110	1,311	146,962	1,975,444	2,963,166	202,338	3·7	2,381,200	4,396
Left bank of Elbe	20	87	26	1,376	135	1,511	136,512	2,030,413	3,045,619	146,423	2·17	50,994,000	74,524
Total	60	101	87	2,577	245	2,822	283,474	4,005,857	6,008,785	348,761	2·61	53,375,200	78,920
1860. Upper Lusatia	39	13	54	1,271	124	1,395	152,574	2,199,560	3,299,340	211,291	2·88	1,985,600	3,841
Left bank of Elbe	22	85	33	1,377	147	1,524	134,814	2,075,546	3,113,319	153,921	2·22	50,706,600	68,047
Total	61	98	87	2,648	271	2,919	287,388	4,275,106	6,412,659	365,212	2·56	52,692,200	71,888
1861. Upper Lusatia	40	12	57	1,342	144	1,486	149,052	2,375,446	3,563,169	203,683	2·57	1,635,000	3,133
Left bank of Elbe	22	84	34	1,399	118	1,517	143,332	2,546,992	3,820,488	173,615	2·4	53,955,000	71,970
Total	62	96	91	2,741	262	3,003	292,384	4,922,438	7,383,657	377,298	2·30	55,590,000	75,103
1862. Upper Lusatia	44	12	57	1,464	188	1,652	174,553	2,628,607	3,942,910	235,841	2·69	4,918,200	6,984
Left bank of Elbe	31	79	39	1,510	165	1,675	149,973	2,701,269	4,051,904	170,870	1·90	53,788,900	76,057
Total	75	91	96	2,974	353	3,327	324,526	5,329,876	7,994,814	406,711	2·29	58,707,100	83,041
1863. Upper Lusatia	45	11	58	1,471	174	1,645	178,230	2,815,869	3,909,080	238,847	2·54	4,581,000	6,040
Left bank of Elbe	24	84	35	1,586	158	1,744	153,764	3,029,615	4,663,237	176,864	1·75	57,341,000	81,713
Total	69	95	93	3,057	332	3,389	331,994	5,845,484	8,572,317	415,711	2·13	61,922,000	87,753
							£49,799			£62,356			£13,162

* Refuse and dust made up in shape of bricks and used for fuel.

(No. 10.)—Steam and Horse-power in the Brown Coal-works in 1863.

Where the Works are situated.	For raising Coals.		For Reservoirs.		For raising Coals and supplying Reservoirs.		Total.		Wheels moved by Water and Horses.	
	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.	No.	Horse-power.
Upper Lusatia	2	18	17	197·5	1	4	20	219·5	7	12
Left bank of Elbe	6	41	15	146·5	1	4	22	191·5	—	—
Total	8	59	32	344	2	8	42	411	7	12
In 1858	..	..	20	169	1	4	21	173	5	18

SWEDEN.

Mr. Gosling to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir, *Stockholm, July* 9, 1865.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a Report on the coal fields, and export and import coal trade of Sweden, which I have drawn up obediently to your orders.

The statistical Returns which I have obtained from the Stockholm Board of Trade are only up to the year 1863, since which I am given to understand there has been a considerable increase in the coal import trade, attributable principally to the general burning of gas, to the railways, and to the extension of steam navigation.

I regret being unable to report more fully on this subject, but my materials are simply figures referring to the export and import trade, and scarcely touching upon the insignificant coal resources of this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AUDLEY GOSLING.

Inclosure.

Report by Mr. Gosling.

THE coal mines of Sweden yield but a scanty supply, and the coal itself is of a soft and laminated kind.

A mine has long been worked at Hoganas in Scania, and recently coal has been discovered about six English miles east of Landskrona. At the former the annual produce amounts to about 30,000 tons; and at the latter the works have made but slow progress, and without great hopes of extensive development. About 500 hands find employment in these mines.

Export Trade.—According to the official Returns published by the Stockholm Board of Trade, it would appear that there is a small export of coal, or rather an annual *re*-exportation, of between 50 and 100 tons.

From the year 1854 to 1860 the average was about 1,000 tons, and in 1861-62 *nil.* (See Table 1.)

Import Trade.—The consumption of English coal and coke increases every year. The average importation during the years 1854-58 was only one-half of the present quantity.

The amount imported in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863

averaged nearly 320,000 tons, of which in 1863, 250 tons came from France.

The coal imported comes entirely from England, with small accidental exceptions. It is generally shipped in vessels chartered for return wood cargoes, which bring it out for a mere ballast freight. The importer could not have this advantage were it sent from France or Belgium. (See Table 2.)

Coal is but little used in Sweden for domestic purposes, and it is only of late years that it has been employed at the larger iron works and foundries.

The great increase in the consumption of coal and coke is to be attributed to the general burning of gas in all the large towns; its introduction at the capital dates only as far back as 1856. Within the last ten years coal has been used for steam-vessels, previous to which wood and peat were employed. The steady increase in the number of cotton and other mills, and factories where steam-power has been introduced, and the rapid growth of the railway system, all tend to account for the increasing demand for coal.

(Signed) AUDLEY GOSLING.

(No. 1.)—IMPORTATION of Coal and Coke during the Years 1854–63.

1854 ..	4,792,923 cubic feet		1859 ..	11,834,960 cubic feet	
1855 ..	5,426,064	,,	1860 ..	11,791,612	,,
1856 ..	8,189,821	,,	1861 ..	15,263,232	,,
1857 ..	10,482,959	,,	1862 ..	15,599,276	,,
1858 ..	8,766,182	,,	1863 ..	15,584,339	,,

50 cubic feet (Swedish) = about 1 ton.

(No. 2.)—EXPORTATION of Coal during the Years 1854–63.

1854 ..	11,004 cubic feet		1859 ..	2,515 cubic feet	
1855 ..	7,524	,,	1860 ..	4,044	,,
1856 ..	51,828	,,	1861 ..	..	..
1857 ..	8,512	,,	1862 ..	..	..
1858 ..	13,086	,,	1863 ..	378	,,

50 cubic feet (Swedish) = about 1 ton.

SWITZERLAND.

Report by Mr. Dering.

Berne, June 20, 1865.

SWITZERLAND is not, and from geological reasons never can become, a coal-producing country on a large scale. The volcanic revolutions attending the rise of the Alps have broken up and scattered the carboniferous strata in such a way as to preclude the possibility of their being worked with profit.

Geologists assert that at the period in which the ordinary coal strata were originally formed, no forests of any extent existed in Switzerland; and that the secondary formations which are so common in England, Belgium, and some of the Rhenish provinces, were so displaced by subsequent volcanic action that only isolated spots remain, showing the subverted ends of carboniferous strata, and those principally in positions which render the sinking of a shaft almost an impossibility. The only real coal-veins which have been found and worked are but a few inches in thickness, often separated from each other by hundreds of feet of molasse,* and in which the amount extracted is utterly inadequate to repay the working outlay.

In the same way that it is calculated that 1-25th part of England and 1-125th part of France has coal beneath the surface, Switzerland does not possess above 1-10,000th part.

The oldest traces of carboniferous formation are confined almost exclusively to the Central and Western Alps, where the beds of anthracite coal are developed, and have been worked at different times on a considerable scale. This anthracite is neither so hard nor so glossy as the American anthracite, but more earthy, and with a metallic brightness about it more like graphite than coal. It contains no sulphur, and is consequently useful for many purposes mixed with real coal or wood. A recent analysis gives the following proportionate qualities in 100 parts:—

Carbon	88.16
Hydrogen	2·15
Oxygen and Nitrogen	1·34
Carbonic acid	4·29
Clay	2·91
Peroxide of iron	1·15
	100·00

Slate coal, belonging to the interglacial formation of the diluvium, is found in the Cantons of Zurich, Vaud, and St. Gall, in a

* NOTE.—This name is applied to a sort of green sandstone of a crumbling description, peculiar to this country. It belongs to the older miocene formation, and abounds in the neighbourhood of Berne and the adjacent valleys.

wet and greenish state. It has to undergo a drying process, by which it loses one-third of its weight, before it can be made available for fuel. It is reckoned that the heat produced by 10 quintals (100 lbs.) of this coal is equivalent to that produced by 8 quintals of fire-wood. In 100 parts it contains about 60 per cent. of carbon, 37 per cent. of hydrogen and oxygen (which considerably diminishes the heating power), and 3 per cent. of ashes. Some details respecting the principal vein of this coal, which is being worked near Utznach, in the Canton of St. Gall, will be found at the end of this Report.

Real coal has only been found in the Cantons of Berne, Fribourg, and the Valais. Slight traces of the same formation have been discovered near the summit of the Tödi, in the Canton of Glarus, but at too great a height to admit even of experimental boring. The geological aspect of the country between Bâle and Rheinfelden, in the Canton of Argovie, leads one to think that there is a possibility of the discovery of veins of coal in that district, although probably of inconsiderable thickness. From the nature of the ground, however, these veins must lie at a mean depth of 1,800 feet below the surface.

The brown coal which is found in this country is of a very inferior quality. Small layers of it have been worked in the Emmenthal, Canton Berne, near Simmiswald, but they are of little importance. The distance to a railway station is too great, and the quantity and quality of the produce too small and bad, for these coal-pits ever to be worked with success. It is the case here, as well as with all coal-mines in Switzerland: the expense of extracting inferior coal, falling, as it does, either upon individuals or on private companies with small capital, is too great to enable them to compete with foreign coal. After some years of disastrous attempts, these companies usually fail for want of means; and water damages the mine, unless, as has been the case in some places, the peasants of the district take to working the coal-seams in a rough way for their own benefit until a fresh company is started to undergo the same vicissitudes, and eventually share the fate of its predecessor. Such has been more particularly the case in the mines of Obersimmenthal, as will be seen below.

Such being the case, beyond a short notice of the efforts which have been made from time to time in the various Cantons to work small veins of inferior coal, the principal interest of a Report of this description is attached to that part of it treating of Switzerland as a coal-importing country, and a market for the carboniferous produce of other countries.

From the earliest times, the large forests which clothed the numerous hills of this country, supplied to the inhabitants the means both of light and heat. Before the introduction of railways, coal as fuel was most scarce and little appreciated. In some Cantons, it is true, a certain quantity was extracted, but consumed almost entirely on the spot in feeding limekilns, and supplying blacksmiths' forges. Wood was the natural and cheaper material, and was universally used.

Later years wrought a change in this respect. Gas works

sprung up and found it more to their advantage to extract gas from wood than from coal. This and other reasons raised the demand for wood. The forests were cut down, and the hill sides which a quarter of a century ago promised, under good management, to provide cheap and abundant fuel in perpetuity for all Switzerland, are now many of them bare.

This change is solely attributable to the wasteful and improvident system of the various Cantonal authorities, who, as a rule, took no steps to replant trees in the place of those cut down; and year after year the forests diminished, and the price of wood as fuel rose so greatly as to suggest the importation of coal on a large scale. In some cantons, however, the prevailing improvident system aroused the authorities to act in defence of their own interests, and now many of them yearly plant considerably. The time, however, which must elapse before this tardily introduced measure can affect the price of wood (doubled in the last twenty-five years), will render the importation of foreign coal in yearly increasing quantities an absolute necessity.

The introduction of railways into this country in connection with the great coal fields on the Rhine, in France and in Belgium, afforded great facilities for this object; and the statistical Tables attached to this Report give an idea of the gradual increase of this branch of commerce since that time. It is, however, difficult to see how this increase can affect the English coal export trade. Switzerland is situated in close proximity to the coal-fields of Germany and France, from whence she draws her principal supplies; and is divided from England by several hundreds of miles of railway, over which the coal from the latter country would have to be carried at a considerable expense.

That the import of coal into Switzerland must largely increase is an undoubted fact. Fresh industries spring up, and railways are opened, all requiring a large supply of this invaluable mineral, which is not to be obtained at a reasonable price from the Swiss coal pits. I may add, in conclusion to these remarks, that even were the Swiss territory rich in mineral wealth (which it is not), energy among those who alone possess the means of instituting and carrying on large enterprises is sadly wanting. Speculation, or rather, a speculative spirit such as laid the foundation of our vast coal industry, does not exist in the Swiss character. That this fever will overtake them eventually and develop hitherto unsuspected but actually existing subterraneous riches, is the firm conviction of some few individuals, but this view is in opposition to all the conclusions arrived at by eminent geologists.

Canton of Berne.—The principal mines in this Canton are those in the Obersimmenthal, near Schwarzenmatt, Langel, Klus, &c. They were originally worked by the peasants of the valley, and were afterwards taken in hand by Government. They seem to have been worked with tolerable success, producing on an average annually about 525 tons. In the year 1845 the yield was 810 tons, the cost of extraction of which came to 20,000 francs or 800*l.* Coal was selling during that year at about 31 francs or 25*s.* a ton, the profits were consequently very slight.

They were subsequently ceded to private companies who managed to make a small profit out of them until the introduction of railroads. What coal was produced, however, was of an excellent quality, somewhat resembling the superior sorts of Newcastle coal. It contained in 100 parts:—75 per cent. of carbon ; 20 per cent. bitumen and all volatile parts ; 5 per cent. of ashes, and water almost 0.

Up to the year 1857, it was employed exclusively by the lime-kilns and smithies in the Simmenthal, and by the Bernese Gas Company, on account of its purity. In that year, however, this latter establishment found it more advantageous to extract their gas from wood, and the coal hitherto consumed by them found an outlet in the neighbouring Canton, where it was used to feed the limekilns. To give an idea of the small scale on which the coal trade is carried on in this country, I may mention that this is the only instance in which coal extracted in Switzerland has found its way out of the valley or immediate neighbourhood of the place where it was found.

When these seams were first opened, although the expenses of mining were enormous, the absence of railroads and of means of cheap transport from foreign countries to some of the largest towns and districts in Switzerland secured a certain and tolerably remunerative market for whatever coal was excavated. Little by little, however, the introduction of a network of railways in connection with the German lines which brought French, Belgian, and Rhenish coal in large and increasing quantities, obliged the Swiss miners to lower their prices. The railway brought foreign coal to Thun, and delivered it there for several francs a ton cheaper than that which was extracted within thirty-five miles of that place. The companies, discouraged by the expense of working the seams in the Simmenthal, and the great natural difficulties with which they had to contend, gradually ceased working them.

During the years 1857 and 1858, many and various attempts were made in the neighbourhood to find coal in situations where the cost of extraction would be small enough to offer a probability of gain to the speculator, but with unsatisfactory results.

In 1856, the Government of Berne, foreseeing that the importation of foreign coal would soon swamp all individual coal-mining enterprises in Switzerland, working on a small scale and with little capital, stopped working the veins of coal at St. Beatenberg, on the Lake of Thun, where they had been extracting for many years some 300 tons of coal annually. They employed 30 men—the wretchedly poor inhabitants of that barren district—who were obliged to work the coal-seams actually lying in wet mud. The cessation of this work deprived these men of their only means of earning their bread; but the coal was of a very inferior quality, and attainable only with great difficulty.

Pitch coal was discovered in the Emmenthal in 1862, and a company formed to work the seam. One vein of this coal was found near the surface, but only of a few inches in thickness. A second vein of from 6 to 8 inches thick was subsequently found at a depth of 20 feet. The upper vein was easily worked, but the

crumbling nature of the marl in which the coal lies rendered deep shafts very dangerous, unless the superstructure was artificially supported. The proprietors of the mine believed that this would increase the working expenses so greatly as to prohibit the chance of any profit, and consequently abandoned it. This is much to be regretted, as this bituminous coal would have found an easy market in this country. The upper vein is still being worked on a small scale for local use.

Canton of Fribourg.—The contiguous coal-mines of Semsales, Bogens, and St. Martin were conceded in 1776 to two individuals who intended to establish a glass manufactory on the spot, and extract from them the coal necessary for this undertaking. This manufactory was erected, and passed from hand to hand up to the year 1853, enough coal only being extracted to feed the furnaces of that establishment. In that year they were conceded to Messrs. Bremond and Quesner, in whose possession they have remained.

The coal-seams extend for three miles in length and one and a-half in breadth, and are eleven in number, varying in thickness from 5 to 8 inches. Only one seam is actually being worked, and that with a shaft of 200 feet deep, and with a steam-engine. All the coal extracted has, with but a trifling exception, been employed in the glass manufactory. It is a lignite coal of first-rate quality. From 100 to 120 quintals, or from 9 to 10 tons, are extracted per diem, and this with the employment of 50 labourers, whose wages vary from 1½ franc to 4 francs a-day.

The proprietor informs me that, if only good road communication was formed between the coal mines and the nearest railway station (Oron), distant only two miles and a quarter, the seam is rich enough to produce four and five times the quantity. He considers that by employing 150 to 200 men, he could supply the whole industry of the country within a circuit of 60 or 70 miles, besides furnishing an important amount of traffic to the railway. Petty communal interests are said to be the cause of the non-introduction of so desirable an arrangement. The repartition of the general working expenses over so large a quantity would further have the effect of lowering the price of coal, which is here now sold at 14 francs 40 centimes a ton, delivered at the mouth of the pit.

Coal-seams were explored at Enblens, Chatel, and Remames in this Canton during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, but were shortly abandoned on account of the slenderness of the yield. The same applies to the mines at Bellegarde in the Jaunthal, which were opened and abandoned again in the year 1842.

Other Cantons.—I have just heard that a Company has been formed with a capital of 20,000*l.*, to reopen the large beds of anthracite coal in the Canton of Valais, mentioned in an earlier portion ofthis Report.

At the same time, I hope to be able to transmit interesting details respecting the mines of Utznach and Mörschyl in the Canton of St. Gall, which yield annually over 12,000 tons.

The coal-seams in the other cantons are too small and the coal of too inferior a quality to need mention.

With respect to the Tables given below, I may mention that till the year 1850, no account was kept by the Government of the imports of the several cantons. Since the centralisation of the "péages," they have adopted as regards fuel a system of classification which renders accuracy impossible, by classing together coal, coke, lignite and peat. The peat, however, is imported in so small a quantity that a very slight reduction (perhaps one-twentieth) will be necessary.

The Federal import duty is 1 centime the quintal, equal to 100 lbs.; the transit duty, 10 centimes the collier (1,500 lbs.), and the export duty is fixed at 2 centimes the quintal.

(Signed) HENRY NEVILL DERING.

(No 1.)—IMPORTATION into Switzerland under the heading of Coal, Lignite, Coke, and Peat (reckoned by Colliers of 1,500 lbs. each), from 1850 to 1864.

Year.	Colliers.	Year.	Colliers.	Year.	Colliers.
1850 ..	14,362	1856 ..	37,192	1862 ..	235,435
1851 ..	18,168	1857 ..	52,248	1863 ..	236,310
1852 ..	21,674	1858 ..	72,730	1864 ..	288,501
1853 ..	20,480	1859 ..	104,087		
1854 ..	28,755	1860 ..	151,398	Total ..	1,527,257
1855 ..	32,047	1861 ..	213,870		

(No. 2.)—IMPORTATION into Switzerland, from the Year 1860 to 1864, inclusive, of Coal, Lignite, Coke, and Peat, showing the Country of Origin.

Years.	From France.	From Germany (Zollverein).	Austria.	From Italy (Turf or peat).	Total Colliers of 1,500 lbs.
	Colliers.	Colliers.	Colliers.	Colliers.	
1860	135,036	15,929	370	62	151,398
1861	183,364	28,987	1,408	110	213,870
1862	204,254	29,976	1,062	143	235,435
1863	205,404	29,847	1,025	34	236,310
1864	268,126	19,149	1,074	152	288,501

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Burnley to Sir F. Bruce.

Sir, *Washington, November* 25, 1865.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Earl Russell's circular despatch of May 3, 1865, on the general subject of coal statistics, I have the honour to inclose a Report which I have drawn up on the product of the coal mines in the United States, to which I have appended a short statement on the present price of coal.

I should have wished, according to the terms of the circular, to have included a statement of the external trade of this country, showing what its coal imports and exports amount to, but unavoidable delay in getting the proper Returns from the Treasury Department obliges me to postpone forwarding them at the present moment.

As these Returns will, at my request, range back to the opening of the trade in 1821, some little time may yet elapse before the Department can find time to obtain them, occupied as they are in the preparation of their own Report for the forthcoming session of Congress. In the meantime I send in what has been already worked out, as it forms, as far as this country is concerned, the most important portion of the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Report by Mr. Burnley.

Washington, November 24, 1865.

The whole extent of the coal area in the United States has been usually divided into four principal coal-fields or tracts, viz.:— the Great Central, Alleghanian or Appalachian coal-field, extending from Tuscaloosa in Alabama, through Eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and re-appearing in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This field has been computed to cover within the United States an area of 50,000 to 60,000 square miles, of which about 40,000 square miles or 25,600,000 acres are considered workable area. It is sub-divided into eight minor divisions productive of bituminous coal.

The second coal field occupies the greater part of Illinois and Indiana, and in extent is nearly equal to the first.

A third field covers a large portion of Missouri, and the fourth the greater part of the State of Michigan.

The Chesterfield bituminous coal-field, a detached district of small area near Richmond, Virginia, contains the oldest worked

collieries in America, and for many years furnished the only supply of coal for the seaboard towns.

The greater part of the area of workable coal in the bituminous coal-fields above-mentioned remains as yet undeveloped. The detached basius of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania, which form one of the most interesting of this great coal-producing territory, though limited in aggregate area, as yet produce considerably more than all the others put together.

This anthracite region is usually spoken of under three separate divisions:—the Schuylkill or Southern, the Middle, and the Wyoming Wilkesbarre or Northern coal regions, each of them, particularly the Middle, consisting of a great number of separate or subordinate coal basins.

In Washington territory coal is also mined to a limited extent.

Cannel coal is said to be found in Western Pennsylvania, in Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, and more recently in Minnesota, sometimes in beds of considerable size, and oftener forming layers in the beds of common bituminous coal.

In the last official Report on foreign and domestic commerce, it is stated that coal has been discovered in Colorado territory.

Professor Hodge, who visited the vicinity of Denver City, saw coal beds which presented a thickness of 5 feet 10 inches pure coal, with no mixture of slate, and thus describes its appearance and quality:—

"The coal is of a brilliant jet black, and is easily mined in large lumps, which appear to be firm and sound, but are said to crumble after exposure for a few weeks to the air. It contains but little bitumen, burning with little smoke, no unpleasant odour, and a yellow flame.

"It does not smelt for coke, and however high the draught produces no clinker. Another coal bed for the supply of the Denver market is in the hills along South Boulder Creek, only 2½ miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains.

"This locality affords an abundance of iron ores, and has been selected for the establishment of the first blast furnace erected in the territory which went into operation in March 1864. The principal coal bed is opened a few rods south-east from the furnace, and has been worked 100 feet down a slope of about 10 degrees from the horizontal toward the east. The bed is 12 feet thick, almost uniform in quality, with no intermixture of slate, and presents a beautiful appearance in the brilliant lustre of the coal."

These specimens of coal have been submitted to Professor John Terry, who after analysis describes them as "belonging to the class of lignites, not technically a bituminous coal, neither cannel, nor an anthracite. In calorific power the Rocky Mountain coal may be placed between dry wood and bituminous coal, and may be used for the smelting of iron and other ores. The coal burns freely in a small stove, making a hot and clear fire and leaving no clinkers. The specimens that were examined had a tendency to break up and crumble after being soaked and allowed to dry, hence the necessity for protection from moisture."

Her Majesty's Consul at San Francisco in his commercial

reports for 1861 and 1862, mentions likewise the discovery of numerous coal or lignite veins in the coast range of mountains, the proximity of several of them to Suisin Bay enabling the coal to be delivered at reasonable prices, "from 32*s.* to 36*s.* a ton." It is suitable, he states, for domestic purposes, and the river steamers use it mixed with stronger coal.

The coal mines at Mount Diable (about forty miles from San Francisco) supplied in 1862 22,004 tons, and it was thought likely that the mines on the coast would yield from 75,000 to 80,000 tons.

The coal area of the United States, according to Taylor's statistics on coal, a work published in 1855, and kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. Kennedy of the Census Department, to whom I am much indebted for other valuable statistical information bearing upon the subject, was estimated in 1845 to cover 133,132 square miles, or 85,204,480 acres, which was nearly one-fourth of the total area of the twelve States in which the coal formations lay. It was equivalent to nearly three-fourths of the coal areas of the principal coal-producing countries of the world. Of this area 8,397 square miles were on the west side of the Missouri River, and 124,372 square miles east of the Mississipi River, whilst 437 square miles were occupied by the anthracite deposits of Pennsylvania.

More recent estimates (from the report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office) have made the American coal-fields, so far as they have been developed, to cover nearly 20,000 square miles.

The coal areas of Great Britain and Ireland, by far the most productive in the world, are estimated to cover about 12,000 square miles, or one-tenth the entire area of the Kingdom.

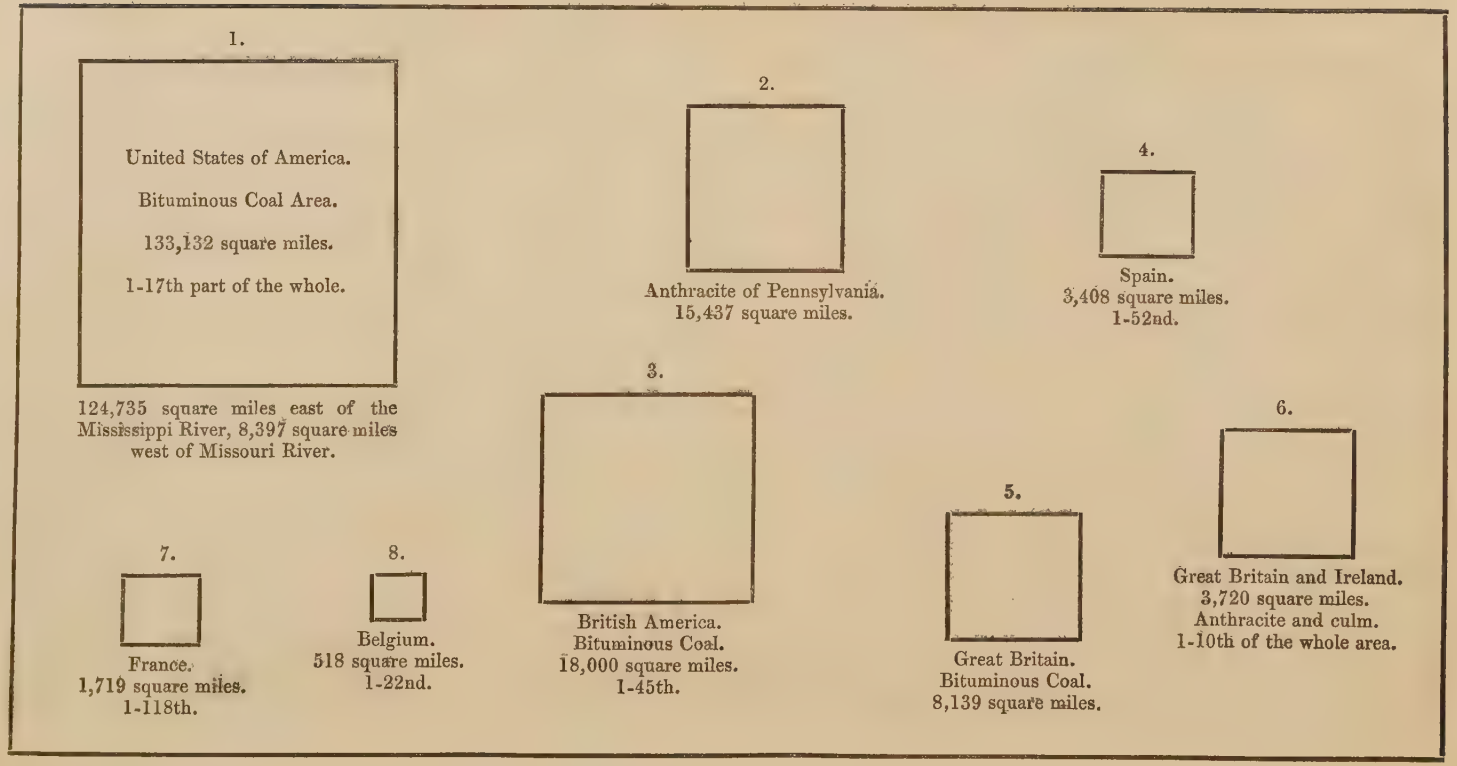
The coal formations of British America are computed to have an area of 18,000 square miles.

To make this more clear I have extracted from Mr. Taylor's work the table from which a portion of the foregoing statement is taken, and which will be observed with interest on account of the enormous breadth of coal formations in the United States:—

States.	Area in Square Miles.	Coal Area in Square Miles.	Proportion of Coal.
Alabama	50,875	3,400	1-14th.
Georgia	58,200	150	1-386th.
Tennessee	44,720	4,300	1-10th.
Kentucky	39,015	13,500	1-3rd.
Virginia	64,000	21,195	1-3rd.
Maryland	10,829	550	1-20th.
Ohio	38,850	11,900	1-3rd.
Indiana	34,800	7,700	1-5th.
Illinois	59,130	44,000	3-4ths.
Pennsylvania ..	43,960	15,437	1-3rd.
Michigan	60,384	6,000	1-10th.
	565,283	133,132	¼th of 12 States.

Mr. Taylor adds a diagram, which is here reproduced, showing the coal area of various countries for the purpose of conveying a more accurate impression than mere tables embracing a number of figures.

DIAGRAMS of the Superficial Coal Areas of various Countries.



Illinois, in Mr. Taylor's table, appears to take the lead, having within her borders one-third of the entire coal region of the United States. Next in importance is Pennsylvania, producing both anthracite and bituminous coals.

Of these immense fields Professor Wilson says: "These comprise the three anthracite coal-fields of Eastern Pennsylvania known as the Southern Schuylkill, the Middle or Shamokin, and the Northern or Wyoming, and the Frostburg or Cumberland coal-field (semi-bituminous) in the State of Maryland. Besides these beds a small outlying bed exists in Pennsylvania of semi-bituminous coal, known as the Broadtop, which, however, owing to its insulated position, being without any means of access, is only available for local purposes, and some deposits of considerable area in Virginia, whose importance is being daily recognized, and whose produce is gradually finding its way into the markets."

Of the three anthracite beds of Pennsylvania the southern is "both by situation and magnitude the most important. It presents great facilities of access, which have been made advantageous use of by the canal companies, the Lehigh and Schuylkill, and by the Reading Railroad, which penetrate far into the interior, and form the great outlets for its produce."

The third in importance is Ohio, having nearly one-third of its area in coal.

Of the Virginia coal, twelve miles west of Richmond and extending fifty miles, the seams are said to be 800 feet in thickness, being the deepest mines known in America.

In 1845 the production of the British coal-fields was set down at 31,500,000 tons annually. The product in 1858 was stated to be upward of 65,000,000 tons, worth at the pit's mouth 16,700,000*l.*, and in 1863, according to the Philadelphia Board of Trade, quoting from British official sources, 86,292,215 tons, valued at 20,572,945*l.*

An eminent geologist estimates the average thickness of the workable coal of Great Britain at thirty-five feet, and the total quantity of workable coal at 190,000,000 tons. If the whole area of the productive coal-fields of North America be taken at 200,000 square miles, and the average thickness at twenty feet, Mr. Kennedy calculates that their product will be 4,000,000,000,000 tons.

The relative size of the coal-measures of the United States and other countries has been made more appreciable by taking the amount of workable coal in Belgium as 1, then that of the British Islands becomes rather more than 5, that of all Europe $8\frac{3}{4}$, and that of North America 111.

In an extract now before me from a work of Professor Rogers on the coal-fields of the United States as compared with those of Europe, he calculates that the United States has 1 square mile of coal-field to every 15 square miles of territory, Great Britain 1 to every 30 of surface, Belgium 1 to every $22\frac{1}{2}$, and France 1 to every 200 miles of surface. The relative superficial magnitudes, he observes, of the coal-fields of the countries possessing coal will be recognized, if we compare them by some simple unit of measure. Let this be 100 square miles. In this case:—

Russia will be represented by	1
Spain	2
Anthracite fields of Pennsylvania	4
Westphalia and Bohemia	4
Belgium	5
France	10
Rhenish Prussia	10
British Provinces of North America	17
British Islands	40
Europe	75
Pennsylvania	126
Appalachian coal-field	556
The entire coal-fields of the United States	2,200

Whichever way the foregoing figures are taken, they clearly represent the enormous coal-producing power of North America and the vast wealth of mineral possessed by this country.

Produce of the Mines.—The first anthracite brought to market was in the year 1813, when a small quantity of flinty coal was shipped down the Lehigh River in arks by the firm of Miner, Ait, and Robinson. Five arks were despatched, but only two reached Philadelphia, the appearance of which is said to have excited as much astonishment as that of Noah would have done; the other three were lost on the passage. These little ark loads of coal were sold at Philadelphia for 21 dollars a ton, but the owners, it appears, lost money and abandoned the business. It may be of interest to state that the first Lehigh Coal Company, and the first, it is believed, formed in this country, was organized in the year 1793.

This Company took up from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under warrants, about 10,000 acres of land, being with the addition of about 2,000 more, the very same tract now owned and worked by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The original Company, it appears, appropriated 10*l.* currency to the construction of a road over the property; but the stockholders, weary of such expensive assessments, gave up the job, and the land lay idle till the ark-builders before-named took the matter in hand. A doubt, however, existing in the minds of many that the coal was of any value, two associations were formed, the "Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company." These united their interests and names in 1820, when the first regular shipments of coal began with a product for that year of 365 tons. It was, however, ridiculed and opposed apparently, the fuel of the country being almost exclusively wood; Liverpool coal being considered a luxury of doubtful utility, the people did not understand it, and did not like it. The entire importation of foreign coal in the year 1821, according to the "Miners' Journal," was 21,122 tons, and in 1842, 141,521 tons; in fact, up to the latter year, when coal was used at all, it seems to have been limited to the foreign article, no bituminous coal having come to market until the year following.

A vast tract of land in the great basin of the Ohio seems to have been purchased of the Indians as far back as 1763 by the Penn family, and at a later period the whole bituminous coal-field south of a place called Kitaming, including the Northern, or Wyoming anthracite region, became their property at a cost of

10,000 dollars. The portion lying north of Kitaming was purchased in 1784, and in the same year the town of Pittsburg was laid out and the Penns granted the privilege of mining coal in the "great seam" opposite Pittsburg, which is there 6 feet thick. The price for mining privileges was 30*l.* per lot, extending back to the centre of the hill. In a very able article in the "Quarterly Journal" on the coal trade of Pittsburg, it is there stated that, "the extent of the bituminous coal-field by which Pittsburg is surrounded is 15,000 square miles, equal to 8,600,000 acres.

"The upper seam, rating it at an anverage of 8 feet in thickness, is estimated to contain 1,498,464,000,000 bushels or 53,516,430,000 tons of coal, which at 2 dollars a tons, or a little over 7 cents per bushel, would be worth 107,032,860,000 dollars, a sum equal to the payment of the national debt nearly twenty-seven times, supposing it to be 4,000,000,000, or an amount equal to the gold and silver products of California and Nevada for more than a 1,000 years, even if they yielded 100,000,000 annually. Vast as is the empire already held by Pittsburg over the commerce of the nation by right of this deposit of coal, and wonderful as is this statement, yet it was purchased by the Penn family less than 100 years ago for the sum of 10,000 dollars."

Mr. Kennedy estimates that the product of all the mines distributed throughout twelve States was in 1850 valued at 7,173,750 dollars (1,473,049*l.*), of which sum 5,268,351 dollars (1,081,796*l.*), or upwards of 73 per cent., was the value of anthracite mined in Pennsylvania.

The statistics of this business in 1860 embraced Returns from sixteen States and territories. The products were 6,218,080 tons, or 155,452,000 bushels of bituminous, and 8,115,842 tons of anthracite coals, valued at 20,243,637 dollars (4,156,804*l.*). This showed an increase in the value of the fuel raised of no less than 13,069,887 dollars (2,683,755*l.*), or 182 per cent. over the Returns of 1850.

The whole quantity of soft and hard coals raised was 14,333,922 tons, and the average price 1 dollar 41 cents per ton; the average of bituminous coal being 1 dollar 34 cents and of anthracite 1 dollar 46 cents per ton. On an average of the whole quantity, the mining cost for labour and materials alone 1 dollar 15 cents per ton.

The State of Pennsylvania is by far the largest producer of both anthracite and bituminous coals, all but 1,000 tons of the whole quantity of the former having been raised in that State. The coal-mining establishments of Pennsylvania in 1850 numbered 246, and in 1860 had increased to 310. The capital employed in the business augmented in the same time from 5,313,721 dollars (1,091,113*l.*) to 17,602,030 dollars (3,614,379*l.*), and the product from 5,268,351 dollars (1,081,796*l.*) to 14,746,153 dollars (3,027,957), showing in the capital an increase in ten years of 12,288,309 dollars (2,502,732*l.*) or 331 per cent., and in the value of coal mined of 9,477,622 dollars (1,944,070), at the rate of 179 per cent.

The mining operations of the State yielded according to the returns 2,690,786 tons, or 67,269,650 bushels of bituminous coal,

and 8,114,842 tons of anthracite coal, valued as already stated at 14,746,153 dollars (3,027,957*l.*), which was about 72 per cent. of the total value of coal mined in all the States. If to this be added 6,093,150 bushels of bituminous coal, worth at the mines 335,692 dollars (68,930*l.*), unofficially reported as the product of that year, and not included in the returns, it will make the product of bituminuous fuel in Pennsylvania 2,934,512 tons, of the value of 3,212,271 dollars (659,603*l.*), and in the United States 6,461,806 tons, valued at 8,704,755 dollars (1,787,424*l.*).

The yield of Pennsylvania in both kinds of coal thus becomes 11,049,354 tons, and the value 15,081,845 dollars (3,096,888*l.*), and the product of the whole country is raised to 14,577,648 tons, worth 20,579,329 dollars (4,225,736*l.*).

The value of the anthracite raised in Pennsylvania (8,114,842 tons) was at the mines 11,869,574 dollars (2,437,286*l.*). It was produced in the counties of Schuylkill, Luzerne, Carbon, Northumberland, and Columbia, which, in their relative amount of trade, ranked in the order named.

The only State besides Pennsylvania in which anthracite is mined is that of Rhode Island. The quantity of coal raised was only 1,000 tons, valued at 5,000 dollars (1,232*l.*)

Next to Pennsylvania the largest return of bituminous coal was made from Ohio. The product of that State was 31,640,000 bushels, valued at 1,653,553 dollars (339,538*l.*)

In Illinois they raised 18,210,000 bushels of bituminous coal, worth 1,285,501 dollars (263,963*l.*)

These were the only States in which the value of the coal mined reached 1,000,000 dollars (205,338*l.*)

The next in value of its product was Virginia, where 11,834,000 bushels of coal were raised, valued at 798,128 dollars (163,886*l.*)

In Maryland the returns gave 10,950,000 bushels, valued at 464,338 dollars (95,346*l.*)

Kentucky reported 7,144,000 bushels of coal.

In Tennessee, where there was no return of coal-mining in 1850, the quantity produced was 4,132,500 bushels, worth 423,662 dollars (86,994*l.*)

In Indiana it amounted to 2,500,000, and in Iowa to upwards of 1,000,000 bushels, and in Washington territory one establishment reported a product of 134,350 bushels, worth 32,244 dollars (6,620*l.*)

Rhode Island, Michigan, Missouri, Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas produced smaller amounts of bituminous coal, but in all except Alabama, where it reached 255,000 bushels, the product was less than 100,000 bushels in each State. Considering the vast extent of the coal measures of Missouri, it seems astonishing that so little should be mined. According to the Geological survey the extent of them was estimated as ten times greater than that of the British Isles, and probably far exceeding that of all Europe, reaching out under a surface of 26,887 square miles, and estimated in amount at 134,435,000,000 tons.

The following, according to the annexed table, are the rates per cent. in which the several States increased their values of all kinds

of coal mined in the ten years preceding 1860, viz.: Iowa, 220 per cent.; Illinois, 170 per cent; Indiana, 651 per cent.; Alabama, 236 per cent; Kentucky, 200 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 186 per cent.; Maryland, 136 per cent.; Ohio, 129 per cent.; Virginia, 70 per cent.; Rhode Island, 48 per cent.; and Arkansas, 20 per cent.

The increase in the product of all the States, with the addition before mentioned, was 13,405,579 dollars (2,752,685*l.*), or 186 per cent.

The returns made from Michigan, Georgia, Tennessee, and Washington territory to the Statistical Department, were the first ever received.

The total quantity of American coal mined and sold, after being transported in any way by which its quantity can be noted, is placed for 1858 as follows, by Mr. Fernon in his Mining and Civil Register:—

	Tons.
The three anthracite fields of Pennsylvania	6,759,787
Broadtop, Blossburg, and Barclay coal	164,933
Pittsburg and Alleghany coals	325,637
Monongahela Navigation coal tonnage	917,738
Estimated river coal trade of Pittsburg	125,000
Estimated product of other parts of Pennsylvania	500,000
Total for Pennsylvania	8,793,095
Cumberland region of Maryland	642,725
Entire Ohio product	2,250,000
Estimate for Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all other States.	3,000,000
Total product of the United States in 1858 ..	14,685,820

STATISTICS of Coal mined in the United States during the Year ending June 1, 1860.

States.	Tons of Bituminous Coal.	Tons of Anthracite Coal.	Annual Value of Produce. 1860. Dollars.	1860. £	1850. Dollars.	1850. £	Per cent. of Increase.
Rhode Island ...	3,800	1,000	33,500	6,897	22,500	4,620	48·8
Pennsylvania ...	2,690,786	8,114,862	14,746,153	3,027,957	5,268,351	1,081,796	179·9
Maryland ...	438,000	...	464,338	95,346	196,000	40,246	136·9
Ohio	1,265,600	...	1,653,553	339,538	720,126	147,869	129·6
Indiana... ...	101,280	...	157,878	32,418	21,000	4,312	651·8
Michigan ...	2,320	...	6,900	1,416	...	...	...
Illinois	723,400	...	1,285,501	263,963	71,735	14,579	170·8
Iowa	41,920	...	92,180	18,928	4,000	841	220·4
Missouri ...	3,880	...	8,200	1,683	226,118	46,430	...
Kentucky ...	285,760	...	493,150	101,266	163,865	33,647	200·9
Virginia ...	473,360	...	798,128	163,886	467,408	95,977	70·7
Georgia ...	1,900	...	4,800	985	...	...	...
Alabama ...	10,200	...	42,850	8,798	12,747	2,617	236·9
Arkansas ...	200	...	600	123	500	102	20·0
Tennessee ...	165,300	...	423,662	86,994	...	...	
Washington ...	5,374	...	32,244	6,620	...	...	
	6,218,080	8,115,842	20,243,637	4,156,804	7,173,750	1,473,049	

*** In converting dollars into sterling money, one uniform rate of 4·87 dollars to the £ sterling has been taken as the basis of calculation throughout.

Table exhibiting the aggregate and annual increase of anthracite coal sent to market from the different regions in Pennsylvania from the commencement of the trade in 1820 to 1864, a period of forty-four years, according to the last report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.
1820 ..	365	..	1826 ..	48,047	13,149
1821 ..	1,073	708	1827 ..	63,704	15,657
1822 ..	3,720	2,647	1828 ..	77,516	13,812
1823 ..	6,951	2,931	1829 ..	112,083	34,567
1824 ..	11,108	4,157			
1825 ..	34,898	23,790		359,190	

Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.
1830 ..	174,374	62,291	1836 ..	684,117	123,359
1831 ..	176,820	2,086	1837 ..	862,441	178,324
1832 ..	363,871	187,051	1838 ..	725,697	−136,744
1833 ..	487,748	123,877	1839 ..	797,863	72,166
1834 ..	376,636	−111,112			
1835 ..	560,758	184,122		5,910,685	

Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.
1840 ..	841,584	43,721	1846 ..	2,239,675	270,520
1841 ..	942,312	100,728	1847 ..	2,914,852	675,177
1842 ..	1,076,649	134,037	1848 ..	3,046,519	131,667
1843 ..	1,229,160	142,511	1849 ..	3,121,186	74,667
1844 ..	1,576,872	347,712			
1845 ..	1,969,155	392,283		18,957,964	

Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.
1850 ..	3,177,537	56,351	1856 ..	6,719,319	229,023
1851 ..	4,374,716	1,297,279	1857 ..	6,412,639	−306,680
1852 ..	4,823,432	448,716	1858 ..	6,670,745	258,106
1853 ..	5,016,484	193,052	1859 ..	7,672,059	1,001,314
1854 ..	6,469,379	1,452,895			
1855 ..	6,490,296	20,917		57,826,806	

Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.	Year.	Aggregate in Tons.	Increase or Decrease.
1860 ..	8,151,569	479,508	1863 ..	9,497,692	1,766,090
1861 ..	7,691,387	−460,180	1864 ..	10,035,249	537,557
1862 ..	7,731,602	40,215			
				43,107,499	

Summary of the foregoing Table by Decades.

1820–1830	359,190	tons
1830–1840	5,910,685	,,
1840–1850	18,957,964	,,
1850–1860	57,826,806	,,
1860–1864	43,107,499	,,
	126,162,144	tons

PROGRESS of the Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous Trade by Decades from 1320 to 1864 from Hunt's "Commercial Review."

1820–1830	——	tons
1830–1840	——	„
1840–1850	381,413	„
1850–1860	7,113,678	„
1860–1864	5,249,000	„
	12,789,091	

SUMMARY of the two last Tables.

	Anthracite.	Bituminous.
	Tons.	Tons.
1820–1830	395,190	..
1830–1840	5,910,685	..
1840–1850	18,957,964	381,413
1850–1860	57,826,806	7,113,678
1860–1864	33,107,497	5,249,000
	116,162,142	12,789,091

From the foregoing exhibit of the anthracite coal trade of Pennsylvania, the chief producer in the United States, it will be seen that the aggregate quantity of anthracite sent to market from all sources from 1820 to 1840 was 6,269,875 tons, and in the ten years following 18,957,964 tons, or an increase of 13,047,259 tons.

Between 1850 and 1860 the gross total was 57,826,806 tons, showing a further increase of 38,868,842 tons over the preceding decade.

For the first four years of the present decade it was 33,107,497 tons, making a grand aggregate since the opening of the trade in 1820 of 116,162,142 tons of anthracite, and of bituminous coal 12,789,091 tons or 128,951,233 tons for all kinds of coal.

In the twenty-ninth annual Report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for 1862, the anthracite region of Philadelphia is considered under two grand divisions, the northern and southern coal-fields. The southern field comprises the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Mahony, Shamokin, Wisconisco and Swatara basins, with an area of 233 square miles or 149,120 acres. The northern field, the basin north of Wyoming mountain, with its centre near Pittston, the junction of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Rivers. Its area is given at 178 square miles or 113,920 acres. Of the total quantity of anthracite mined the Schuylkill and Lehigh districts furnished the largest portion, the Wyoming and Lackawanna district next in order, whilst the Pine Grove and Shamokin mines take the third rank.

The requirements of the Construction Bureau for the use of the United States' navy, of its vast workshops and other establishments during the late civil war, have vastly increased the production of coal in the loyal States. Consequently we see that in the year 1863 there was an increase of 1,766,090 tons over the preceding year. The year 1864 was one of great activity and prosperity in this department of industry.

The increase of production has not been as great over 1863 as was that of 1863 over the year before, it having been for the authracite districts some 500,000 tons against an increase of over 1,000,000 for 1863; but the rate of production for the last half of 1864 will carry the total of 1865, it is conjectured, much beyond any former experience. The indications are that the excess over 1864 may reach a full million of tons.

There are no means of arriving at the exact product of all coals mined in the United States during the year 1864, except through the Returns of the United States' assessor, who estimates it at 16,472,410 tons, computed upon an internal revenue tax of 5½ cents a ton.

This would argue an increase of 2,139,488 tons* over the Returns for 1860. In this Return California figures, for the first time, for 44,938 tons, considerably less than the estimate of Her Majesty's Consul at San Francisco at the period when his Report was drawn up.

I have appended on the other side this Table, as well as the assessor's estimate for Pennsylvania.

Coal Product of Pennsylvania in detail, year ending June 1864, from Report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Counties.	Tons.
	Anthracite.
Schuylkill and Lebanon	3,056,629
Carbon, Mousac, and Northampton	505,864
Luzerne and Susquehanna	4,930,661
Clinton, Tioga, Potter	312,949
Columbia, Montour, and Sullivan	510,012
Northumberland, Union, &c.	542,638
Franklin, Fulton, Somerset	8,417
	9,876,174
	Broad top and semi-anthracite.
Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon	422,992
	Bituminous.
Elk and Clearfield	1,342
Venango, Mercer, Clarion	272,759
Fayette, Westmoreland, Indiana	358,245
Alleghany County, south of river	1,431,432
Ditto, north of river	196,260
Lawrence and Washington	138,096
	2,399,246
Total	12,698,412

* The Assessor's Returns are only for the loyal States. Georgia and Alabama do not, therefore, figure in them; they yielded in 1860 over 12,000 tons.

Coal Product of the Loyal United States, year ending June 1864, from the Returns made to the internal Revenue Department.

States.	Tons.	States.	Tons.
Rhode Island	3,656	Indiana	146,787
Pennsylvania	12,698,412	Illinois	925,293
Maryland	787,269	Michigan	16,296
District Columbia ..	742	Minnesota	50,204
Western Virginia ..	398,815	Kansas	236
Kentucky	91,036	California	44,938
Missouri	66,187	Washington Territory ..	7,754
Ohio..	1,324,685		
		Total ..	16,472,410

Which valued at 2 dollars 50 cents a ton at the mines makes a total value of 41,280,600 dollars or 8,582,245*l.*, an increase of 21,036,963 dollars (4,319,704*l.*) over the value given for 1860.

Nearly all American coal is of very excellent quality.

The anthracite gives out a very great, perhaps a somewhat dry heat, but it burns with a bright blue smokeless flame.

The soft bituminous coal is admirably fitted for open fire-places such as are used for wood, from its caking together in a solid mass. In evaporating power the Cumberland bituminous coal holds the highest place among American coals, and is highly valued as a generator of steam for ocean steamers.

The Cunard line, for instance, use it exclusively. A curious fact showing this superiority of the Cumberland coal for steam navigation (see Taylor's coal statistics) was elicited some few years back, when the comparative speed of the Collins and Cunard line was under discussion.

On a comparison of the time required to cross the Atlantic by these two lines of steamers it came out that the Cunard line, steamers of British build, were swifter on the eastern passage than the Collins' line, steamers of American build.

On the western passage quite the reverse took place.

Many sought to explain the difference between these vessels as to their respective superiority on their eastern and western passage, by their different powers in going with or against the wind. The reason of this difference was satisfactorily explained, as the correspondence with the Presidents of the two Companies showed, by their different means of propulsion as to the generation of steam. When these steamers used the same coal (Welsh) the American ships proved themselves the faster, but they could not compete with English ships when these ships used Cumberland coal, for then they surpassed in speed the American ships using the anthracite coal.

In concluding this portion of my Report it is necessary to observe that coal statistics are not quite as accurate as they might be.

Great looseness seems to exist in the compilation of figures involving large sums, as well as in the Returns required to be made by the Companies. A gentleman of Philadelphia with whom I corresponded on this subject, observes:—

"As to the production of our statistics it is hard to get at it,

so many individuals as well as Companies mine and use or sell coal which passes over no public railroad. No account of the quantity mined yearly is ever reported. I am a stockholder in a Company that use in making iron on their own property over 150,000 tons of coal yearly, no account of which ever appears, not even distinctly in their annual Reports. On all the railroads and canals in this State (Pennsylvania) a Report of the carrying trade is required to be made, yet it is very imperfectly done by some Companies and not at all by others."

This is very much to be regretted, as it of course must vitiate all the published official Reports, and prevent them from being what they ought to be, the faithful reflex of the country's trade.

Price of Coal.—The price of coal is at the present moment unprecedentedly high. During the years 1860 and 1861, says the Philadelphia Board of Trade Report, the price to the consumers by the single ton was less than 4 dollars, for good coal in the city of Philadelphia, delivered.

The present market prices both in New York and Philadelphia average between 11 and 12 dollars, and in Washington 12 dollars 50 cents, with every probability, as I am informed, of its rising to 15 dollars a ton.

Between 1849 and 1861 the following was the price of a ton of coal year by year, according to a list published by the New York "Journal of Commerce" of the comparative prices of leading articles in the New York market:—

	Dols.	c.		Dols.	c.
1849	5	50	1856	5	50
1850	5	50	1857	5	25
1851	5	0	1858	4	25
1852	5	50	1859	5	0
1853	5	0	1860	5	0
1854	6	0	1861	4	75
1855	6	0			

Her Majesty's Consul at Boston writing in 1862 says, "The prices of coal have been gradually working upwards the past six months in consequence of the injury to the mines by freshets and the high rates of freight which have prevailed."

The highest and lowest prices, he observes, have been as follows for anthracite, per ton:—

	Dols.	c.		Dols.	c.		Dols.	c.		Dols.	c.
1859 ..	5	0	to	6	50	1861 ..	5	0	to	6	50
1860 ..	5	50	,,	6	0	1862 ..	5	0	,,	9	0

And in 1863 he writes, "The present year has been quite a marked one in the coal trade. Prices high throughout the year, and have gone up beyond all former precedent. The increased activity in manufactures in which coal is largely consumed and for domestic purposes has evidently kept the demand fully equal to the supply, and the Mining Companies have had in consequence complete control of the market throughout."

Her Majesty's Consul at New York observes, that there was a rise of 75 per cent. between the prices in 1861 and 1862.

The main reason why coal is so high, observe those competent

to form an opinion, apart from the necessary advance on account of the depreciation of the currency, is, because the supply for the last three years has fallen short of the demand.

Of the 200 per centum advanced since the war, it is reasonable, they say, to charge 100 to the account of the currency. This had depreciated one-half, and if consumption and production remained unchanged, the fact would necessarily have doubled the price of the staple.

"Not only was the usual demand for coal undiminished during the last eight years, but a large extra demand had arisen by reason of the war. More coal was demanded by private manufacturers and carriers engaged in making and transporting arms, munitions, and supplies for Government. The Government itself became a greatly increased consumer, using the first year fully 200,000 tons, the second and third 500,000 each, and the fourth not less than a 1,000,000. To supply this demand considerably more than the usual rate of increase would have had to be maintained. But an incident occurred in 1862 which reduced the natural product of that year not less than 500,000 tons. This was the great freshet in June, which stopped the transportation of every anthracite mine in the United States for more than a month, and of some, as of the Lehigh region, for more than three months, cutting off 500,000 tons. These great deductions were not immediately felt, owing to the large carrying stock in the hands of dealers, but it was later entirely sold out, and has never since been replenished.

"The carrying stock in the United States is not two months' supply at the present moment."*

In the beginning of the year 1862 the cost of coal was as follows:—

	Dols.	c.	
At the Lehigh mines	1	85	per ton.
Transportation to tide water	1	44	,,
	3	29	,,
	Dols.	c.	
At the Schuylkill mines	1	80	per ton.
Transportation, &c.	1	73	,,
	3	53	,,

At the close of the season, in 1864, they stood thus:—

	Dols.	c.	
At the Lehigh mines	5	50	per ton.
Transportation, &c.	4	26	,,
	9	76	,,
At the Schuylkill mines	5	25	per ton.
Transportation, &c.	5	12	,,
	10	37	,,

Another important element to be taken into consideration is that the mines in all parts of the country have been subjected during the past two years to a continuous succession of strikes.

* Hunt's Commercial Magazine.

Rather an unusual proportion of operatives have gone from the collieries into the army, and the canals and railroads have lost largely from the same cause. The bounties offered have prevailed against the low wages current at the opening of the war. The consequence of these strikes and this scarcity of hands has been repeated suspensions of mining operations, uniformly followed by advances of wages. Suspensions of mining diminish the supply of coal, and advance of wages under such circumstances operates in increased proportion to advance the prices. No wonder, therefore, that the price stands so high at the present moment. This has, however, however, had one good effect. It has called into existence a great number of new companies within the past year or two, many of which are now ready for operation. A new railroad has been constructed, which is bringing the products of the Wyoming valley to New York, and two new roads are building along the line of the Lehigh. Such being the case, the inference is but fair that in case of a considerable falling off in the demand for coal—and it may be presumed that present wants will not be so great as during the civil war—a proportionate reduction of prices may be expected.

No reduction, however, seems to have commenced as yet. Coal in the Boston market is now selling at 17 dollars a ton, and in Chicago as high as 22 dollars a ton, equivalent in our money for the former to 3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for the latter. These figures stand in glaring contrast with the present price of coals in England, which a writer in the "Times" calls the "monstrous charge of 28*s.*" a ton.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

Sir F. Bruce to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord, *Washington, December* 23, 1865.

With reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing the first part of Mr. Burnley's Report on the Coal Trade of the United States, I have the honour to inclose the concluding part of the Report, accompanied by several statistical Tables showing the import and export of coal to and from the United States.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure.

Further Report by Mr. Burnley.

Washington, December 22, 1865.

External Commerce of the United States in Coal.—In my previous Report I dwelt upon the product of the coal mines in this country. In my present Report I propose making a short statement as to the imports and exports of this article, based upon Returns furnished me by the Treasury Department, and which, where practicable, range back to the year 1821.

Before doing so, however, it may be advisable to make a few explanations relative to the nature of the Tables themselves.

The Returns are made throughout in bushels, 28 bushels to the ton.

Table No. 1 covers the entire trade with all parts.

Tables Nos. 2, 3, and 4 show what the specific trade is with England, Scotland, and Ireland. The quantities noted in these three Tables are comprised in Table No. 1.

The column "Free of duty under the Reciprocity Treaty" refers to the import of coal from the British provinces; that under the head of "Foreign," on the export side, to the re-export of foreign coal.

The only countries from which coal principally finds its way into the United States are Great Britain and the British North American provinces.

The total importations from abroad amounted, in 1821, to 22,062 tons; in 1831, to 36,509 tons; in 1841, to 165,390 tons; in 1851, to 214,775 tons; in 1861, to 465,435 tons; in 1863, to 624,378 tons; in 1864, to 567,738 tons; and in 1865, to 687,751 tons.

An increase of the tariff on coals in 1842 checked importations of this article, which, in the next year, amounted to only 41,166 tons. In 1847 it rose again to 148,021 tons, of which 12,000 to 15,000 tons are said to have been re-exported for the service of English steam-ships.

The duty on foreign coals, by the Act of June 1794 was 5 cents per heaped bushel, or about 1 dollar 40 cents per ton.

In May 1824 it was raised to 6 cents a bushel, and in 1842 it was laid at 1 dollar 75 cents per ton. In 1846 the duty was changed to an *ad valorem* one of 30 per cent., which rate was reduced, in 1851, to 24 per cent.

In 1862 a duty of 1 dollar 10 cents per ton, of 28 bushels, was adopted; and, in 1864, it was increased to 1 dollar 25 cents, at which rate it now stands.

Of the 567,738 tons imported in 1864, 317,504 tons came from the British Provinces, and 250,234 tons from all other parts distributed as follows, according to the latest published returns on commerce and navigation:—

	Tons.
Hamburg and Bremen	1,075
Holland and Dutch Colonial Possessions	599
Belgium	138
Great Britain	233,220
*Canada and British North American Provinces	8,934
British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South America	45
British Possessions in Africa	33
British Australia and East Indies	4,459
France	500
French West Indies and Colonies	10
Spanish West Indies, Cuba, and Porto Rico	563
Hayti and San Domingo	40
Mexico	50
Chili	41
China and Japan	498
Other islands and ports in the Pacific	29
	250,234

* British coal imported into Canada, and re-exported to the United States, not coming therefore under the Reciprocity Treaty as a production of the British provinces.

Of the 2,018 tons foreign coal re-exported, the same publication gives us the distribution as follows :—

	Tons,
French West Indies and Colonies	2,000
Spanish West Indies	14
Mexico	4
	2,018

The re-export to Mexico, as well as the imports of the small quantities above noted, most probably takes place in the shape of ballast.

With regard to the export of their own domestic coal, the heaviest years were 1860, 1862, 1863, and 1864, when in the order named 187,057 tons, 213,046 tons, 184,103 tons, and 173,038 tons, were respectively exported, the totality of their native exports from 1854 to 1865, amounting to 1,785,712 tons, valued at 2,041,158*l.*, taking the pound sterling at the legal rate of 4 dollars 87 cents.

Recurring again to the vol. on commerce and navigation for 1864, it will be seen that if the 173,038 tons put down as the total export for that year :—

	Tons.
Denmark and Danish West Indies, took	1,762
Holland and Dutch Colonial Possessions	2,574
Canada and British North American Provinces	85,269
British West Indies and Possessions in Central and South Africa ..	372
British Possessions in Africa and Mediterranean	1,612
British East Indies and Australia	457
France	280
French West Indies and Colonies	3,517
Spanish West Indies	1,279
Portugal and Portuguese Colonies	865
Italy	300
Hayti and San Domingo	5,295
Mexico	13,895
Central America	2,705
New Grenada and Venezuela	30,464
Brazil	319
Chili	30
Sandwich Islands	624
China and Japan	21,247
	173,038

According to this distribution, the four heaviest recipients of American coal were, British America, Mexico, New Grenada and Venezuela, and China and Japan, the British provinces alone taking very nearly one-half of the whole amount.

Table I shows very clearly the steady increase there has been in the imports from 22,062 tons in 1821, to 687,751 tons in 1865, and this increase for the last ten years has been mainly owing to the action of the Reciprocity Treaty stimulated latterly by the requirements of the civil war. No less than 2,125,080 tons valued at 1,270,151*l.*, have been thus furnished to the American market under this Treaty.

On the other hand, although as regards their exports, other countries besides the British provinces are the receiients of coal, yet, as was shown for 1864, fully half goes to the Canadas ; in fact,

before 1856, the amount of coal exported was too minimum to be entitled to a separate mention in their returns, supposing their returns to be correct, being classed, I am informed, under the general heading of "all other raw materials."

I have only one further remark to make relative to Table II, and that is with regard to the amount of coal re-exported to England between the years 1838 and 1850. On questioning the Treasury Department on this subject, they inform me, what seems likely, that it may have been on account of a better market at home. At the same time they sent me a supplementary statement, embracing the above years (Table V), showing the quantities and values "entitled to drawback," "not entitled to drawback," and "from warehouse."

In this statement an amount is put down in the column, "withdrawn from warehouse," for which no drawback seems to have been allowed. In the opinion of the Department, they consider that the importation was entered for exportation, and paying no duty, would receive no drawback.

(Signed) J. HUME BURNLEY.

(No. I.)—STATEMENT exhibiting the Imports and Exports of Coal annually from 1821 to 1865, both inclusive.

IMPORTS.

Years.	Free of Duty under Reciprocity Treaty.		Paying Duty.		Total.	
	Bushels*.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1821	..	..	627,737	91,352	627,737	91,352
1822	..	..	970,828	139,790	970,828	139,790
1823	..	..	854,983	111,639	854,983	111,639
1824	..	..	764,815	111,541	764,815	111,541
1825	..	..	722,255	108,527	722,255	108,527
1826	..	..	970,021	145,562	970,021	145,562
1827	..	..	1,127,388	142,677	1,127,388	142,677
1828	..	..	906,200	104,292	906,200	104,292
1829	..	..	1,272,970	145,992	1,272,970	145,992
1830	..	..	1,640,295	204,773	1,640,295	204,773
1831	..	..	1,022,245	108,250	1,022,245	108,250
1832	..	..	2,043,389	211,017	2,043,389	211,017
1833	..	..	2,588,102	261,575	2,588,102	261,575
1834	..	..	2,005,522	200,277	2,005,522	200,277
1835	..	..	1,679,119	143,461	1,679,119	143,461
1836	..	..	3,036,083	244,995	3,036,083	244,995
1837	..	..	4,268,598	362,079	4,268,598	362,079
1838	..	..	3,614,320	308,591	3,614,320	308,591
1839	..	..	5,083,424	415,761	5,083,424	415,761
1840	..	..	4,560,287	387,238	4,560,287	387,238
1841	..	..	4,351,032	369,352	4,351,032	369,352
1842	..	..	3,962,610	380,635	3,962,610	380,635
1843	..	..	1,152,564	116,312	1,152,564	116,312
1844	..	..	2,438,044	236,963	2,438,044	236,963
1845	..	..	2,401,728	223,919	2,401,728	223,919
1846	..	..	4,391,884	378,597	4,391,884	378,597
1847	..	..	4,144,568	370,985	4,144,568	370,985
1848	..	..	5,495,028	461,140	5,495,028	461,140
1849	..	..	5,549,964	409,282	5,549,964	409,282
1850	..	..	5,052,292	378,817	5,052,292	378,817
1851	..	..	6,013,672	479,785	6,013,672	479,785
1852	..	..	5,124,420	406,841	5,124,420	406,841
1853	..	..	6,482,224	490,010	6,482,224	490,010
1854	..	..	7,079,220	593,543	7,079,220	593,543
1855	..	..	8,047,424	903,067	8,047,424	903,067
1856	3,372,656	363,702	4,845,540	604,187	8,218,196	967,889
1857	3,733,380	396,844	6,646,556	772,663	10,379,936	1,169,507
1858	3,828,822	387,779	7,276,780	772,925	11,105,602	1,160,704
1859	3,436,160	372,170	7,873,824	993,200	11,309,984	1,365,370
1860	4,180,092	497,403	6,740,316	839,334	10,920,408	1,336,737
1861	5,724,796	702,680	7,307,380	853,689	13,032,176	1,556,369
1862	5,393,136	614,556	9,757,636	1,113,404	15,150,772	1,727,960
1863	7,917,672	757,194	9,564,932	1,133,206	17,482,604	1,890,400
1864	8,890,112	883,805	7,006,552	777,512	15,896,664	1,661,317
1865	13,025,432	1,209,504	6,131,608	568,076	19,157,040	1,777,580
	59,502,258	6,185,637	184,596,379	18,576,833	244,098,637	24,762,470

* Twenty-eight bushels equal to one ton.

Statement, &c.—*continued.*

EXPORTS.

Years.	Foreign.		Domestic.		Total.	
	Bushels*.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1821	8,318	2,450	..	..	8,318	2,450
1822	4,167	1,078	..	..	4,167	1,078
1823	2,846	1,105	..	..	2,846	1,105
1824	2,414	874	..	..	2,414	874
1825	4,140	1,285	..	..	4,140	1,285
1826	1,080	300	..	..	1,080	300
1827	180	66	..	..	180	66
1828	1,743	682	..	..	1,743	682
1829	4,758	2,094	..	..	4,758	2,094
1830	12,480	2,932	..	..	12,480	2,932
1831	4,329	998	..	..	4,329	998
1832	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	8,784	1,716	..	..	8,784	1,716
1834	15,326	3,120	..	..	15,326	3,120
1835	7,092	1,474	..	..	7,092	1,474
1836	16,450	5,367	..	..	16,450	5,367
1837	5,570	1,785	..	..	5,570	1,785
1838	75,371	20,554	..	..	75,371	20,554
1839	186,326	46,640	..	..	186,326	48,640
1840	152,987	38,437	..	..	152,987	38,437
1841	474,229	76,040	..	..	474,229	76,040
1842	392,754	53,716	..	..	392,754	53,716
1843	239,596	34,414	..	..	239,596	34,414
1844	296,520	33,282	..	..	296,520	33,282
1845	318,192	35,957	..	..	318,192	35,957
1846	325,500	41,906	..	..	325,500	41,906
1847	355,496	40,110	..	..	355,496	40,110
1848	344,344	34,143	..	..	344,344	34,143
1849	283,304	27,028	..	..	283,304	27,028
1850	180,840	16,962	..	..	180,840	16,962
1851	9,632	1,690	..	..	9,632	1,690
1852	9,800	1,189	..	..	9,800	1,189
1853	13,972	1,519	..	..	13,972	1,519
1854	57,848	7,617	2,628,752	443,506	2,686,600	451,123
1855	52,332	9,242	3,096,408	637,006	3,148,740	646,248
1856	29,036	7,093	3,824,632	677,420	3,853,668	684,513
1857	2,100	600	3,623,760	616,861	3,625,860	617,461
1858	15,848	2,999	3,312,512	558.014	3,328,360	561,013
1859	7,840	1,470	4,233,936	653,536	4,241,776	655,006
1860	42,588	12,591	5,237,652	740,783	5,280,240	753,374
1861	4,760	662	4,288,788	577,386	4,293,548	578,048
1862	95,396	14,217	5,965,288	837,117	6,060,684	851,334
1863	52,584	24,710	5,234,880	993,309	5,287,464	1,018,019
1864	56,504	31,456	4,845,064	1,208,128	4,901,568	1,239,584
1865	25,536	3,437	3,708,264	1,348,371	3,733,800	1,351,808
	4,200,912	649,007	49,999.936	9,940,444	54,208,848	9,940,444

* Twenty-eight bushels equal to one ton.

Treasury Department, Registrar's Office,
November 30, 1865.

(Signed) J. A. GRAHAM.
Assistant Registrar.

(No. II.)—STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Coal imported from, and exported to, England from 1821 to 1865, both inclusive:—

Years.	Imports.		Exports.					
			Foreign.		Domestic.		Total.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1821	433,910	61,188	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822	654,248	93,136	...	...	...	...	...	...
1823	716,735	93,403	...	...	...	...	...	...
1824	580,123	82,142	...	...	...	...	...	...
1825	474,775	67,948	...	...	...	...	...	...
1826	831,846	119,205	...	...	...	...	...	...
1827	991,209	125,276	...	...	...	...	...	...
1828	719,496	83,616	...	...	...	...	...	...
1829	930,670	112,902	320	63	...	...	320	63
1830	1,115,438	155,507	...	...	..	...	...	...
1831	493,422	62,867	...	...	...	...	...	...
1832	816,534	100,168	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	1,096,676	125,349	...	...	...	...	...	...
1834	872,036	98,266	...	...	...	...	...	...
1835	745,607	73,408	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	811,400	85,362	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837	1,263,792	140,432	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	1,286,163	129,109	63,967	17,917	...	...	63,967	17,917
1839	1,685,559	149,864	158,318	39,943	...	...	158,318	39,943
1840	2,283,352	208,070	151,727	38,199	...	...	151,727	38,199
1841	1,652,785	154,985	449,969	71,610	...	...	449,969	71,610
1842	1,703,298	160,164	330,400	44,252	...	...	330,400	44,252
1843	702,016	78,210	209,564	28,771	...	...	209,564	28,771
1844	913,836	110,691	294,120	32,742	...	...	294,120	32,742
1845	728,112	96,427	312,536	34,997	...	...	312,536	34,997
1846	1,621,284	173,290	317,352	39,795	...	...	317,352	39,795
1847	1,432,172	163,041	332,052	35,633	...	...	332,052	35,633
1848	1,111,180	138,768	260,260	18,492	...	...	260,260	18,492
1849	1,766,212	156,154	200,648	15,156	...	...	200,648	15,156
1850	1,199,400	181,110	156,268	12,552	...	...	156,268	12,552
1851	2,636,508	251,109	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852	2,458,540	231,662	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853	2,874,704	260,971	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854	2,921,380	307,485	...	...	1,932	312	1,932	312
1855	4,428,480	553,234	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856	4,277,364	533,751	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	5,961,872	679,441	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858	6,517,868	671,291	...	...	28	5	28	5
1859	6,514,060	684,331	...	...	8,764	4,568	8,764	4,568
1860	5,543,888	622,785	...	...	616	100	616	100
1861	7,912,660	849,861	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862	8,473,640	953,594	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863	9,224,740	984,788	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864	6,347,936	666,524	...	...	280	200	280	200
1865	5,734,512	520,718	...	...	...	...	...	...
	114,461,438	12,351,605	3,207,501	430,122	11,620	5,185	3,219,121	435,307

Treasury Department,
Registrar's Office, December 14, 1865.

J. A. GRAHAM, *Assistant Registrar.*

(No. III.)—STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Coal imported from, and exported to, Scotland from 1821 to 1865, both inclusive.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.					
			Foreign.		Domestic.		Total.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
		Dollars.						
1821	93,529	11,591						
1822	158,231	17,098						
1823	102,936	9,307						
1824	63,349	6,550						
1825	87,695	9,040						
1826	23,190	2,469						
1827	88,308	8,162						
1828	79,235	7,756						
1829	61,813	6,147						
1830	86,151	6,452						
1831	24,752	2,154						
1832	79,629	7,534						
1833	101,076	9,501						
1834	91,661	7,625						
1835	82,144	5,798						
1836	65,835	4,754						
1837	67,407	8,159						
1838	67,890	6,632						
1839	112,584	8,486						
1840	195,130	13,488						
1841	113,261	9,217						
1842	166,328	10,559						
1843	44,968	4,272	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1844	47,264	3,860						
1845	29,736	2,869						
1846	40,796	3,243						
1847	72,156	7,582						
1848	24,682	2,136						
1849	43,132	2,721						
1850	41,412	3,524						
1851	51,184	3,624						
1852	177,912	10,734						
1853	173,600	12,181						
1854	182,560	19,492						
1855	382,760	43,788						
1856	322,532	31,260						
1857	239,288	21,523						
1858	301,672	22,273						
1859	956,480	192,865						
1860	531,384	116,772						
1861	422,492	77,922						
1862	496,992	41,111						
1863	754,320	50,115						
1864	178,220	14,502						
1865	177,436	15,076						
	7,705,112	881,924						

Treasury Department, Registrar's Office,
December 14, 1865.

(Signed) J. A. GRAHAM,
Assistant Registrar.

(No. IV.)—STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Coal imported from, and exported to, Ireland, from 1821 to 1865, both inclusive.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.					
			Foreign.		Domestic.		Total.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
		Dollars.						
1821	49,715	9,816						
1822	39,234	7,485						
1823	25,217	4,630						
1824	66,614	13,107						
1825	73,427	12,814						
1826	38,403	8,983						
1827	18,122	3,647						
1828	20,430	3,145						
1829	15,649	2,271						
1830	18,397	2,746						
1831	2,727	356						
1832	20,211	2,175						
1833	28,489	3,393						
1834	33,112	2,857						
1835	10,017	1,147						
1836	26,312	2,584						
1837	15,467	1,755						
1838	21,921	2,847						
1839	38,801	3,852						
1840	51,827	4,650						
1841	57,012	5,811						
1842	45,774	5,014						
1843	12,712	1,436	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1844	15,624	2,027						
1845	6,384	422						
1846	672	63						
1847	72,156	7,582						
1848	40,092	4,885						
1849	16,800	1,437						
1850	23,716	1,902						
1851	9,800	674						
1852	25,704	1,713						
1853	21,192	2,183						
1854	..	..						
1855	2,212	344						
1856	8,540	828						
1857	4,392	307						
1858	..	..						
1859	..	..						
1860	2,940	156						
1861	19,208	2,046						
1862	41,692	3,263						
1863	20,608	1,546						
1864	4,004	2,764						
1865	5,096	529						
	1,070,422	141,192						

Treasury Department, Registrar's Office,
December 4, 1865.

(Signed) J. A. GRAHAM,
Assistant Registrar.

(No. V.)—STATEMENT exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Foreign Coal re-exported from the United States, "Entitled to Drawback," "Not entitled to Drawback," "From Warehouse," and "Total Exports," from 1838 to 1847, inclusive.

Years.	Entitled to Drawback.		Not Entitled to Drawback.		Withdrawn from Warehouse.		Total Exports.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1838	52,873	13,642	22,498	6,912	..	..	75,371	20,554
1839	160,976	40,356	25,300	8,284	..	..	186,326	48,640
1840	152,987	38,437	..	..	..	..	152,987	38,427
1841	455,009	70,620	19,220	5,420	..	..	474,229	76,040
1842	389,664	53,066	3,090	650	..	..	392,754	53,716
1843	233,772	33,226	5,824	1,188	..	..	239,596	34,414
1844	236,520	33,282	..	..	..	..	296,520	33,282
1845	318,192	35,957	..	..	..	..	318,192	35,957
1846	325,500	41,906	..	..	..	..	325,500	41,906
1847	172,928	28,133	3,472	621	187,096	11,356	363,496	40,110

Treasury Department, Registrar's Office,
December 19, 1865.

(Signed) J. A. GRAHAM,
Assistant Registrar.

WURTEMBERG.

Reports by Mr. Cobbold.

1. Numerous attempts have been made in Wurtemberg to find coal-fields, but without any success; and it may now be fairly concluded that no coal exists in the country.

2. The coal trade of Wurtemberg is, with but a slight exception, an import one. The consumption of coal in the country is gradually increasing, owing to the fact of Wurtemberg becoming a more manufacturing country, and especially on account of the great increase of its steam power.

3. Of English coal very little is used here, on account of the high freight; a few tons of bucket coal are imported by private companies for manufacturing gas. The largest quantities of coal are imported from the Saar and Ruhr; smaller quantities from Saxony and Bohemia. The latter country possesses coal called "Nurschau," which is quite equal to English bucket coal; it is used in the manufacturing of gas in preference to the bucket coal, on account of its lower price: the cwt. is imported here at the rate of about 1 florin 5 kreutzers. Ruhr coal is chiefly used, especially since the Saar coal has become very scarce, owing to the Treaty between France and Prussia, the former importing large quantities of Saar coal. The best Saar coal used to be imported at from 35 to 36 kreutzers per cwt.; middling, at from 30 to 31 kreutzers per cwt. here. Ruhr coal, best quality, costs about 42 kreutzers a-cwt., and it is preferred to the Saar coal, as it possesses greater heating power, and leaves but little residue.

In the year 1863-64, 877,850 cwt. of coal were imported into the country by water; by railway from Baden, 2,268,951 cwt. of Ruhr and Saar coal, of which 174,700 cwt. of Saar coal went to Bavaria. By rail from Bavaria, 252,720 cwt. of Saxon and Miesbacher (Bavarian) coal were imported; thus bringing the total consumption of the year to 3,224,821 cwt.

Stuttgardt, September 15, 1865.

(Signed) T. C. COBBOLD.

Mr. Cobbold to Mr. Gordon.

Sir, *Stüttgardt, December* 21, 1865.

With reference to Earl Russell's circular despatch of the 3rd of May last, I have the honour to lay before you the following statement of the consumption and transport of coal and coke in

and through Wurtemberg for the year 1864-65, comparing it with that of the preceding year.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
By water to Heilbronn :—		
Saar Coal	123,011 cwt.	171,303 cwt.
Ruhr Coal	573,471 „	694,547 „
Cokes	2,215 „	.. „
To Besigheim :—		
Ruhr Coal	2,800 „	12,000 „
To Marbach :—		
Ruhr Coal	4,350 „	..
Total by water	705,847 „	877,850 „

Showing a decrease of 172,003 cwt. Of this quantity, 311,880 cwt. were transported further by rail, thus leaving for consumption in the above-named Neckar districts :—

1864-65—393,967 cwt. | 1863-64—399,915 cwt.

giving a decrease of 5,948 cwt.

	1864-65.	1863-64.
By rail, through Bruchsal, Saar and Ruhr coal for the use of the railway at Bruchsal	83,822 cwt.	95,210 cwt.
For other use	2,797,808 „	2,172,941 „
By Mühlacker	400 „	100 „
By Mühlacker, for Baden rail	400 „	..
Saxon Coal—		
For rail at Nordlingen	18,895 „	25,995 „
For other use	249,995 „	165,660 „
Saxon and Miesbacher (Bavarian) coal—		
By Ulm	20,190 „	6,265 „
For rail at Ulm	86,520 „	54,800 „
Total by rail	3,258,030 „	2,521,671 „

Showing an increase by rail of 736,359 cwt., thus bringing the total transport to 3,963,877 cwt. in 1864-65; 3,399,521 cwt. in 1863-64. Of this quantity, 118,285 cwt. went in 1864-65 into Bavaria, Switzerland, and Baden, against 174,700 cwt. in the preceding year, leaving for consumption in Wurtemberg, in 1864-65, 3,845,592 cwt.; and in 1863-64, 3,224,821 cwt., or an increase of 620,771 cwt.

As I stated in my despatch of 20th September last, the consumption of English coal in Wurtemberg is but trifling, and that confined to private Companies for the purpose of gas manufacturing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. COBBOLD.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from Commercial Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation.

BADEN.

Mr. Baillie. (*Secretaries' Reports, 8vo, p. 205.*)

In the past year 2,785,160 centners of coal were unloaded in Mannheim. Reckoning the coals conveyed by railway, the total amount of the coal trade was 4,500,000 centners.

FRANCE.

The following Tables have been extracted from the "Tableau Général du Commerce de la France" for 1864, with a view to throw light on the coal trade of that country.

The division of French commerce, under the heads of "Commerce Général" and "Commerce Spécial," is explained as follows:—

"A l'importation.—Le 'Commerce Général' embrasse tout ce qui arrive de l'étranger et de nos colonies, par terre et par mer, sans égard ni à l'origine première des marchandises ni à leur destination ultérieure, soit pour la consommation, soit pour l'entrepôt, le transit, ou la ré-exportation. Le 'Commerce Spécial' ne comprend que ce qui entre dans la consommation du pays.

"A l'exportation.—Le 'Commerce Général' se compose de toutes les marchandises qui passent à l'étranger, sans distinction de leur origine, soit Française, soit étrangère. Le 'Commerce Spécial' comprend seulement les marchandises nationales, et celles qui, après avoir été nationalisées, sont exportées."

The "quintal métrique" is equivalent to 100 kilogrammes. The cwt. (British) is translated in French books, "un quintal," equal to 50 kilogrammes 80 grammes, consequently a metrical quintal is nearly equal to 2 cwt.

The duty on coal imported into France is fixed by a Decree of January 1864, at 12 centimes per 100 kilogrammes, equal to 11½*d.* per ton.

Foreign Office, December 1865.

IMPORTATIONS into France during the Year 1864.

Designation des Marchandises.	Unités.	Taux Moyens d'Evaluation en 1864.	Pays de Provenance.	Commerce Général.					Commerce Spécial.		
				Quantités Importées.				Valeurs actuelles.	Quantités mises en consommation.	Valeurs actuelles.	Droits Perçus.
				Par Navires.		Par Terre.	Total.				
				Français.	Etrangers.						
		Fr. c.						Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Houille—											
Crue	Quint. mét.	1 92	Russie—Mer Baltique	1,211	...	...	1,211		1,190		
			Association Allemande	3	...	10,138,067	10,138,070		8,732,059		
			Pays-Bas	...	1,008	...	1,008		196		
			Belgique	2,577	2,352	31,577,622	31,582,551		31,394,323		
			Angleterre	4,225,392	9,722,732	...	13,948,124		12,446,361		
			Espagne	4,127	721	284	5,132		415		
			Royaume d'Italie	9,980	6,029	2	16,011		7,056		
			Suisse	...	...	1,069	1,069		1,086		
			Etats-Unis, Océan Atlantique ...	3,625	...	...	3,625		750		
			Epaves et Sauvetages	1,761	18	...	1,779		1,639		
			Autres Pays	1,000	75	...	1,075		619		
				4,249,676	9,732,935	41,717,044	55,699,655	106,943,337	*52,585,634	100,964,417	6,493,735
Carbonisée (Coke) ...	,,	2 19	Asssociation Allemande ...	...	...	2,092,868	2,092,868		2,072,276		
			Belgique	...	1,039	4,395,817	4,396,856		4,391,158		
			Angleterre	12,216	30,896	...	43,112		36,322		
			Autres Pays	...	...	379	379		266		
				12,216	31,935	6,489,064	6,533,215	14,307,741	6,500,022	14,235,048	797,074
Cendres	,,	2 0	Belgique	...	...	8,379	8,379	16,758	8,379	16,758	102

* Dans cette quantité ne figure pas celle de 744,911 quintaux métriques, qui, consommés à bord des bâtiments à vapeur de la marine Française, a acquitté le simple droit de balance de 15 centimes par 100 francs de la valeur, en vertu de la Loi du 2 Juillet, 1836.

EXPORTATIONS from France during the Year 1864.

Désignation des Marchandises.	Unités.	Taux moyens d'évaluation en 1864.	Pays de Destination.	Commerce Général.					Commerce Spécial.		
				Quantités Exportées.				Valeurs Actuelles.	Quantités Exportées.	Valeurs Actuelles.	Droits Perçus.
				Par Navires.		Par Terre.	Total.				
				Français.	Etrangers.						
		Fr. c.						Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Houille—Crue.. ..	Quintal métrique	1 15	Russie—Mer Baltique	17,794	6,955	..	24,749		9,627		
			Association Allemande	1,418	1,102	73,679	76,199		5,705		
			Pays Bas	913	17,069	..	17,982		2,160		
			Belgique	878	1,799	701,904	704,581		503,614		
			Villes Anséatiques	27,408	151	..	27,559		256		
			Angleterre	29,856	80,315	..	110,171		18,263		
			Possessions Anglaises de la Méditerranée	..	55,146	..	55,146		41,531		
			Portugal	15,746	2,130	..	17,876		645		
			Espagne	19,717	141,758	10,763	172,238		92,987		
			Royaume d'Italie	114,224	503,669	972	618,865		538,815		
			Suisse	..	..	1,843,276	1,843,276		506,063		
			Etats Romains	..	92,587	..	92,587		83,200		
			Grèce	3,500	25,981	..	29,481		29,481		
			Turquie	17,810	187,394	..	205,204		197,153		
			Egypte	78,558	141,266	..	219,824		145,990		
			Etats Barbaresques	11,964	6,320	..	18,284		11,334		
			Côte Occidentale d'Afrique ..	31,840	..	..	31,840		18,870		
			Indes Anglaises	18,009	163	..	18,172		11,619		
			Cochinchine et Royaume de Siam.	72,518	60	..	72,578		65,978		
			Chine	17,464	408	..	17,872		11,918		
			Etats Unis—Océan Atlantique ..	82,525	1,206	..	83,731		1,601		
			Mexique	98,466	4,513	..	102,979		76,202		
			Brésil	14,928	296	..	15,224		771		
			Indes Françaises	9,696	..	..	9,696		9,696		
			Algérie	255,543	..	..	255,543		253,313		

Exportations from France—*continued.*

Désignation des Marchandises.	Unités.	Taux moyens d'évaluation en 1864.	Pays de Destination.	Commerce Général. Quantités Exportées. Par Navires. Français.	Par Navires. Etrangers.	Par Terre.	Total.	Valeurs Actuelles.	Commerce Spécial. Quantités Exportées.	Valeurs Actuelles.	Droits Perçus.
		Fr. c.						Francs.		Francs.	Francs.
Houille— Crue (*suite*)	Quintal métrique	1 15	Guadaloupe	27,253	..	..	27,253		21,788		
			Martinique	49,808	..	..	49,808		25,671		
			Ile de Réunion	39,474	..	..	39,474		28,590		
			Sénégal—Saint Louis	23,735	..	..	23,735		21,737		
			„ Gorée	33,965	..	..	33,965		33,906		
			St. Marie de Madagascar ..	11,520	..	..	11,520		11,520		
			Guyane Française	20,554	..	..	20,554		20,554		
			Autres pays	785,537	8,574	..	*794,111		11,684		
				1,932,621	1,278,862	2,630,594	5,842,077	6,718,388	2,792,260	3,211,099	..
Carbonisée(coke)	Idem ..	2 50	Belgique	..	..	21,747	21,747		18,348		
			Espagne	..	6,461	..	6,461		6,121		
			Royaume d'Italie	9,872	62,652	2	72,526		71,256		
			Suisse	..	..	218,813	218,813		200,279		
			Egypte	2,200	11,600	..	13,800		13,800		
			Algérie	4,220	1,000	..	5,220		5,220		
			Autres pays	599	2,520	749	3,868		3,144		
				16,891	84,233	241,311	342,435	856,088	318,168	795,420	..
Cendres, &c. ..	Idem ..	2 0	Belgique	..	..	7,717	7,717		7,717		
			Autres pays	..	..	7	7		7		
				..	..	7,724	7,724	15,448	7,724	15,448	..

* Sur cette quantité 744,911 quintaux métriques ont été affectés à l'usage des bâtiments à vapeur.

Extract Table No. 14.

Imports of Coal into France. (Valeurs actuelles exprimées en millions.)

Houille Crue et Carbonisee.

	Commerce Général.	Commerce Spécial.		Commerce Général.	Commerce Spécial.
1859	101·3	94·7	1862	106·6	102·2
1860	107·3	102·7	1863	103·9	100·0
1861	110·1	104·3	1864	121·3	115·2

Extract Table No. 20.

Coal in Entrepôt in France. (Quantités exprimées en quintaux métriques.)

Houille Crue.

1859	..	..	6,383,511	1862	..	..	5,200,652
1860	..	..	5,732,275	1863	..	..	4,444,295
1861	..	..	5,486,584	1864	..	..	4,665,337

Extract Table No. 21.

Coal in transit through France. (Quantités exprimées en quintaux métriques.)

Houille.

1859	..	..	314,905	1862	..	..	914,536
1860	..	..	590,664	1863	..	..	930,414
1861	..	..	766,285	1864	..	..	1,597,088

Extract Table No. 22.

Customs Duty received on Coal imported into France. (Valeurs exprimées en millions.)

Houille Crue et Carbonisee.

1859	..	..	10·7	1862	..	..	9·2
1860	..	..	10·2	1863	..	..	9·0
1861	..	..	9·4	1864	..	..	7·3

Extract of Tables of "Marchandises Etrangères expédiées en transit."

Houille Crue et Carbonisee. (Kilogrammes.)

Pays de Provenance.	Total des Quantités. Par Pays de Provenance.	Par espèce de Provenance.
Association Allemande ..	141,768,100	161,964,100
Belgique	18,782,800	
Angleterre	1,403,400	
Autres pays	9,700	

Extract of a Report from Mr. Bigelow, Consul of the United States at Paris, dated February 24, 1864 (Reports on Commercial Relations, Washington, 1865, p. 184).

By the following Statement it will appear that the production of coal and iron has steadily increased for many years, and that in 1859 the amount of coal produced was nearly 3,250,000 tons more than in 1848, and about 3,000,000 more than in 1851; that the production both of pig and puddled iron had doubled since 1857.

Years.	Production in Metrical Tons.			Average Price per Metrical Ton.				
	Combustible Mineral.	Cast-iron.	Puddled Iron.	Of Coals at Place of Production.	Of Cast-iron smelted by Wood.	Of Cast-iron smelted by other Fuels.	Of Puddled Iron smelted by Wood.	Of Puddled Iron smelted by other Fuels.
				F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.	F. c.
1848 ...	4,000,000	472,000	276,000	...	142 0	117 0	402 0	298 0
1849 ...	4,049,000	414,000	243,000	} 9 50 {	133 0	114 0	378 0	273 0
1850 ...	4,434,000	406,000	246,000		127 0	108 0	369 0	253 0
1851 ...	4,485,000	446,000	254,000	} (	136 0	105 0	370 0	266 0
1852 ...	4,904,000	523,000	302,000	9 53	147 0	113 0	423 0	270 0
1853 ...	5,938,000	661,000	451,000	10 5	174 0	126 30	434 60	302 10
1854 ...	6,827,000	771,000	511,000	10 96	182 60	133 80	442 0	322 90
1855 ...	7,453,000	849,000	557,000	12 17	187 40	147 0	465 60	346 60
1856 ...	7,926,000	923,000	569,000	12 87	191 30	140 60	465 50	336 20
1857 ...	7,902,000	992,000	560,000	12 60	178 40	131 50	451 0	322 90
1858 ...	7,353,000	872,000	530,000	12 46	156 90	117 30	432 50	288 30
1859 ...	7,483,000	856,000	520,000	12 69	147 30	112 10	424 0	274 10

MEXICO.

Mr. Middleton. (*Secretaries' Reports, 8vo, p.* 245.)

Coal is found near to Tuxpan, Tlaxcala, to the south of Morelia and of Matamoros.

In the environs of Jalapa there are deposits of gold, iron, and coal.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Lowther. (*Secretaries' Reports, No.* 8, *p.* 34.)

Düsseldorff.—The Report from Düsseldorff states that during the latter part of 1863 there was considerable business done in the coal trade, and that this branch of industry had been much improved by the acceptation by the Second Dutch Chamber of a proposal to do away with an import duty on fuel.

Large quantities could have been supplied had there not been a scarcity of workmen. The transport of it by the Rhine was stopped by the frost in February, and the prices remained low.

During the month of April the demand for coal was so great that the supplies were nearly exhausted, which caused a rise in the price to the amount of 4 pfennings per scheffel.

Mr. Lowther. (*Secretaries' Reports, 8vo, p.* 61.)

The statistics of the amount of minerals and of coal produced in Prussia from the year 1854 to 1863 show a steady increase in the amount produced. There has been at the same time an increase in the amount of coal imported exclusively from Great Britain. In 1859 the amount imported was 191,775 tons, in 1863 it was 262,777 tons, at Stettin; at Danzig, in 1852, it was 41,141 tons, and in 1864 it was 110,443 tons. In Westphalia the amount of coal produced was, in 1862, 28,551,177 tons, in 1863 it was 31,550,083 tons. Westphalian coal is very much exported to Holland; Rhenish coal is exported in large quantities to France; Belgium exports as much coal as it imports from the Zollverein. There is no doubt that in course of time the coal-pits and fields in Prussia will become very profitable, but at present the coal trade suffers from the high rate of freights charged for its transport on most of the railways and from the deficient means of transport by water.

With regard to the development in production of coal I find that, in 1857, 47,363,716 Prussian tons were obtained, valued at 23,453,340 thalers (3,518,001*l.*), from 503 mines, at which 64,754 workmen were employed; in 1863, 71,654,578 Prussian tons, valued at 23,361,065 thalers (3,504,159*l.*), were obtained from 417 pits, at which 71,592 workmen were employed. Great use is made in Prussia of brown coal (Bovey coal), which is found in many parts of the country.

Berlin.—Less coal was imported into Berlin than in 1863, and more native coal was used in consequence.

There were good receipts from the railways. This was very much owing to the reduced freights for grain and coal. The territory of the sale of Prussian coal has so much increased, and has now assumed such large dimensions, that the price of coal in Westphalia might easily be raised without the sale being affected.

There was satisfactory progress in the Prussian mining and forge industry. The total value of the mineral produce obtained in Prussia was, in 1863, 34,687,218; the value of the fuel obtained was alone 27,007,889 thalers. The sale of the produce of native foundries has improved in extent, owing to the reduction of railway freights. The expense of working them has become considerably less; the prices, too, were become so reasonable that foreign goods no longer had the upper hand in the home markets. Iron goods, more particularly raw steel, are now become an article of export to England. The production of coal amounted, in 1863, to 71,724,154 tonnen.

The coal trade of Berlin in 1864 did not experience any great increase; in fact, the supplies rather diminished. The chief reason for this was the blockade of the Baltic ports; it was also partially owing to the fact that the brick or tile-makers made considerable reductions in their works.

There came into the market in 1864—

By Railway.		By Water.	
	At 4 Berliner scheffel.		At 4 Berliner scheffel.
	Tonnen.		Tonnen.
Upper Silesian coal ..	1,650,856	Silesian coal	24,652
Lower Silesian coal ..	178,815	Bohemian brown coal ..	52,809
Westphalian coal	311,638	English coal	486,716
,, coke	49,405	English coke	76,798
Bohemian brown coal ..	253,536	Native brown coal ..	15,849
Saxon coal	65,670		
,, coke	2,986		
Total	2,512,906	Total	656,824

There were therefore in stock and sent for consumption to the amount of 3,169,730 tonnen; as compared to 1863 there was a decrease of 172,711 tonnen.

Of English coal there were imported in 1863, 1,509,940 tonnen; in 1864 not one-third of this amount was imported, owing chiefly to the blockade. It is not improbable that even under usual circumstances the use of English coal will diminish. Native coal has been found to be very valuable in the time it had to be used. The Silesian coal has proved the best for heating and manufacturing purposes; the Westphalian is best suited to take the place of English coal for forges. The two large gas establishments at Berlin have found that they are able to make profitable use of Westphalian and Silesian coal (Upper and Lower Silesian), and as these establishments are connected by railway with the pits from which the coals are taken, there is a great economy of time and labour in taking native coal in preference to foreign coal; native coal, too, can always be procured. The supply has till now been equal to the demand. There were imported by land 640,967 tonnen more, and by water 1,080,010 tonnen less than in 1863, owing to the Danish blockade.

The Upper Silesian is the coal most used at Berlin, and its employment has increased 20 per cent. in comparison to 1863, and it represents 50 per cent. of all the coal used. The high rate of freight by railway impedes its export to Pomerania and to the Oderbruck. On most of the German railways coals are charged 1 pfenning per mile and centner, exclusive of a charge for the truck; but on the Berlin and Stettin Railway, and the other railways in connexion with it, the triple of that amount is charged.

The prices of coal remained the same till late in the autumn.

Silesian coal ..	18⅔ to 19⅓ to 20	thalers per last of	72 scheffel.
Dice coal ..	17½ to 18½ to 19	,,	,,
Small coal ..	14⅓ to 15	,,	,,

Well-sifted coal in pieces were ½ to 1 thaler dearer.

At the beginning of October they were paid ⅓ to ½ thaler more per last. Westphalian coal was in price—

Machine coal ..	19½ to 22	thalers per last of	2 Berlin scheffel.
Nut coal ..	18½ to 19	,,	,,
Forge coal ..	18 to 20	,,	,,
Gas coal ..	21 to 21½	,,	,,

Of Westphalian coal there were sent to Berlin more than four times the quantity sent in 1863; chiefly gas coal, and in the second place forge coal, for which purposes some Westphalian coals are better suited than the Silesian. English coal, of which 1,023,224 tonnen less were imported than in 1862, came only by Hamburgh. Bohemian brown coal, used for heating rooms and in factories, is generally mixed with Silesian coal.

For many years there was a surplus production of coal which kept down the prices of all sorts of coal so low that the existence of some of the pits was endangered; under the presen tcircumstances of the demand keeping pace with the supply, and of the scarcity of labour, there cannot be any fear for some time of a return of surplus production.

Stolberg.—Coal mines were worked actively all the year round, and though nearly all the mines yielded more in quantity than last year, still the great demand caused the price to rise. The production in the mining district of Düren amounted to—1862, 3,619,218 tons, Prussian, value per ton 14⅔ silver groschen; 1863, 3,698,986 tons, value at 14½ silver groschen. The mines of the Eschweil Union, to which, since 1863, also the mine Anna, near Alsdorf, belongs, yielded, in 1864, 7,558,487 scheffels against 7,024,299 scheffels in 1863; therefore, in 1864, 534,188 scheffels more than in 1863.

Of coke there was obtained from the pits Centrum and Anna, in 1864, 499,181 centners; in 1863, 434,109 centners; showing an increase in 1864 to the amount of 65,072 centners. Coal and coke found a ready sale, and more could have been obtained had there been a sufficient number of hands.

At the coal-pit of Maria, at Hüngen, there were obtained in—

	Scheffels.
1864	2,601,140
1863	2,227,793
Increase in 1864	373,347

There were produced 216,435 centners of coke, and 210,000 in 1863.

At James Grube there were produced—

	Centners and scheffels.
In 1864	1,044,710
1863	965,476
Increase in 1864	79,234

Swinemünde.—The import of English coal and coke into Swinemünde amounted to—

In 1862	1,919,190 cwt.
1863	2,126,670 „
1864	680,880 „

that is, 1,238,302 cwt. less than in 1862, and 1,445,790 cwt. less than in 1863.

From Swinemünde went to Stettin—

In 1863	3,207,966 cwt.
1864	1,373,818 „
Decrease in 1864	1,834,148 „

Of all the ships arriving here, discharged their cargoes at the place—

	Ships.	Lasts.
1862	343	60,699
1863	413	69,075
1864	183	31,190

There remained, therefore, at Swinemünde (coasting vessels excluded), 1862, 21·80 per cent.; 1863, 24·68 per cent.; 1864, 20·01 per cent. The cargoes discharged at Swinemünde consisted chiefly of coal, coke, and raw iron. French ships were comparatively more frequently seen on account of their having been put temporarily on the same footing with the favoured nations during the Danish war.

Navigation of Swinemünde was closed by ice on the 12th December, 1864.

Tilsit.—The demand for the manufactories, the gas-works, railways, steamers, and artisans was covered for the greatest part direct from England and Scotland viâ Memel, or from the stores at the latter place. Prices were essentially higher than in former years, as coal was dearer itself, and the freights besides were very high all the year, in consequence of the Danish war. Prices were, Newcastle machine coal 16 to 18 silver groschen, Scotch ditto 14 to 16 silver groschen, and small coal (nut coal) 15 to 16 silver groschen per ton of 2 scheffels; they rose at the end of the year, on account of insufficient supply, up to 25 silver groschen. The consumption amounted altogether to 100,000 tons of 2 scheffels.

PRODUCE of Mines of Prussia in 1863.

	Produce.			Number of		
	Amount.		Value.	Works.	Workmen.	Women and Children.
	Tons.	Centners.	Rix-thalers.			
Coal ..	71,654,578	286,091,502	23,361,065	417 409*	71,592	128,908
Brown coal	26,686,963	80,524,076	3,647,151	457 453	11,715	25,244

* The small figures denote the amount of the works most employed.

SPAIN.

Mr. West. (*Secretaries' Reports, 8vo, p.* 192.)

Coal is found in abundance in the basins of Langreo and Ciaño, in the Asturias, in that of Espiel and Belmez de Cordoba, in various parts of the Catalan provinces, and in the basins of Ubrilla and of Gargollo, in Teruel.

In the year 1858 the quantity of coal raised appears to have been 170,000 tons, and the importation is put down at 300,000 tons; but I am unable to vouch for the accuracy of these Returns, and am endeavouring to obtain later and more reliable ones.

Extracts from Commercial Reports by Her Majesty's Consuls.

ALGERIA.

Consul-General Churchill. (*Consular Reports, June* 1865, *p.* 215.)

IMPORTS of British Coal into Algeria.

	£		£
1857	18,110	1860	14,245
1858	21,873	1861	12,912
1859	22,243		

AMSTERDAM.

Consul Newnham. (*Consular Reports, September* 1865, *p.* 550.)

THE arrivals from and departures to Great Britain once more show a considerable decrease, namely, 80 and 46 respectively. This decline must be ascribed mainly to the continued increase in the consumption of Prussian coal, and to the fact that colliers from the north of England are now in the habit of discharging their cargoes at Nieuwediep, so as to avoid the expense of being towed up the North Holland Canal, as the arrival of colliers numbered but 24, against 111 in 1863.

ANTWERP.

Consul Grattan. (*Consular Reports to December* 1864, *p.* 21.)

IMPORTS of Coal from Great Britain into Antwerp during 1862 and 1863.

	Kilogrammes.		Kilogrammes.
1862	2,851,417	1863	1,932,457

EXPORTS of Coal from Antwerp to Great Britain for same period.

	Kilogrammes.		Kilogrammes.
1862	2,060,105	1863	735,000

1 Kilogramme equal to 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 4½ dwts. avoirdupois.

BORDEAUX.

Consul Scott. (*Consular Reports, August* 1865, *p.* 405.)

As regards the commercial transactions with Great Britain and her Colonies they have been nearly stationary. Coal, however, which forms the chief article of importation, contrary to the anticipations generally entertained, has taken a rather important development; for as, in 1863, 150,331 tons were imported, the imports in 1864 amounted to 173,839 tons, showing an excess for the latter year of 23,508 tons. This increase is chiefly to be attributed to the exhaustion of the stocks on hand, and to a certain disfavour of the native coal. The importation of the above coal was effected as follows:—

	Tons.
By British vessels	132,487
French vessels	39,305
Other foreign vessels	2,047
	173,839

BREST.

Consul Sir A. Perrier. (*Consular Reports*, 1865, *p.* 706.)

Dockyard.—Coals, of which about 20,000 tons are annually received into the dockyard, are entirely purchased by contract from the collieries of France, the principal of which are in the Departments of Allier and Loire. The depôt is at Nantes, where the coals are shipped in Government lighters and brought down the canal to Châteaulin, and thence across Brest Bay to the dockyard.

These coals stand Government in about 36*s.* a ton, and are vastly inferior to English coals, which could be delivered into the dockyard at about 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Town.—Almost all the coals used in Brest come from England, and are sold at 32*s.* a ton to the consumer. Small coals for smiths and manufactories sell for less.

The importation of coals is increasing.

The quantity of British coals imported into Brest in 1863 was 15,635 tons; in 1864, 18,899 tons, brought by English and French vessels.

Interior.—Coals for smithies are nearly all from Wales, and are mostly brought in the small French coasters thrown out of other employment by steam navigation.

The quantity of British coals imported into the Department of Finisterre (including those brought into Brest) in 1863 was 26,765 tons; in 1864, 31,586 tons, brought by English and French vessels.

BUFFALO CREEK, UNITED STATES.

Consul Hemans. (*Consular Reports*, 1865, *p.* 972.)

Immense coal-fields underlie almost the entire area of the Western States. A basin more than 60,000 square miles in extent occupies the greater part of Illinois, the western portion of Indiana, and a small north-western section of Kentucky. Another with an area of from 8,000 to 11,000 square miles stretches over the State of Michigan, and other vast basins underlie large portions of Ohio, Missouri, and Iowa.

In spite, however, of the great rise in the price of coal (nearly 200 per cent.) which the war occasioned, these coal-fields have been, as yet, very little worked; and Ohio, whose mines produced in 1860 1,920,000 tons, is the only one of the Lake Basin States which has turned her carbonic wealth to any account; the high local wages of labour, the cost of transport, and the competition of the far more accessible anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, concur to explain this seeming anomaly. But it is evident that with increasing population and cheaper conveyance all this will change, and that these vast storehouses of fuel must sooner or later be put under heavy contribution to satisfy the avid cravings of this iron, steam, and gas-consuming age. The following Table of the eastward movement of coal through Buffalo, insignificant as the figures are, has therefore a special interest from the prosperous future of which it may be supposed to be an earnest:—

	Lake Imports.	Canal Exports.		Lake Imports.	Canal Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Total.
1859	66,703	41,008	1862	84,523	28,947
1860	78,491	35,981	1863	71,323	20,125
1861	88,776	38,038			

CALAIS.

Consul Hotham. (*Consular Reports*, 1865, *p.* 713.)

The import of coal may be said to have been almost identica in 1864 with that of the previous year, viz., 18,868 tons in 1864 against 18,861 tons in 1863. The total quantity of coal imported into France from England was much the same as in 1863, viz., 1,246,800 tons in 1864 against 1,216,600 tons in 1863. Dunkirk usually receives less coal than Calais; Boulogne and Dieppe, on the contrary, considerably more. The total produce of the coal mines in France, which in 1859 was only 1,634,237 tons, at 12 francs 10 centimes per ton, was 10,594,400 tons in 1863, and 11,000,000 tons in 1864, at 11 francs 40 centimes per ton.

CALIFORNIA.

Consul Booker. (*Consular Reports, June* 1865, *p.* 293.)

Coal Imports in 1864.

Anthracite	41,678 tons	Chile	2,324 tons
Cumberland ..	982 ,,	Sydney	21,162 ,,
,, ..	8,795 casks	Vancouver Island .	12,745 ,,
English	18,331 tons	Coast	11,485 ,,

N.B.—This Return does not include imports from the Eastern ports of the Union, which do not pass the Custom-house books.

The coal or lignite mines of Mount Diable have not been worked so extensively the past year as was expected, in consequence of the unusually large importation of foreign coal. About 20,000 tons have reached this market, which have been sold at from 28*s.* to 36*s.* per ton.

CHILE.

Acting Consul Tait. (*Consular Reports, June* 1865, *p.* 188.)

The Chilian coal is imported from Coronel and Lota, and costs here (Coquimbo) on shore about 9 dollars a ton. It is a free burning coal, and by a peculiar arrangement of the fire-grate answers perfectly well for smelting and steaming purposes. It is extensively used on board the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. English coal (Welsh binding and Liverpool smelting) costs about 10 dollars a ton. A mixture of foreign and native coal is considered by the smelters to be the best. Foreign coal and smelting materials, which are now imported duty free, will, after the 1st of May next, be charged an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent.

Vice-Consul Murray. (*Ibid., p.* 511.)

The general opinion with regard to the New Customs Tariff which will come into operation on the 1st of May is that it will press heavily on the mining industry of the province. English coal will thereby be unable to compete with Chilian.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Consul-General Logie. (*Consular Reports,* 1865, *p.* 927.)

The imports from England were 125,320 tons. This quantity is exc usive of sundry cargoes shipped in England for Malta,

Alexandria, and the Black Sea, which are frequently sold in this market. The annual consumption in this capital may be estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 tons, exclusive of about 30,000 to 40,000 tons the produce of the Turkish mines in the Black Sea. The Turkish coal is consumed by the Arsenal and Government factories.

About 25,000 tons of English coal are consumed yearly by the Imperial arsenal, gasworks, &c. The balance is consumed by the numerous native and foreign steam companies which ply in Turkish waters.

The price of coal during the year ranged from 32*s.* to 44*s.* per tons, and averaged about 36*s.*

DANTZIC.

Consul White. (*Consular Reports*, 1865, *p.* 898.)

Totals of coal imported in the years:—

	Centals.		Centals.
1834.. ..	40,845	1854	1,296,475
1844.. ..	117,154	1864	2,230,485

N.B.—1 Prussian cental equals 110·23 avoirdupois pounds.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Consul-General Green. (*Consular Reports, July* 1865, *p.* 385.)

Of the mineral wealth of the Principalities little is known at present, except as regards salt and petroleum. I have been assured by a foreign geologist that the southern side of the Carpathians abounds in minerals of great variety; that coal of excellent quality exists in the Vulcan Pass; that quicksilver might be obtained, and that iron and lead might also be worked to advantage.

DIARBEKIR AND KURDISTAN.

Consul Taylor. (*Consular Reports to December* 1864, *p.* 197.)

Has seen near Jezireh, in the mountains thirty miles from the Tigris, a very fair description of coal.

DUNKIRK.

Consul Pringle. (*Consular Reports, September* 1865, *p.* 531.)

British Imports of Coal.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1863	327,760	1864	633,036

GENOA.

Consul Brown. (*Ibid., p.* 540.)

Coal Imports in 1864.

	Value. Francs.		Value. Francs.
By sea	10,443,600	From France . ..	1,375,600
From England ..	8,714,400		

I give below the values of the imports, from the Custom-house Registers. In coal, although the trade is still virtually in our hands, the French have also made some progress.

Import of Coal and Coke.

	Tons.		Tons.
1864	261,090	1862	253,240
1863	259,620	1861	221,245

GOTTENBURG.

Consul Engström. (*Consular Reports, September* 1865, *p.* 574.)

Import of Coal.

	Tons.		Tons.
1860	76,100	1863	82,100
1861	81,600	1864	93,100
1862	93,100		

Average market price of British coal 18*s.* to 20*s.* per ton.

GREECE.

Mr. Strickland. (*November* 25, 1858.)

Coal known as lignite has been found in several parts of Northern Greece, at Koumi in Eubœa, and at other places in the same island.

The mines at Koumi are being worked under the orders of the Minister of Finance.

Formerly they were placed under the War Minister.

According to the account furnished, 5,000 drachmas per annum is the maximum which has been obtained from these mines since 1849, when the receipts amounted to 10,400 drachmas, and in 1847 to 12,000 drachmas.

It would be easy to obtain from them coal sufficient to supply the public offices and buildings, and the army and navy at Athens and the Piræus.

A considerable economy might thus be effected.

At Orapo coal exists in large beds close to the sea, and it has been proved on trial to be of good quality and well adapted for fuel for household purposes.

In the Peloponnessus there are large beds of lignite coal. We are, however, told by the Minister of Finance that they are of little value.

Private individuals have shown to me specimens of lignite coal taken from mines in the Peloponnessus, which a competent English authority has informed me is of a very good quality, superior even to that of Koumi. The possessor of these specimens states that the coal is to be found in considerable quantities, and he exhibited to me the measures which he had taken on the spot, which indicate beds from 4 to 10 feet in thickness, as he states within easy access to water transport.

My note on the forests of Greece will prepare those interested in the mineral wealth of the country for the assertion that the time is approaching with rapid and certain steps when Greece, even with her present small population, must substitute another kind of fuel for the wood now in use. There is nothing to choose between imported coal and Greek coal.

It is as commercial men that Greeks in modern times have appeared to the greatest advantage; it is by commerce that Greece must chiefly hope to raise itself in the scale of nations as the carrier of the East.

She has hitherto well nigh monopolized this coasting trade in the Levant, and, keeping pace with the times, no less than three Greek companies have now embarked a large amount of capital in ocean steamers as substituted for sailing vessels to keep up their carrying trade in the Levant. One of these companies has been organized in Athens under Government auspices. The sphere of its operations is limited at present to Greece and the neighbouring islands. These steamers burn English coal costing 35*s.* per ton and upwards, whilst Greek coal, proved by repeated and careful trials to be adapted to steamers, can be placed on board the steamers at 10*s.* per ton.

This expense is forced upon the company because Greek coal cannot be procured in Greece. As before stated, but one mine is worked in the country; the produce of it may be set down as nominal when compared with the requirements.

There is no legislation regulating either the proprietorship of mines or the working of them, except such rights as proprietors

may derive from the Roman law adopted in Greece as the basis of legislation. By this law all proprietors have an absolute right to the law they hold equally to all beneath the surface as to the surface itself.

Mines, however, cannot be carried on without shafts and galleries. In most cases they must soon trespass on other property. Litigation would thus be possible, which would effectually prevent the safe investment of capital in any mining scheme. In the absence of this, and with the knowledge that the rights of property are so undefined as to make litigation always possible, and to leave it in the power of those so disposed to raise a question of right or advance a claim at any time, which, if not successful, must prove expensive and troublesome, Greeks in general do not care to disclose the mineral wealth they know of, much less to invest capital in any speculation; all lies hidden, now more so than even when ancient Greece flourished. Greece excludes her own children from the wealth of their country, by which they might be enabled to compete with greater advantage with foreign commerce in Greek waters. An enlightened legislation which would give encouragement to the investment of foreign capital, to work the coal mines in Greece, could not fail of producing important commercial results.

The coal once well developed, the development of other minerals would follow as a natural consequence.

HAMBURGH.

Mr. Ward. (*Consular Reports to December* 1864, *p.* 95.)

The total amount of coals and cinders imported (1863) amounted to 271,998 centners, which came almost exclusively from Newcastle, Sunderland, and other British ports, as the quantity brought into Hamburgh from Altona was likewise originally imported from Great Britain.

Total value of coals and cinders	..	5,527,450 marcs banco.
Average price of coals	.. ..	25 marcs 8 schillings courant.

1 centner equal to 110·232 lbs. British avoirdupois; 100 marcs banco equal to 7·500*l.* terling.

KÖNIGSBERG.

Consul Hertslet. (*Consular Reports, July* 1865, *p.* 352.)

About 700,000 Russian tubs were imported, and prices fluctuated according to the political or warlike occurrences. Great expectations were raised during the war that Prussia would be able to use her own Westphalian coal to the future exclusion of British. But on cooler reflection it is found that railway transport makes them too dear, and that in point of quality they cannot compete with English and Scotch coals.

MARSEILLES.

Consul Mark. (*Consular Reports*, 1865, *p.* 837.)

About 12,000 tons only of English coals arrived here last year against 84,000 tons imported in 1858; during these seven years there has been such a development of the coal mines in this neighbourhood that English coals are no longer used here, not even for gas purposes. The whole of the English coal now arriving here is re-shipped, and is used as fuel in the numerous steamers frequenting the port, mixed, however, with French coal.

The French coal is drawn from the coal basins in the departments of the Gard, that of Graissenac, and that of the Loire.

About 120,000 tons of lignite were brought here last year from the mines in the neighbourhood of Marseilles. A railroad is about to be constructed to the mines, distant about 15 miles, which will bring this class of fuel extensively into consumption. It is found to be about 20 per cent. below the ordinary French coal in heating power, but it can be used advantageously here.

The high rate of freight and the enhanced cost have therefore of late driven the English coal completely out of the market; in addition thereto the national spirit, everywhere stimulated by Government measures, has reached such a point that in order to favour the use of indigenous coal, the French prefer to sacrifice their personal interests. One sees the steam companies, whether subsidized by Government or otherwise, supply their depôts in the Mediterranean with French coal, which costs them more than English would do. The Imperial Marine likewise sends French coal to all its stations abroad to the exclusion of all foreign coal, which in most cases could be furnished at considerably lower rates.

POLAND.

Colonel Stanton. (*Consular Reports to December* 1864, *p.* 136.)

The produce of the Crown coal mines in 1862 has been stated at 1,000,000 sacks of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

The coal mines in the western district produce 8,000,000 poods of coal per annum.

Importation of coals into Poland in 1862 and 1863 was valued at 22,426*l.*

ROSTOCK.

Vice-Consul Schultze. (*Consular Reports, May* 1865, *p.* 49.)

In the import business (1864) the coal import from England is the most important. It has since some years been considerably increasing, owing to iron-foundries, gas-works, and the railroads, which consumed great quantities. Last year the importation relaxed a little; only 98 cargoes of coals have arrived in Rostock last year from England, against 117 in 1863.

SCUTARI.

Consul Reade. (*Consular Reports,* 1865, *p.* 797.)

Coal is to be found in several spots.

SERVIA.

Consul-General Longworth. (*Consular Reports to December* 1864, *p.* 215.)

Coal of an inferior description is to be found in many parts of Servia. At Kupria, in the Morava, much brown coal has been discovered. It was used for ten years for iron smelting at Kragugevatz. From unskilfulness in mining operations and expense of carriage it was found not to answer, and has since been replaced there by wood and charcoal. There is a good deal of lignite coal at Golumbatz and Bernitska. At Dobra, not far from the Danube, extensive coal-fields have been discovered. Essays have been made there by French and English companies, the result of which, so far, has been only to establish the existence of stone coal mixed with shale, from which oil can be extracted.

Considerable seams of lignite coal have been opened at Beza, Palanka, and Negotin, and in many other places of the interior. It is highly probable that a more scientific exploration, with adequate outlay, would bring to light coal of a very superior quality in Servia.

SMYRNA.

Consul Cumberbatch. (*Consular Reports, September* 1865, *p.* 596.)

IMPORT of Coal in 1864.

Tons .. .. .. 36,193 | Value £311,896

At Nazli, near Olidin, about eighty miles from hence, there are coal mines; the coal is moderately good. There are other coal mines of very inferior quality.

SURINAM.

Consul Munro. (*Consular Reports, August* 1865, *p.* 418.)

THE import of coals during this year has been 3,004 tons to Paramaribo. I would here observe that it would be well for ship-owners and masters, in chartering vessels, to know and observe that they pay 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton of tonnage dues, which, until last year, was not charged to vessels carrying coals and leaving in ballast.

TOULON.

THE arsenal at Toulon is now principally supplied with French coals from the mines in the neighbourhood of Nimes and Cette.

TURKESTAN.

Extract of a despatch from the Governor-General of Orenburg to the Russian Minister of Finance, 1865.

ON a des renseignements que les montagnes contiennent en quantité suffisante du bois, de la houille, du plomb et de l'or. Il est également constaté que les gisements de houille sont situés aux environs des villages de Birtchoukima, Bachetyk, et Nianiaï. Le premier est situé à 65 verstes, le second à 112, et le troisième à 115 verstes de Taschkend. La houille a été aussi découverte dans les montagnes de Karataousk.

N.B.—Tasckhend latitude 43° south, longitude 69° west.

TURKEY.

Report by Vice-Consul Guarracino.

The only coal-fields actually worked in Turkey are at Bender Erekli, on the southern coast of the Black Sea, about ninety miles distant from the Bosphorus. The coal there is extracted by burrowing into the sides of a mountain which covers an area of about thirty miles. No shafts are sunk, and the workmen simply pick a vaulted passage into the mountain.

With the exception of coal found at Koz-loo, a village near Bender-Erekli, which is considered of good quality, the greater quantity of Turkish coal is of very inferior sort.

The largest quantity of coals extracted from the Bender-Erekli neighbourhood within the last five years has not exceeded 30,000 tons in the twelvemonth, but there is little doubt that the fields would produce considerably more if properly worked. A rich vein exists, and extends from Bender-Erekli to Selsni, a distance of about 170 miles. No intelligent method has, however, as yet been adopted to explore or work it.

The Bender-Erekli coal is occasionally exported to Odessa and Nicolaieff, but in small quantities only, the supplies being very limited and unequal to the demand for consumption in this country.

Turkey imports about 200,000 tons of coal annually from Great Britain, and about 2,000 tons from France.

The coals imported are consumed chiefly by steamers, and as the number of these belonging to the Turkish Government, to the Turkish Steam-ship Companies now existing, and to the foreign companies which ply in Turkish seas, are annually increasing considerably, naturally the demand for coals will likewise augment in the same ratio. At present the supplies from foreign ports meet the demands for them, although their price varies and is influenced greatly at times by the winds and other circumstances which affect the movemeuts of shipping in the coal trade.

A quantity of the coals brought from Bender-Erekli is consumed by the gas works on the European side of the capital, but the larger portion of Turkish coals is used in the Imperial Arsenal and Government establishments; all of wbich, however, are compelled, owing to the small supply of native coal, to have recourse also to foreign production. The Kozloo coal generates very good gas.

Manufacturing industry is not increasing in the country.

Constantinople, November 2, 1865.

VENICE.

Consul-General Perry. (*Consular Reports, September* 1865, *p.* 506.)

THE quantity of coals imported (1864) is estimated at 40,213 tons; of coke, 183 tons.

The general prostration of commerce in the Venetian provinces has opposed great difficulties to the development and prosperity of industrial enterprises, notwithstanding which the Valdagno Mining Company, in the last year, extended its sales to the sufficiently considerable quantity of 9,875 tons between coal and schist.

ZOLLVEREIN.

Mr. Corbett. (*Secretaries' Reports,* 1865, 8*vo*, *p.* 217.)

Mining Statistics of the Zollverein.

	Number of Mines.	Production.	Value.	Workmen.
I.—*Coal.*		Zoll. centners.	Thalers.	
1861	701	282,660,969	26,927,134	86,420
1862	688	311,525,560	27,699,298	88,206
1863	671	338,134,152	28,489,558	90,561
II.—*Anthracite.*				
1861	822	92,446,241	4,434,966	18,735
1862	833	101,687,984	4,703,363	19,648
1863	843	109,189,899	5,061,241	20,060

NOTE.—0·9875 centners equal to 1 cwt. 1 thaler equal to 1*s.* 11*d.* English.

The increase of production as regards coal amounts to 55,473,183 centners; anthracite to 16,743,658 centners.

PRODUCTION OF BRITISH COAL IN 1864.

Extract from Hunt's "Mineral Statistics, 1865."
(Introduction, p. viii.)

THE rate of increase in the production of coal has been more rapid during the past than it was in the previous year.

The returns for the last four years are given as follows:—

	Tons.
1861	85,635,214
1862	83,638,338
1863	88,292,515
1864	92,787,873

The value at the pit's mouth of this enormous quantity will be 23,197,968*l.*

GENERAL SUMMARY of Coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1864, as compared with the total Exports for 1863.

(*Extract from Hunt's "Mineral Statistics*, 1865," *p.* 115.)

Countries.	Total. 1864.	Total. 1863.	Countries.	Total. 1864.	Total. 1863.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
France	1,387,675	1,285,514	Australia . ..	14,728	13,127
Denmark and the Duchies ..	522,683	499,494	East Indies ..	542,032	603,614
			West Indies ..	529,361	320,641
Norway	152,890	105,319	North America ..	334,354	426,756
Sweden	222,242	198,883	South America ..	415,203	371,844
Russia	437,688	419,070	Channel Islands..	62,270	66,333
Austria	98,404	61,118	Iceland	668	756
Germany . ..	630,414	647,359	Azores	6,133	9,241
Prussia	302,057	452,291	Canaries.. ..	10,323	9,042
Holland	208,093	151,769	Madeira.. ..	24,299	13,912
Belgium.. ..	20,785	25,678	Ascension ..	640	3,061
Spain	438,583	444,928	St. Helens ..	1,213	3,147
Portugal.. ..	117,817	108,711	Falkland Islands.	858	1,266
Italy	505,983	396,211	New Zealand ..	5,356	3,693
Mediterranean Sea	415,550	340,887	Sandwich Islands.	417	—
Greece	21,880	30,229			
Turkey	198,844	178,294		8,063,846	7,529,341
Africa	434.403	337,144			

EXPORTS of British Coal in the eleven months, ended November 30, 1865, compared with the corresponding period of 1864.—(Board of Trade Returns.)

	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Coals, cinders, and culm—	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
To Russia	474,225	486,193	206,857	223,151
Sweden	242,046	255,270	101,840	113,548
Denmark	573,994	659,966	233,324	283,283
Prussia	338,985	579,907	126,135	220,327
Hanse Towns	565,950	584,976	233,758	248,901
Holland	236,243	229,983	192,075	104,610
France	1,311,757	1,442,682	562,593	652,426
Spain and Canaries ..	502,116	429,125	263,818	233,263
Italy—Sardinia	316,403	262,184	142,855	117,663
United States	197,997	179,758	126,849	104,974
Brazil	161,772	205,219	93,706	120,023
British India	311,160	293,617	171,999	170,830
Other countries	2,908,740	2,875,456	1,463,275	1,478,476
Total	8,141,388	8 84,336	3,829,084	4,071,475

IMPORTS of Coal into France for the first eleven months of 1865, compared with the corresponding periods in 1864 and 1863.—("Economist," January 6.")

	Value.
	Francs.
First eleven months 1865	115,072,000
„ „ 1864	104,773,000
„ „ 1863	90,594,000

British Exports of Coals, Cinders, and Culm to the undermentioned Countries, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.

Country.	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, North	287,080	354,190	372,285	416,533	397,552	126,783	150,175	162,642	177,538	169,101
,, South	69,416	53,208	65,785	43,643	75,292	33,288	25,268	29,073	21,741	37,159
Sweden..	214,729	236,412	245,673	230,862	245,894	90,583	101,377	99,449	96,247	103,418
Norway	141,163	140,473	149,015	122,034	179,817	56,793	55,391	60,505	50,488	74,386
Denmark	..	426,489	429,846	429,643	488,918	..	175,023	185,129	179,245	202,865
Prussia..	399,175	452,739	535,336	522,300	355,722	155,177	171,498	199,679	191,084	131,361
Hanover	71,096	103,927	84,933	86,013	54,458	30,274	41,102	30,533	30,196	21,739
Hanse Towns	539,468	586,897	538,206	539,059	576,590	210,252	238,628	213,074	216,566	239,529
Holland	315,931	269,025	254,314	216,202	241,332	130,575	111,608	106,932	92,733	104,329
France	1,352,062	1,452,208	1,443,115	1,306,255	1,447,494	564,243	617,891	611,942	543,738	623,139
Portugal	104,237	102,717	123,139	112,925	125,010	44,792	43,271	52,002	48,674	55,404
Spain	445,529	484,833	506,592	557,412	534,246	222,535	247,508	249,577	273,138	280,773
Italy, Sardinian territory	198,274	204,000	278,399	277,597	345,418	89,518	88,476	122,558	121,271	155,683
,, Two Sicilies	122,048	113,408	158,494	162,518	216,561	56,980	52,444	70,731	71,155	101,748
Austria..	115,631	88,844	76,463	73,418	107,269	52,882	43,139	35,464	32,895	53,248
Turkey..	196,504	174,751	164,865	167,633	189,928	91,623	82,186	76,423	77,636	95,578
Egypt	110,600	118,492	156,034	264,958	356,816	55,216	58,458	78,831	123,138	168,651
United States	309,869	371,882	321,409	288,415	202,763	192,779	248,020	202,012	170,529	129,470
Brazil	169,568	159,877	138,543	166,085	186,992	89,922	85,043	76,299	86,793	108,436
China	139,119	69,551	178,119	158,329	145,598	68,655	33,907	87,509	78,489	77,732
Chili	49,034	70,399	64,516	74,074	86,920	23,090	34,588	29,070	34,768	44,785
Peru	22,507	31,354	27,536	27,567	50,207	10,787	18,843	16,425	17,632	30,481
Totals	5,673,040	6,065,676	6,312,617	6,243,475	6,610,797	2,396,747	2,723,844	2,795,859	2,735,604	3,009,015

(Compiled from the Board of Trade "Trade and Navigation" Statement for 1864.)

N.B.—The exports to the following countries being insignificant, are not included:—Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Papal States, Greece, Morocco, Mexico, New Granada, Venezuela, River Plate.

British Exports of Coals, Cinders, and Culm to the following British Possessions, during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.

(Compiled from Board of Trade Returns for 1864).

	Quantities.					Computed Real Value.				
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£
Gibraltar .	77,179	81,136	64,341	89,775	89,171	37,221	38,845	31,018	42,868	48,321
Malta ...	126,666	115,731	116,885	129,890	185,672	61,224	55,745	57,724	62,386	93,671
Canada ...	110,381	108,451	135,546	146,292	130,598	47,228	46,814	54,570	58,664	60,119
W.In.Isds.	40,972	70,375	68,769	75,762	117,057	23,152	39,308	38,553	40,785	74,132
Brit. India	164,383	217,764	163,898	237,911	235,778	89,331	116,062	89,006	126,580	135,265
Singapore.	66,034	31,955	55,008	50,636	87,755	31,599	15,135	26,097	24,777	44,040
Total ...	585,615	625,412	604,447	730,266	846,031	290,255	311,909	296,968	356,060	455,548